

# THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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## Irish Machine Poetry.

Jem Dodge married old Judy Rouse—  
Och she was a charming young bride,  
With turf he then built a brick house,  
And the front door was on the back side.  
The roof it was tiled without straw,  
The cellar was on the first floor,  
And the chimney, in order to draw,  
Was built just outside of the door.

A beggar was Teddy Malone,  
His sister was his only brother;  
He had nothing at all of his own,  
Except what belonged to his mother.  
One night, Teddy says to the Squire,  
I'm so cold, give me something to eat;  
I'm so dry, let me set by the fire,  
And so hungry, I must warm my feet.

"Och! honey," one day says Pat Tigg,  
For he was a scandalous glutton,  
"To-morrow I'll kill my fat pig,  
For I'm sure he'll make elegant mutton."  
So then he goes into the hovel,  
And he hangs the pig up by the heel,  
Cut his throat so neat with a shovel,  
Saying, this is the way to dress veal!

One day Paddy Mulligan swore  
He had scald his mouth to a blister—  
While at dinner the morning before—  
And what was it wid' asked his sister.  
Says Paddy, just try for to guess!  
Och, I can't: then I'll tell ye, my swate, O  
'Twas nothing at all more or less,  
Than a raw roasted frozen potato.

## JIM BLACK Of Beargrass.

Jim Black was one of those persons usually designated "hard customers," and in his case the term applied. A careless devil that could whip his weight in wild cats, and care no more for a tustle with a bear than a fisticuff with one of his neighbors, for Jim was "cock of the walk" on the head waters of Beargrass. Although he had the good will of most of his neighbors, yet none of the folks in "them diggings" felt inclined to nearer relationship with him. Of this fact he seemed pretty well satisfied, for he never attempted any flirtation with any of the fair ones of Beargrass. It happened when Jim had reached his 28th year, a new family arrived, in which were "two of the tallest girls you ever did see," as Jim described them. One of them, Nancy, took his eye "tarnation strong," and he concluded to "sit right up to her." Jim had heard that it always took two to make a bargain; but the possibility of a third person coming into contact never for a moment entered his mind. Things progressed smoothly, we may say rapidly, for a short time, when Nancy's father took it into his head he ought to have something to say in the matter. This bothered Jim amazingly, and came near a broken bone or two for the old gentleman; but finally, Jim was ordered from the premises; with the request that he would forever after keep as far as possible from that plantation. This was a sad go for Jim; but, in the earnestness of a stout heart, he determined never to give it up so, and he set his wits to work to out-general the old man. The gal was on his side, and why shouldn't she? "The track of the real genuine lover always was crooked," as the Poet did not express it but as Jim did. Jim laid his plans and waited for an opportunity to carry them into effect. It was not long before he obtained a sight of the fair one, who readily entered into his plot; and as the family were to vacate the cabin on the following Sunday and be gone the whole day, it was proposed that Jim should spend the day with Nancy, that they might mature their plan for putting the blind upon the old folks.

Sunday came and according to agreement the family left home to visit a neighbor and Jim left home to visit Nancy. The day passed off as days will under like circumstances, until near sun-down. It occurred to Nancy that there could be no inpropriety in just stepping to the door to see if the old folks were coming. "Oh, crackee, Jim, here they come; hide yourself or the old man will see me.—Here, jump into this barrel, quick!"—"Tarnation!" said Jim, as he soured himself into the barrel. "By golly, Nance, there's soap in this 'ere barrel, and it suarts like creation." "Well it does, hoss, but you must do it, they are right here, so keep still."

Nancy had hardly time to cover over the barrel before the old folks entered the door. All were soon seated about the room and commenced talking about the way they had passed the day, and when it came to Nancy's turn to speak she said—  
"Well, I'd a done very well, I s'pose, if it had'n't been for that ugly bear that was trying to take the pigs off."  
"What pigs?" asked the old man.  
"Why the pigs out 'o'her side of the cornfield."  
No sooner were the words out of her mouth than the old folks, and young ones too, except Nancy and Jim, were off to see after the pigs.

