

# THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1847.

Vol. 5.—No. 51

New Series.]

**CHEESE.**  
Boxes W. R. Cheese on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of Wm. McCreebly.

**Wanted**  
An apprentice to the Hating business. A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of good moral character, can obtain a situation by making immediate application to JOHN C. KURTZ, Sept 21-1847 Somerset.

D. WEXAND. JOHN D. RODDY.

**Law Partnership.**  
WEYAND AND RODDY, Attorneys at Law, will attend punctually to all business entrusted to them. Collections and other business solicited. Office immediately opposite the Hotel of Wm. H. Picking, Main street, Somerset, Pa. Sept. 21 47-3m.

**NOTIONS.**  
CONSISTING in part of silver pen-cases, silver thimbles, steel beads, silk twist, (on spools, for purses,) watch guards, chains and keys, beads, necklaces, combs, water and fancy pencils, camel hair pencils, crayon pencils, segar and tobacco boxes, pocket mirrors, tweezers, steel pens and holders, toys for children, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of Wm. McCreebly.

**NEW GOODS.**  
I HAVE just returned from the Eastern cities, and am now opening a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Queensware, which I will dispose of cheaper than any Store in Somerset. My customers and the public in general are invited to call and examine for themselves.  
JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM.  
Sept. 28, 1847.

**Law Notice.**  
THE partnership heretofore existing between Simon Gebhart and Ross Forward has been dissolved. The former having removed to Dayton, Ohio. All business entrusted to the firm and papers relative thereto have been left with Ross Forward who will attend to the same. His office is the same formerly occupied by Mr. Gebhart, on the north west corner of the diamond.  
Oct. 12, 1847.

**NOTICE.**  
IN the court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, of January term 1846, No. 6.  
And now to wit, 19th October, 1847, the account of George Weller, Sequester of the Somerset & Cumberland Turnpike road, filed in my office and will be presented to the court for confirmation, on Monday the 22d day of November next.  
A. J. OGLE,  
Pro. office, Oct. 26, 47. P. 1707y.

**STRAY CATTLE.**  
CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Elklick township, some time in August, two one year old steers, red and brown, a hole in the right ear, one has a white head, and the other a spotted head. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of as the law directs.  
ADAM UCHSTETLER.  
October 19, 1847.

**Executors' Notice.**  
LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Garret Ream, Esq., late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby request all persons indebted to said estate to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Friday the 13th of November next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.  
JACOB REAM,  
WILLIAM REAM,  
JOHN ALWINE,  
Executors.  
Oct. 5, 1847.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Lenhart Shultz late of Milford township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on Wednesday the 17th of November next prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.  
WILLIAM SCOTT,  
Adm'r.  
Oct. 12 47-6t.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Miller late of Jefferson township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Milford township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased on Saturday the 20th of November next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.  
SAMUEL BARCLAY,  
Adm'r.  
Oct. 12 1847.

## From the National Intelligencer. The Portentous Future.

The objects of the Mexican war outstrip the seasons in their changes; indeed, almost every month has given birth to the new avowal of a new design. The contrivers and apologists of the ill-started invasion, undecided now what course to pursue, are at a loss what object to announce for future hostilities. Some, it seems, are for the desperate move of universal subjugation, and the President's organ favors that great ultimatum. Thus we are likely to see a war which the President declared to Congress was "not for conquest," or to "extend our republican institutions over a reluctant people," waged for the subjection and annexation of all Mexico. The official even goes so far as to publish a plan for effecting this "glorious vision;" which is, to raise at once seventy-five or one hundred thousand troops, and occupy every State of Mexico with a sufficient force. We perceive, however, by the last letter of the penetrating Ledger correspondent that it is doubtful how far the Administration is committed to this boasted scheme of conquest; and the writer states that the Cabinet is divided on the question of how much of the Republic of Mexico we shall resolve to conquer and absorb. He says that "a portion of the Cabinet is for going down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, while another would be satisfied with a line lying considerably to the north of it."

