

# THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,  
HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR,  
\$2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY SAMUEL J. ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1847.

Vol. 5.—No. 31.

## MY YOUTHFUL FRIENDS.

BY F. L. WILSON.

I am upon the earth alone?  
Gone—gone is each familiar face;  
The grassy mound, the mossy stone,  
Of many mark the dwelling place.  
When dead of night has hushed the world,  
All buried in oblivion's sleep,  
The map of memory is unfurled,  
On which I gaze, and smile, and weep.

I smile when there I see a band  
Of youths, of which I once was one,  
Each joined in friendship, heart and hand—  
Each on life's journey just begun.  
I weep to see where now they are,  
All scattered, parted, sundered wide—  
All full of gloom, of thought, of care,  
Their youthful springs all dried.

Beyond the ocean's foaming waves,  
Some have been borne to struggle there,  
Whilst others down into her caves  
Have sunk 'mid scenes of dark despair.  
All, all in form and mind are changed—  
All tossed upon the sea of life;  
From home and scenes of youth estranged,  
Partakers in the world's dark strife.

## The Fertile West.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says that city furnishes means for the exportation of the produce raised on area of not less than 40,000 square miles, including 21 counties in Indiana, 29 in Ohio, 26 in Kentucky, and 11 in Virginia. The cereal products of this region of country in the year 1846 were, of corn, 51,870,025 bushels; of wheat, 10,988,579 bushels; oats, 13,299,520 bushels; barley, 124,866 bushels; and it is estimated that this vast amount might be doubled, and this at only half the minimum of European cultivation.

From these premises the Chronicle draws several inferences. We give the following:

"That the corn and wheat raised around Cincinnati in 1846 was equal to one-eighth that of the entire United States; that, at the rate of European Cultivation, it would be one-half of the whole raised in the United States!

"That the quantity actually raised in 1846 within these limits would feed six millions of people, and their cattle and horses.

"That fifteen only of these eighty-seven counties (viz. Hamilton, Butler, Warren, Preble, Montgomery, Clermont, Brown, Clinton, Fayette, Madison, Clark, Champaign, Miami, and Logan) raised more corn in 1846 than the entire amount exported to Europe in 1846 and 1847, with the famine of Ireland and half of Europe to make the demand.

"That the amount raised in the eighty-seven counties was fourfold the boasted export of the United States in 1846 and 1847."

"We cite these extraordinary facts," says the Chronicle, "only as new evidences showing the fertility of Nature in this part of the world; the resources which Cincinnati has to maintain a great population, and the little probability that the European demand will amount to any very large proportion of the crops of the United States."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, commenting on the above, says:

"We can see no reason to doubt the correctness of the Chronicle's statements and inferences. It should be stated, however, at the same time, that the home consumption of the counties indicated is vastly above the average of most other districts of the world of equal population. The waste, too, is very great; consequently its exporting capacity is less than would appear from the figures."

Those who have their fears excited that the immense exportations of flour and grain to Europe would compel the United States to become importers, have those fears allayed by this statement of the resources of but a fraction of this great and growing country—resources called into action by the ordinary course of events, and not stimulated by the high prices of the fall of 1846, and the prospect of their continuance during the present season. The resources of this country to supply any demand are only limited by the means afforded to convey its produce where they may be needed.

The annexed paragraphs from the Cleveland Plaindealer will show what Northern Ohio can do towards its share:

"Movements in produce in the West, and especially in Northern Ohio, are truly astonishing. It is estimated that on Saturday last there arrived in this city, by teams and canal, over one hundred and thirty thousand bushels of grain.—(This estimate includes the flour reduced to bushels.) A letter from Massillon says: 'Going to Canton the other day, I met, in travelling four miles, 87 wheat teams, most of them carrying about 100 bushels. Friday last there arrived in Massillon, and sold from wagons, 26,000 bushels, and we have had many such days of late.—Yesterday 160 wheat teams passed through Canton before breakfast, and by

noon 600 passed through. Wheat comes here from within four miles of Mansfield. Half a million bushels of wheat have been cleared at the collector's office within one month. Receipts for tolls during the same time, \$15,000—half the amount of any former year.' &c.