"I say, Nance, it's a mighty hot place

here," said Jim; "can't a feller come out now?" he asked.

"Well I guess they can, Jim; but you must clear out quick, for they will be back right away."

Jim cleared the barrel at one bound, and said, "If that ain't the hottest place about this house, then I give in. But I say, Nance, that yarn of yourn about the pigs is full out as slick as that soft soap, but it don't hurt half so bad. So good bye; I'm for the Beargrass—darn the stuff, how it burns! Good bye, Nance, I'm off—gosh I'm raw all over!"

His doings at the creek we must give in his own words:

"Well, in I went—for, may be I warn't mad. The water felt mighty cool and comfortable, I tell you. I scrubbed and washed until I got the infernal track off me, when I began to feel a little better.—But if Beargrass didn't run soap suds for a week after that, then I wouldn't tell you so."—New Albany Gazette.

### The Rescue.

The schooner Commodore, Capt. Dorrett, which sailed from Buffalo, last Friday evening loaded with pork and flour, went down as far as Erie, was driven as far back as the Islands, and returned to make the pier yesterday evening. She drew so much water, and the sea was so violent, that she struck the bar opposite the mouth of the river, lost her headway, became unmanageable, and drifted upon the east side of the east pier, not far from the light house. She struck violently upon the rocks, and the winds and waves thrashed her about most unmercifully. Her flying jib-boom was carried away, and she soon began to sink. The men on board were overwhelmed with the spray and waves that poured in over the starboard quarter, and drenched them from head to foot. Their condition was getting to be serious.

The vessel reeled about and staggered like a drunken man; the distance from the pier was not 30 feet, yet no human being could have swam through such a surf, besides, sailors are notoriously bad swimmers. Great sympathy was excited; more than a thousand people gathered on the pier to aid the unfortunate wrecked, although the spray broke over the pier every minute. A communication was finally made to the vessel by casting a line; the peak halyards were detached from the foresail-gaff, and the lower end sent ashore. The men were then hauled ashore through the air, one at a time, being fastened to the lines, in a style not uncommon in similar danger of a shipwreck.

The contrivance was successful—three men came off first—then Captain Dorrett, and lastly the mate, though not without getting a dip into the tremendous waves, which seemed to leap up into the air to seize the prey that was about to escape. As the last man, the mate, swung out of the surf, and stood upon the pier, the multiude of citizens that had stood in silent suspense, watching the transit of the poor sailors burst into one spontaneous and tremendous cheer, which rose high above the roar of the fierce gale and the crashing of the waves. The poor fellows were wet from head to foot, and almost frozen with forty eight hours' exposure to the violence and inclemency of the weather. The Commodore soon after sunk on the spot, her deck being still above the water. She belongs to Wheeler Bartram, and is nine or ten years old.—[Cleveland Plaindealer, 10th.

### From the National Intelligencer. The "Army of Observation."

The following paragraph from the New York Express of Tuesday morning gives us the first intimation that the military forces of the United States at Corpus Christi have been ordered to move westward of that position; a movement so little required under present circumstances that we should think, as it must have been directed before the recent pacific advices from Mexico, it will of course have been countermanded in time to prevent its being carried into execution:

"We understand that the troops now at Corpus Christi, under the command of General Taylor, have been ordered to march over the prairie country towards the Rio Grande, for Brassos, St. Jago, and other places. While at Corpus Christi they have been obliged to hire three schooners as store-ships for their provisions and have actually carried old houses from Live Oak Point, a distance of ninety miles, to be used as a covering for their stores and ammunition. What they will have to cover and protect these things with when they leave the coast, without the schooners, probably Mr. Marcy can tell. Their course is through a prairie country, where there is no timber to make planks, and no saw-mills if there were any timber.—They will have streams to pass for which they have no means provided. Their provisions, as in the Florida war, will be destroyed by the climatic and the rains. Their firearms will be entirely ruined by the exposure to the saline atmosphere for want of covers. In short another system of profligate expendi-

ture, similar to that of Florida, may be expected. A thousand dollars a day has already been paid for the use of a steambot, and we have no doubt shall soon hear, by the vouchers on file, of a hundred dollars a cord being paid for wood, and other things in proportion, as in the case alluded to."