If anything could amaze the public in this day of "progress," it would be to see schemes so monstrous gravely presented and discussed. One purpose in advertising to the subject, however, was not to offer any reflections of our own on this new phase of the lust of dominion which seems to craze the brains of our rulers, but to offer some judicious remarks on it from two opposite quarters—the one Whig, and the other eminently Democratic. The latter will be given first.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.  
THE ANNEXATION OF MEXICO.—We have heard for some time past obscure givings out concerning a scheme meditated by certain politicians at Washington for annexing to the United States the entire Republic of Mexico. It was said, generally approved of it, which we are pretty confident is not the case, but that it had found zealous friends in certain members of the Cabinet, whose imaginations were dazzled by the magnificent prospect of a domain embracing the great ridges of the Andes, and extending far within the tropical belt of the globe. The project began lately to ooze out in the public journals. Letter-writers from Washington have occasionally alluded to it. A Baltimore journal intimates that it is a favorite scheme of Mr. Walker, and this morning we have a letter in the Journal of Commerce, from a person who has resided in Mexico during eighteen years in an official capacity, and who tells us how delightful it would be to an adventurer from Maine, or New Hampshire to dwell amidst the verdure of perpetual summer, and feed on the delicious fruits of the tropics, and how pleasing it would be in the sight of God to rescue seven millions of people from extinction, by sowing among them the seeds of a true Christian faith; in other words, by promulgating Protestantism, as Mahomet and his followers propagated their faith, at the point of the sword. The writer of this letter contemplates the subjugation and permanent occupation of Mexico by a territorial government. A more plausible scheme of annexation was lately recommended in an elaborate leading article of a leading anti-slavery paper. It proposed that the present military Government of Mexico should be abrogated, and that the States of which that Republic is composed should severally be invited to accede, of their own free will, to the American Union; an invitation which the writer seemed very confident that they would gladly embrace.

To us the project, viewed under any aspect, presents itself with no recommendations. If the annexation were perfectly spontaneous and unforced on the part of the States of Mexico, the introduction of the Mexican element into our politics would prove a most unfortunate admixture. The character of the public men of Mexico, in almost all the samples which have been before the world; has neither the qualities of wisdom, energy, nor conscientiousness. Elections, where the mass of the people are so ignorant and degraded and where the more intelligent have so little scruple in regard to the means they use, must of course be so corrupt and capricious as scarcely to deserve the name of elections. Of Mexican policy we have seen enough during the last five years. In regard to foreign affairs it is singularly feeble, passive, tardy, and suspicious, though boastful; and in regard to domestic concerns singularly narrow, unenlightened, arbitrary, and oppressive, and none the less so for wearing the name of a republic. If we take Mexico into the Union, with its nine millions of inhabitants, we take in her politics also; we take in the spirit of her people, their narrow views, their taste for intrigue, their ignorance or disregard of the principles of individual freedom; we adulterate the national character with an alloy which it will require centuries to purge away.

But we need not dwell upon this view of the subject. The Mexican States will not voluntarily accede to our Union.—They hate us too heartily; they condemn us as heretics, detest us as their invaders and conquerors, are jealous of our superior intelligence and enterprise, and will not enter into a partnership which to them seems odious and unequal. If the annexation therefore is to be effected, it must be by force; the Republic must be overrun, subjugated; its defenders beaten in detail, its strong places occupied, its disaffected communities chastised into submission; military prefects must preside in the different provinces, and we must hold the country for years by a military government, a despotism. We must follow the sinister example of Britain in overrunning and governing the provinces of India. The executive will acquire new and enormous sources of patronage, in the appointment of governors for the provinces, themselves in turn the dispensers of subordinate patronage; the genius of our nation must become military, and the habit of force, thus become inveterate, will naturally re-act upon the character of our Government. We shall be changed from a people of peaceful pursuits, among whom public order is preserved by public opinion, to the condition of those Governments which rule by patronage and fear.