"At nearly all the points on the canal we hear of similar movements. Little Milan, up the lake, boasts of a train of teams three miles long, pouring the wheat into that town. As yet there is no abatement. The cry is 'still it comes.' The warehouses are every where overflowing. Our outdoor docks are also occupied to their utmost capacity. The avenue, and not the market is glutted. Notwithstanding the New York canal employs 3,500 registered canal boats, (occupying fifty-three miles to a continuous line,) and 100 load per day in Buffalo, yet produce accumulates there. This is a great country!"

## THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

FROM THE NASHVILLE WHIG.

The recent speech of Col. Benton, at St. Louis, is eminently characteristic of its author, and will doubtless command much of the public attention. What he says with regard to his course on the Oregon question is exceedingly well said, and being notoriously true, is well calculated to elevate him in public estimation. The whole speech, in fact, is in the author's best manner, and deserves to be universally read, as well as by those who may happen to differ from, as by those who may chance to agree with, the speaker.

His remarks on the subject of the annexation of Texas and the existing war with Mexico should be carefully read.—To one passage, in particular, we desire to call the attention of our readers. It is as follows:

"The treaty of annexation was rejected but annexation in another form was still prosecuted. A resolution for the admission of Texas as a State passed the House of Representatives; an additional and alternative resolution was added in the Senate, to appoint commissioners to negotiate for admission, and to conciliate and reconcile Mexico, and thereby prevent the annexation from bringing on war.—The expiring administration of Mr. Tyler snatched the alternative from the hands of the President elect—hurried off the House resolution by a midnight messenger—slammed the door of conciliation in the face of Mexico—and inflamed her pride and resentment to the highest degree. From that time forth every thing breathed war between the two countries, which broke out the ensuing year.

"Mr. B. said this was the history of the loss and gain of Texas, and its sequence, the war with Mexico."

In a subsequent part of his speech he says that "the rejection of the Senate's alternative resolution, and dispatch of the midnight messenger to Texas with the absolute resolution of admission, on the night of the 3d of March, 1845, by the Tyler Administration, 'made the war.'"

Now be this as it may, it will be easy to show that the entire responsibility of that proceeding does not rest with Mr. Calhoun and the Tyler Administration.—They did indeed make the selection between the two resolutions, and they dispatched a messenger to Texas with the absolute resolution of admission, on the 3d of March, 1845, but Mr. Polk came immediately into power and had abundant time to arrest the proceedings had he chosen to do so. The selection between the two resolutions, and the dispatch of the messenger with the one selected, was the work of the Tyler Administration; but the presentation of the resolution thus selected to Texas for her acceptance, was executed by the express directions of Mr. Polk himself, as may be seen by reference to his annual message to Congress in December, 1845. In that message Mr. Polk says:

"In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress for annexing Texas to the United States' my predecessor, on the third day of March, 1845, elected to submit the first and second sections of that resolution to the Republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United States for her admission as a State into our Union.—This election I approved; and accordingly, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States in Texas, under instructions of the 10th of March, 1845, presented these sections of the resolutions for the acceptance of that Government."

If, therefore, the selection of the resolution of admission, and the dispatching of it for the acceptance of Texas, made the war, as Col. Benton says they did, the responsibility of the proceeding rests most on Mr. Polk than on the Tyler Administration, because they took the initiative only, while he had it in his power to put a complete stop to it, had he chosen to do so; but approving of it, he, on the 10th of March, 1845, caused Mr. DONELSON to be instructed to carry out and consummate it.

"We know says the Louisville Journal, that Gen. Taylor condemned the Locofoco interference with the Tariff, for we read his condemnation of it in his own hand writing in a letter to a friend and relative.