### The Choctaw State.

Some time ago (says the Pennsylvania) we indicted an article which went the rounds of the newspapers in relation to a new State, to be composed of Indians. It has called forth the annexed capital article from the Racine (Wisconsin) Advocate:

We have already mentioned that PITCHLYNN, a Choctaw Chief, has been elected by that nation as their representative at Washington, not in Congress, as some papers have thoughtlessly stated. All accounts concur in awarding to him the character of an intelligent and worthy citizen, possessing more than ordinary intellect, with a commanding influence among his people. It would be a unanimous act on the part of Congress to admit the Choctaw nation, containing some eighty thousand inhabitants, into our Union, with the privileges of an independent State, and to introduce Mr. Pitchlyn on the floor of Congress as a representative of that noble aboriginal race of men whom we have supplanted.

In Wisconsin a community of aboriginal inhabitants, the "Brothertowns," have been denationalized as "Indians" by act of Congress, and fully invested with all the franchises, privileges, and immunities of the most favored citizens, eligible to the gubernatorial office, as well as to the Executive chair of the Union, being "native" born citizens of the United States. And the Brothertowns have vindicated their title to citizenship (theirs being the first case on record of such privileges having been extended to Indians) by demeaning themselves as a peaceful, moral, and intelligent community.

[The Choctaws are, we presume, the most advanced of all our aboriginal tribes in the arts of civilized life. Their country, west of Arkansas, exhibits the most gratifying proofs of their ameliorating progress. Cultivated fields, good farms, good dwellings, churches, schools, common, classical, and scientific—all these evidences of advanced civilization strike the eye on every hand.—Nat. Int.

### Ronge, the Reformer.

His recent entrance into Worms, that ancient town, so celebrated for scenes of sublime interest during the Reformation under Luther is described in the foreign Journals as resembling some great public, political or triumphal entry.

He came, they say, followed by thousands on thousands, who greeted him with continual shouts of joy. Two of the most notable citizens (one an Israelite) voluntarily offered their residence for a place of worship, where the Reformed Catholic divine service should be performed. The inhabitants, Catholics and Protestants, undertook to arrange the place and succeeded in soon changing it into a well-adorned temple, with galleries and other accommodations. The number of persons wishing to attend was so large, however, that it was found necessary to resort to another expedient, and a tent was erected in the open air, in which more than 15,000 listened to the words of the great Reformer, which though simple, and without any oratorical ornament were very impressive, and produced a great effect. Since the time of Luther such a multitude of people never assembled here, and thousands of persons will from hence spread the seed of the new Church far and wide. It is a most interesting sight to see the reformer of the 19th century addressing the people with overwhelming power, in the very market place where Luther did so three hundred years before!

At Darmstadt, also, great crowds assembled to welcome him, whom he addressed from the balcony of the hotel, a few minutes after his arrival, thanking them in the most tender expressions, for the sympathy they evinced for the cause of reform.

### The Coal Trade.

The Miners Journal (Pottsville, Pa.) of Saturday says:

"We feel happy in being able to announce to our readers this week that the shipments of coal from the Schuylkill region this year now exceed ONE HILLION TONS! and, should the present mild weather continue a little longer, we believe the quantity for the whole year will reach 1,100,000 tons. Untrammelled individual enterprise is the great secret which has caused this region to outstrip so all its competitors, some of which commenced before us. The shipments this week are, by railroad 22,704, 01, by canal 8,839 05; total for the week 31,543 06, showing an increase over last week of about 1,000 tons by railroad, and about 3000 by canal, which is caused by the unusual state of the weather. The demand for coal continues very brisk, and prices firm, with an upward tendency in

the different markets. We still adhere to the opinion that, with the quantity the railroad can supply during the winter months, added to that in the market, there will be a sufficiency for all purposes."