The other source from which we quote is an intelligent Baltimore journal, which we resort to because, although Whig, it has manifested heretofore considerable toleration for President Polk's belligerent proceedings against Mexico.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.  
TEMPER OF THE TIMES.—When we first engaged in war with Mexico, it was officially proclaimed that our object was not conquest, but to obtain justice; and this declaration was reiterated on all occasions for a certain period. Then came the announcement that we wanted a portion of the Mexican territory, but would be content to pay a fair equivalent in money for it. As our prospect of acquisition advanced, however, our views seem to have expanded until the temper of the times has assumed an aspect threatening to the national existence of Mexico. First the New York Sun urged upon Government the necessity of conquering the whole of Mexico. This suggestion was adopted by a few papers of less importance; but still there seemed to be no serious disposition entertained by the people of the United States or by Government to embrace a course so expensive and uncertain in its result within a few days past, when the official organ at Washington contained the ominous intimation that the subjugation of Mexico might become necessary; and we very much fear that less than the whole will hardly satisfy our voracious appetite for territory. But we should count the cost of the acquisition before we undertake to make it. The war so far is said to have cost us the lives of twenty thousand men, and from eighty to one hundred millions of dollars. At this rate what will be the sacrifice of life and money to obtain permanent possession of the whole of Mexico? And how are men and means to be procured? Loans to a limited amount may be procured and armies can be raised; but we doubt whether either can be obtained for the purpose of conquering and holding the whole of Mexico. We may overrun the country with our forces, but permanent conquest will require the keeping of a large standing army for an indefinite period.

To our view the conquest of Mexico would be a most unwise act were it just and practicable. But it would be manifestly unjust. We may, we think, with propriety retain possession of conquered cities and levy contributions in aid of the war until Mexico be willing to make peace; but such places should be surrendered to the enemy on the cessation of hostilities. We should set an example of moderation and justice to other Powers, even if self-preservation did not demand such policy. But it requires no prophet to foresee that the subjugation and annexation of Mexico would bring discord and dissolution to the Union. We hope, then, if the idea of annexing Mexico to the United States be entertained by Government it will be abandoned. Let the war against that country be prosecuted with renewed vigor, but let our ears be always open to receive the offer of honorable peace.

Previous to the invasion of Mexico by order of the President, the Government of that country agreed to receive a Commissioner to settle the question of boundary arising from the annexation of Texas. The President refused to send a Commissioner but sent a Minister. After prosecuting the war for more than a year he sent "Senor Don Nicholas P. Trist" Commissioner to treat with Mexico. Why did he not send a Commissioner in the first instance?—Indiana State Journal.

## From the National Intelligencer. THE INCREASED IMPORTS.

Messrs. Editors.—In your journal of the 6th instant you copy from the Liverpool Mercury a comparative statement of the exports from Liverpool to the United States during the five months ending with August, for 1846 and 1847. It is to be regretted that you did not accompany the statement with comments, lest some of your Loco-foco readers—and I hope you have many—might conclude that you were friends of the existing Tariff, and, as such, paraded it before the country to show what a tremendous business we are driving with John Bull under a Democratic Administration. According to my recollection, you resisted the passage of the Tariff bill of 1846, and, therefore, you might have favored your readers with your views on the increasing imports, which you must consider alarming; but as you have not done it, I beg leave to do it for you, nothing doubting you will endorse my sentiments—not my ability.

With the exception of tin plates it appears that the exports of all the articles named by the Liverpool Mercury have rapidly increased, and some of them enormously. Packages of manufactured goods increased about 42,000; packages of hardware about 10,000; other articles about 3,000; tons of iron about 19,000; tons of salt about 13,000; and other articles, too tedious to enumerate, have also increased; and that the leading articles will continue to increase upon us so long as the present Tariff exists there can now be no question. All this may look very well to free-traders, but contemplate the result with dread. Within the next twelve months the balance of trade must be largely against us; and then, as a thing of course, we shall lose a large amount of our coin. Albeit the late unprecedented foreign demand for our breadstuffs, sterling bills have already advanced to about par, and it is quite probable they will further advance in a short time; in which event the coin will begin to move at once.

Having a costly war on our hands it was providential for the country and the Administration that Europe in the past year required about fifty millions of our food; for, but for this coin would have flowed in large quantities from both ends of the country; and under such a state of things the consequences would have been most disastrous. If we could have a foreign demand for our breadstuffs every year to the extent of fifty millions of dollars, the Tariff of 1846 could be borne, but this we need not calculate upon again. The demand was unusual and extraordinary, and the sole cause of it was the unprecedented deficiency of the crops of Europe. It is true, the free-trade editors, and the Democrats generally, ascribed the immense exports to their tariff banting, but it was all *britum fulmen*.—These exports would have been made even if they had been 50 percent. There is now an end to them.