## New Orleans Illumination.

The ILLUMINATION, on the 15th inst., at New Orleans is represented by the journals of that city, as a most splendid affair. Transparencies and scrolls were hung on the "outer walls" inscribed with the victories of '76, of 1812, and those in Mexico. The whole was one grand streak of light, every public building, hotel, and nearly every dwelling being in a blaze. We subjoin a rich incident of individual illumination, taken from the Delta.—[N. Y. Sun.

LUKE LIGHTHEAD was taken up for endeavoring to make a personal illumination of himself in St. Charles street. He stuck a little tin machine, full of camphine in his shirt bosom, by way of a breastpin, and had a couple of spermaceti candles in each of his vest pockets. Running into an Alley, he protested to the officer, that, he hadn't been doin' nothin'. Yes you have, said the functionary.

"You've been kickin' up a bobby—tryin' to set yourself on fire and keepin' the attention of the people away from the illumination."

"It's no such thing. I got up an Illumination on my own hook. 'Taint me, Charley—it's patriotism. I couldn't stand it no longer—the firin' of them cannon, and the blazin' of the lamps, and the general enthusiasm carried me right off my feet. Oh, if I was only the Saint Louis, or Hewitt's Exchange, a steamboat or even a flatboat—anything that could hang lamps on, I'd consider myself a made man? I'd put a lantern on my head, and hang a pair of sconces on my ears; I'd drill a hole through my nose and carry a blazin' balloon by a piece of rope yarn! Now, could you blame a feller for feelin' like a powder magazine just ready to blow up, about these times!"

"There was all the names of the battle fields—Paly Alto, Sarah Gordo, Monterey, Bonny Bista, and Wera Cruz—all fized off in blazin' letters of fire; brighter than them that Daniel writ on the walls of old King Belshazzar's house. There was all the hotels sparklin', cracklin' and shinen' with about forty million lamps! Why Charley, the whole city looked like a dyin' dolphin, or a great big Rainbow cut up as fine as mince meat. Could I stand it? No-sir-ee! I illuminated myself and paraded for the glory of my country, and solitary and alone made the splurge which has conferred eternal honor in my devoted head. 'Take the candles, Charley—take one and all—but don't tech the 'sacred banner'—though it is made into a bob-tail coat!"

Luke's oratory had such an effect upon the watchman that he was let go.

The Washington correspondent of the Patriot writes as follows: "The fact that the Administration is not only shamefully neglecting to reinforce Gen. Taylor whose volunteers are nearly all returning home, their time being up, but is studiously neglecting to reply to his despatches, and thus leaving him in the dark as to its wishes and intentions with regard to future operations—is becoming the constant theme of earnest discussion in all circles here! What can it mean? It is currently stated that the secretary of War and the President caused the private letter written by Gen. Taylor to General Gaines, and which the latter allowed to be published, in justice to its author, to be enclosed to Gen. Taylor with an insulting demand to know whether he wrote it; and that Old Rough and Ready promptly and frankly replied that he did write it, not intending it for the public eye; but inasmuch as it had been published, and was all true, he found nothing in its statement to strike out or alter!—those who were not pleased with its contents might make the most of the matter.

The letter from Gen. Taylor to the War Department, which the Administration has not seen fit to publish, will yet be apt to see the light, as well as the one he wrote to Gen. Scott in reply to the one informing him that the best half of his command was to be taken from him! If not produced before, Congress will sift the matter thoroughly and bring forth that which Mr. Polk aims to conceal.

"The Union" is guilty of a base and deliberate SLANDER in charging Gen. IRVIN with having voted for a tax on tea and coffee. He never voted for such a tax, as the journals of Congress will show. We have time and again exposed the falsity of this charge, and produced proof, clear, convincing, incontrovertible, and such as would convict a felon of horse stealing, to show that Gen. Irvin repeatedly spoke and voted against the imposition of an unwise and unjust tax upon the poor man's articles of consumption. Should the "Union" reiterate this vile charge, they will do so knowing it to be a base slander upon an honest man.—Penn. Intelligencer.