It being perfectly clear that a continuation of low duties must ultimately prove disastrous to all the great interests of the country, let us inquire if any portion of the people of the country derive, in the mean time, any advantage from them.—If the reduction of duties had cheapened prices of goods generally; it must be admitted that the consumers would be benefited; but it is said by the most respectable merchants that the average prices are not lower. Some articles are higher and some lower, according to the demand and supply, which, after all, regulate prices; but the value of goods, both foreign and domestic, is, upon the whole, about the same it was previously to the 1st of December, 1846.

As we have gained nothing by the new "order in council," let us see what we have lost. Instead of patronizing our own labor in preparing for market some sixty thousand packages of dry goods, hardware, &c., and nineteen thousand tons of iron, (we are speaking of the excess of imports only) we have put in the pocket of the people of Great Britain a large sum of money! Would it not have been better to have patronized our own countrymen, and those who seek an asylum among us, than contribute to the wealth of those who chuckle at our excessive greenness and generosity? John Bull was delighted when the glorious news reached him that Brother Jonathan had, after mature consideration, concluded to protect his labor in preference to our own, and the old gentleman has been thankful and happy ever since. But it would be a waste of words to pursue them. When we shall have gone through a fiery ordeal like that of 1837—when all the banks from New York to New Orleans suspended specie payments—we may better understand our true policy.  
OCTOBER, 1847. O. P. Q.

The Washington Union says that "Mr. Webster has no popularity out of his own State." Still his case appears to be better than that of Mr. Polk, who has no popularity in his own State. He was beaten for the office of Governor in his own State, and he has, within the last two months, received from his own State another sentence of unequalled condemnation.—Louisville Journal.

The Spanish Real in Massachusetts, is called a "manepence," in New York a "shilling," in Maryland a "levy," in South Carolina a "sevenpence," and in Louisiana a "bit;" the half Real in Massachusetts "fourpence-half-penny," in New York "sixpence," Maryland a "tip," and in Louisiana a "picayune."

## FROM MEXICO.

### FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

The N. O. Picayune of the 15th inst. is again filled with late intelligence from Mexico, connected with the recent operations of our army there, from which we extract the most interesting portion, as follows:—Nat. Inv.

By a communication in the American Star we perceive that Gen. Bravo and staff were taken prisoners by a portion of the New York regiment, in General Quitman's division. Circumstances prevented their being delivered by Gen. Quitman; and they were taken to Chalapeque by Capt. Davis, aid to Gen. Quitman.—On reaching there, finding the General-in-chief still at the castle, he reported to Gen. Scott that he had Gen. Bravo and staff prisoners of war. The General ordered Capt. Davis to bring the prisoners forward where he was, when the General-in-chief addressed Gen. Bravo as follows:—

"I deeply regret meeting the valiant Gen. Bravo in misfortune. I have long and favorably known him by fame. I trust we may soon be friends. I honor and respect him as an enemy."

Gen. Bravo expressing his thanks for the courtesy extended to him by the General-in-chief, the latter directed that the former be taken into the citadel and furnished with as comfortable quarters as the convenience of the building would admit of.

On the 17th of September Gen. Scott republished his general orders, proclaiming martial law in places occupied by our troops, with important additions. From these orders we copy that portion by which contributions are levied upon the capital, and the reasons therefor assigned:—

11. For the ease and safety of both parties, in all cities and towns occupied by the American army, a Mexican police shall be established and duly harmonized with the military police of the said forces.

15. This splendid capital, its churches and religious worship, its convents and monasteries, its inhabitants and property, are, moreover, placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

16. In consideration of the foregoing protection, a contribution of \$150,000 is imposed on this capital, to be paid in four weekly instalments of thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars each, beginning on Monday next, the 20th inst, and terminating on Monday the 11th of October.

17. The Ayuntamiento, or corporate authority of the city, is specially charged with the collection and payment of the several instalments.

18. Of the whole contribution to be paid over to this army twenty thousand dollars shall be appropriated to the purchase of extra comforts for the wounded and sick in hospital; ninety thousand dollars to the purchase of blankets and shoes for gratuitous distribution among the rank and file of the army, and forty thousand dollars reserved for other necessary military purposes.

The next order we find is dated the 18, and assigns to the troops their different quarters in the city. That portion of the order would possess no interest here, but the following paragraphs are of a gratifying character:—

7. No private house shall be occupied by any corps or officer until all suitable public buildings within the above ranges shall be first fully occupied; and all officers attached to troops shall be quartered with or near their troops respectively.