The Washington Union contains a long editorial on "the triumphs of war," which eulogises in the highest terms, Scott, Patterson, Kearney, Yell, Harney, Price, &c but never mentions Hardin, M'Ken or Clay, and does not contain even an allusion to the hero of four of the great battles, Gen. TAYLOR! Of course the administration love "Old Zack" dearly.

## THE CHARM OF ETHER.

A bladder of ether, oh! fill, fill for me!  
Let those who prefer it feel pain:  
But I'll have outmy tooth, tho' a molar it be,  
And it shall never plague me again.  
The dentist his forceps displays to my eye,  
I feel no emotions distressing;  
Inhaling my ether, the wretch I defy—  
Oh! ether indeed is a blessing.

## Army Intelligence.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE, MAY 27.

We delay the press to announce the arrival of the steamship Palmetto, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 22d instant. By this arrival we have letters from Mr. Kendall to the 21st instant from Jalapa, and we have also seen a private letter of the 19th from Puebla.

Gen. Worth entered Puebla on the afternoon of the 15th, after a sharp skirmish with a party of lancers sent out to delay his advance. Santa Anna was in the city at the moment, but at once left, and pushed on towards the capital.

It was reported that Gen. Valencia was between Puebla and the capital, at the head of fourteen thousand men, to resist our further advance, but this is doubtful.

The result of the Presidential election was not known. Santa Anna, Ellorriaga, and Herrera were candidates, among others.

Santa Anna is said to have had a considerable force with him when he passed through Puebla—variously estimated from 15,000 to 30,000. It is shrewdly suspected that he intends to use this force to maintain his personal position and secure the Presidency.

Capt. Mayo, of the Navy, Governor of Alvarado, started on the 13th instant for Malascoya. The town surrendered to him without resistance. On his return he was fired upon, and Passed Midshipman Pringle and five seamen were badly wounded.

Dr. Barto, Surgeon U. S. Army, has been appointed President of the Board of Health at Vera Cruz.

A party of guerrillas has been surprised and taken close to Vera Cruz—fifteen in number.

General Shields continues to improve slowly. Capt. Mason, of the Rifles, we are pained to learn, died on the 15th.

## EDITORIAL COR. OF THE PICAYUNE.

JALAPA, (Mexico,) MAY 15, '47.

The order is out for the marching of Gen. Twigs division. It is to move on Tuesday towards Puebla. Gen. Scott accompanying it. A garrison remains behind under Colonel Childs, composed of both regulars and volunteers, every way able to hold this position against any odds that the enemy may bring.

There is no mistake that Gen. Scott's proclamation, which went directly home to every reflecting Mexican, is doing a great deal of good.

JALAPA, MAY 18.

From Santa Anna we have more positive information. It is certain that he passed through Puebla, and with a force variously estimated from 15,000 to 30,000 men; the former number is doubtless nearer the mark. Some of the Mexicans here say that he will make a stand somewhere between Puebla and the city of Mexico, and that he has three or four pieces of cannon. Others believe that there will be one grand struggle at the city of Mexico—a last effort for the liberty of the Republic.

Among the foreigners, again, there are those who believe that Santa Anna is only pushing on towards the capital to control the elections and help himself by force to the highest office; and that then he will come out in favor of peace with the United States. Others, and among them those who pretend to great knowledge of the country and its public men, say that Santa Anna will never give up so long as he can draw around him a force sufficient to make any kind of show against "los Yankees" he himself always taking care to be in a position where he can save his own precious body in case of a reverse.

I have thus given you all the various opinions afloat, and must leave it to wiser heads to pick out which is the most reasonable. Santa Anna's whole life has been one of ups and downs—has been a riddle. After his disastrous defeat at Buena Vista all thought his power completely broken up, yet he was found again in full force at Cerro Gordo. There he met with the worst reverse of all, and every one supposed him completely annihilated; yet we now know that he has collected another force around him, that he is pushing for the capital, and it is fairly to be presumed that a man so full of expedient may yet give the American arms some trouble. Had Gen. Scott been in possession of the proper means on the eve of the battle of Cerro Gordo, the city of Mexico would at this moment have been under the American flag, and very likely without the loss of a man.—He had not the proper means, and the road may not now be found an open way.

Gen. Scott, owing to the non-arrival of a train expected this morning, will not move for two or three days to come.

JALAPA, MAY 19.

We have some reports in relation to Gen. Worth's entrance into Puebla, although as yet there is no official or positive information. A German, who arrived from the city of Mexico last night, and who appears to be an intelligent man, says that when the advance of General Worth had reached a point a few miles this side of Puebla, on the 15th instant, Santa Anna was in the city distributing shoes to his soldiers; that, to delay the advance of the Americans, he sent out a party to skirmish with them; that this party was attacked by Gen. Worth, driven into the city with the loss of several killed and wounded, besides many horses; and that, so holy were they pressed, Santa Anna was obliged to retire without having time to shoe all his men. Such is the report, and it looks reasonable enough, of the German. General Worth entered the city at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th. As the gentleman left Puebla about that time, he could not say whether Santa Anna was pursued or not.

Four men belonging to the Army are to undergo most severe punishment this afternoon; they are to receive thirty lashes each, in the Plaza; are to have their heads shaved, and, after the work "ronner" is pasted on each of their backs, they are to be drummed out of camp.

JALAPA, MAY 20.

We are still without further positive news of Gen. Worth, and it is now almost certain that his despatches are cut off. He would hardly enter so rich and populous a city as is Puebla without sending an official account of it to Gen. Scott at least such is the impression.

The Mexicans here have news from the city of Mexico which we cannot get hold of, their own couriers doubtless running regularly. One of them told me last night that fifteen battalions of the National Guard have been thoroughly organized at the capital; that fortifications are already in process of construction at or near Rio Fria; that the bells have been run up into cannon, and that the owners of an iron foundry at the city of Mexico, Englishmen, have been compelled to cast balls on the promise of remuneration hereafter. Understand, distinctly, that I get all this from a Mexican, and that it must be taken with allowances; but that there is now a prospect of a fight, and a hard one, is considered certain by many.

To my thinking it will depend much upon the result of the election for President, news of which has not as yet reached the Americans here. If Herrera has been chosen, and there certainly was a party in his favor, it may be put down as a guaranty that peace measures will prevail. On the other hand, if Santa Anna has been elected, or a friend of his, the struggle may be protracted, and another stand made this side of this capital. It is now certain that Santa Anna was not the city of Mexico to control the late election in person, although his approach with an armed force may have had some effect upon the States of Puebla and Mexico.

The four individuals I spoke of yesterday as having been guilty of robbery received a portion of their sentence last evening and the rest this morning. A most disgraceful figure did they cut.—Their names were Henry Reed, Hugh Deane, and Benj. Potter, of the 4th Artillery, and D. F. Revalon, of the 2nd Pennsylvania Volunteers. The latter was found guilty of horse-stealing; the three former of breaking twice into the house of the same Mexican, and, with threats and violence, robbing him of everything he possessed. Hard and degrading as was their punishment, every one says it was deserved.

JALAPA, MAY 21.

Mr. Trist is still here, although the object of his mission is kept a secret. In what capacity he comes—whether as a commissioner of peace, as an agent to settle terms, or with whatever authority clothed—the million are certainly none the wiser. In the language of Count Montalban, in the "Honey Moon," they look upon the whole affair as

"A riddle,  
Which he who sold the Sphynx's might dye  
guessing."

I might give you a column of speculation upon this mission, and very likely hit upon many truths in so doing, but have neither the time nor inclination at present to say more than that I believe that the hard blows of 10,000 regulars will have more effect in bringing these people to their senses than all the soft words an equal number of diplomats could shower upon them.

The train that started up under escort of Captains Walker and Ruff arrived yesterday, and it is now said that an onward movement to-morrow has been decided upon.

Besides Herrera, it is said that Ellorriaga is talked of as a candidate for the Presidency. It may be recollected that the latter made a close run with Santa Anna for the same office at the late election.—He bears an excellent character among the foreigners, and it is thought is in favor of peace with the United States.—He is not a military man, and that is saying a good deal for him.