8. No rent shall be paid by the United States for any building occupied by troops or officers without a special direction from general headquarters; nor shall any private house be occupied as quarters without the free consent of the owner, or orders from general headquarters. No deviation from these injunctions will be tolerated.

9. The collection of customs or duties at the several gates of the city, by the civil authority of the same, will be continued as heretofore until modified by the civil and military governor, (Maj. General Quitman,) according to the views of the General-in-chief; but supplies belonging to the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments will at once be exempted from all duties.

Gen. Quitman's orders, dated the 17th, allow unarmed persons, in the pursuit of their private affairs, to pass and repass

the city gates and outposts, but none with arms without special leave. He also prohibits arms, ammunition, tobacco, or public property of any kind to be taken from the city.

Another order of Gen. Q. allows the collections of customs and duties at the gates of the city as usual, save on supplies for the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments. The proceeds are to be appropriated in the first instance to city expenses, and the residue as the General may direct.

The following orders of Gen. Scott point to a danger by which he is beset.—The order is eminently characteristic of his high spirit, his humanity, and care for his troops:—

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Mexico, Sept. 22, 1847.  
The General-in-chief has received, through many kind sources, Mexicans and others, undoubted information that an extensive conspiracy is on foot about us, to surprise (by means of an insurrection) our guards and quarters, and to murder our officers and men.

Mexican officers and soldiers, in disguise, who had not the courage to defend their capital, are the leaders of the conspiracy, aided by some fifteen hundred thieves and murderers, who were turned loose for that purpose, and to prey upon the peaceable inhabitants, the night before the triumphal entry of the American army into this city.

The conspirators have also the services of several false priests, who dishonor the holy religion which they only profess for the special occasion.

Until ready for the insurrection the disguised villains hope to do us much harm in detail. Their plan is to assassinate stragglers, particularly drunken men; to entice individuals of small parties into shops to drink, and to stab them when in their cups, to entice our gallant Roman Catholic soldiers, who have done so much honor to our colors, to desert, under a promise of land in California, which our arms have already conquered, and which forever will remain a part of the United States.

Let all our soldiers, Protestant and Catholic, remember the fate of the deserters taken at Churubusco. These deluded wretches were also promised money and land; but the Mexican Government, by every sort of ill-usage, drove them to take up arms against the country and flag they had voluntarily sworn to support, and next placed them in front of the battle—in positions from which they could not possibly escape the conquering valor of our glorious ranks. After every effort of the General-in-chief to save, by judicious discrimination, as many of those miserable convicts as possible, fifty of them have paid for their treachery by an ignominious death on the gallows.

Again, the General-in-chief calls on his brethren in arms, of all grades, to be constantly on the alert, by day as by night; never to appear in the streets without side-arms; to walk out only in parties of twos, threes, or more; and to avoid all obscure places, particularly treacherous dram-shops and liquor stores. By command of Major General Scott.

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

### POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

Struck by Lightning—One Hundred Houses Destroyed—Heavy Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15, P. M.

We learn from Nashville, that a most terrific calamity occurred there on Tuesday evening. During the prevalence of a violent thunder storm, the lightning struck a Powder Magazine, and the stroke was followed by an awful explosion, which could be compared to nothing but an earthquake!

At least one hundred houses were destroyed and the loss of life cannot yet be told. Ten dead bodies have already been recovered, and the citizens had turned out en masse to search the ruins either for other corpses, or perhaps to extricate those who may be lingering wounded or in agonies worse than death.

This dreadful calamity has fallen upon the city of Nashville with appalling force. The particulars of the tragedy will be awaited with the greatest anxiety. We have no names of the sufferers, or of the property destroyed, except that the house of Mr. Shivers was shattered to pieces, his family much injured, and a young lady killed on the spot.

ORDERED TO MEXICO.—The St. Louis Union of the 30th ultimo says, "We understand that Gen. Kearney has been ordered by the War Department to take command of the new regiments from Ohio and Kentucky, and join Gen. Scott without delay. He is expected to reach St. Louis to day, and to be ready with his brigade in about a fortnight. The Ohio regiment is already on its way from Bahia, and the Kentucky regiment will be ready in a few days."