11 o'clock, A. M.—The stage is just in from Puebla, but I have little time to collect and write off the news. All was quiet at Puebla, and the people appeared to be well enough satisfied under General Worth. Santa Anna, it is said, did not stop at San Martin, but kept on towards the capital after his lancers had been defeated this side of Puebla by General Worth. There is a report that General Valencia, with 14,000 men, is to meet our army this side of Mexico, but there are so many reports that we can make little out of them.

## LATER FROM THE BRASOS.

The brig Henry, from Brasos Santiago, arrived last night. Her news is not important.

We learn from a gentleman who came passenger that Lieut. Col. Randolph, of the Virginia regiment, on the 5th instant, captured forty of Canales's command at China.

The health of the Army was good; the smallpox had nearly disappeared, and those who had the disease were but slightly afflicted.

The 1st Mississippi regiment, under Col. Davis, was to have left Seralvo on the 20th for the mouth of the Rio Grande. Col. Davis was fast recovering from his wounds.

THE GRAIN TRADE.—The Rochester Democrat states that the quantity of flour weighed at the lock east of that city has been as follows:

1st week	146,804 bbls.
2d do	162,548 do
3d do	161,360 do
4th do	115,249 do

Total 576,961 do

The Buffalo Advertiser of Saturday places the grain and flour in store and afloat there as follows: 500,000 bushels of wheat, (equal to 100,000 barrels of flour and 100,000 bushels of corn. At Milan, Ohio, for the week ending the 22d, the receipts of wheat were 100,000 bushels, equal to 20,000 barrels of flour. If we add the amount that has passed Rochester with the stocks at Buffalo and one weeks receipt at Milan, we shall have the following:

	Flour
Rochester	575,961 bbls.
Buffalo	300,000 do
Milan	20,000 do

Total 895,971 do

Not a day passes but confirmation is given to the opinion that the price of grain last year was not high enough to drain the interior of supplies.—New York Express.

## GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

A correspondent of the New York Spirit of the times says:

"I saw a long letter of the old General's, a few days since, eleven pages long, devoted to humanity and to every-day affairs of life. It was a window to the old hero's soul, into which you could look and read that his inmost thoughts were pure, brave, and disinterested. It was dated the 20th of February, and was evidently concluded when the news reached him that Santa Anna was approaching.—The letter had been placed quietly in the portfolio—the battle of Buena Vista was fought, and then in a postscript, dated the 26th, there was written: 'Santa Anna with twenty thousand men, has given us battle, and we have maintained our position.' Is there in history a more sublime record of an unparalleled battle—a more modest allusion to one of the greatest events that will appear in future history?"

A son of Erin, having fished for some time unsuccessfully in Chesapeake Bay, was determined to turn pilot, and boarded the first ship he saw for that purpose.—He boldly ran aboard and offered his services. "But are you sure you know the river?" said the skipper as Pat went to the helm. "Ay, ay—starboard there," was the reply—"now ease her a little—ay, yer honor, I know every sand-bar, and channel, and rock in the old bay"—but at this instant, unfortunately for the amateur pilot, bang went the vessel against a rock, almost knocking down the skipper and Pat. But the latter, undismayed, finished his sentence, with true Irish wit,—every rock in the could bay, yer honor, and shure there's one of 'em."

WHAT THE ARMY THINKS OF GEN. TAYLOR.—Yesterday morning, says the Louisville Journal, we had the pleasure of conversing with a highly respectable member of the Louisville Legion direct from New Orleans. He informed us that there is not in the Legion a solitary man, Whig or Democrat, but goes for General Taylor's election to the Presidency.

Two millions of human beings, according to the Dublin Nation, are destined to perish by this year's famine in Ireland! a population sufficient for a powerful State and two-thirds of our own at the time of our revolutionary struggle. The mind shudders at the bare contemplation of the fact: what then must be the feelings of the spectators of the horrible calamity!