### Discovery of a Mine of Diamonds.

The French consul at Pahia has addressed a report to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at home announcing the discovery, at the distance of 80 leagues from that capital, of an abundant mine of diamonds—a source of incalculable wealth to the province. It lies in a desert place, uninhabited, and scarcely accessible, and was discovered by a mere accident. The head of a rich English company has already exported, it is said, nearly £200,000 worth of its produce; and, as the working of the mine is left to any one who will work it, there is a race at present for its treasures. Eight or nine thousand emigrants, from all parts of Brazil, have already pitched their tents on the savage and unwholesome spot, and to the inhabitants of a crowded European state, the very thought of a jewel mine to be ransacked at pleasure—diamonds to be had for the fetching—is a temptation likely, we should think, to attract adventurers, even if the Upas tree stood in the way.

### Important Discovery.

The St. Louis Missourian says that wild hemp has been found in the State of Missouri. A farmer from St. Louis co., being in a hemp ware-house, accidentally saw some Manila hemp, made inquiry what it was, and, upon being informed, said he had produced something exactly like it from a weed on his farm, and that he would send in a sample, which he did; and it proves to be a variety of the Manila hemp; resembling almost the New-Zealand hemp; but it is said to belong to the same genus as the New-Zealand, Sisal, and St. Domingo hemp, from which all our heavy cordage is made. If this can be found in any quantity, it is a valuable discovery.

[From Blackwood.

### Each Light has its Shade.

With every joy we haste to meet,  
In hopefulness or pride,  
There comes, with step as sure and fleet,  
A shadow by its side;  
And ever thus that spectre chill  
With each fair bliss has speed,  
And when the gladden'd pulse should thrill,  
The stricken heart lies dead.

The Poet's brow the wreath entwines—  
What weight falls on the breast?  
Upon that sword where glory shines,  
The stain of life blood rears,  
So, where the rosic sunbeam glows,  
There lies eternal snow!  
And Fame its brightest halo throws,  
Where death lies cold below.

### Letter from John Quincy Adams.

The important services which Historical societies are calculated to render is strikingly suggested by the following letter to the Secretary of the Maryland Association, which we copy from the Baltimore American. One can scarcely read it without being in some degree impressed with the importance of collecting and preserving the minutest details of history, and this is the specific province of Historical Societies.—Pitts. Gazette.

QUINCY, 29th Oct. 1845.

To BRANTZ MAYER, Esq., Baltimore:

Dear Sir:—I have to return you my warmest thanks for your letter of the 24th ult. and for the "Journal of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, during his visit to Canada in 1776 as one of the Commissioners from Congress." This document, and the introductory Memoir published with it, will furnish a precious contribution to the future Historian of our Revolution and War of Independence, as the name of Carroll will shine among the brightest of the founders of our Federative Republic.

It is pleasing to perceive the growing interest taken by the rising generation in the collection and preservation of the historical details of the Revolutionary Conflict of our Fathers. The institution of Historical Societies in so many States of our Union promises to our posterity a pledge contradictory of the misanthropic declaration of Sir Robert Walpole, that all history is and must be false. It is, indeed, conformable to all experience that the history of periods, and of events pregnant with consequences affecting the condition of the human race, can be but imperfectly known to the actors and contemporaries of them. There is a French work entitled History of Great Events from Little Causes, and there are perhaps very few of the great events in the history of Mankind to which little causes have not largely contributed. I think it is a remark of Voltaire that POSTERITY IS ALWAYS EAGER FOR DETAILS:—and among the incidents of that convulsion of the family of civilized man, which began with

the Writs of Assistants and the Stamp-Act, and, ended in the foundation of the proudest Empire that the world has ever known,—the relations of the Colonies of England swelling into Sovereign States with the conquered Colony of France ineffectually sought to be united with them the struggle of Freedom and Independence,—there are causes of DETAIL so widely different from those which operated on the Mass, that they will require the keenest perception and the profoundest meditation of the future philosophical Historian to assign to them their proper station and weight as elements in the composition of the complicated and wondrous tale. The Journal of Mr. Carroll will be among the most precious materials for the Narrative of that great movement in human affairs, and the Historical Society of Maryland has rendered no inconsiderable service to the future ages of our country by bringing it forth and publishing it to the world.

I am with great respect, dear sir, your very humble and obedient servant.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## Congressional.

### 29th Congress—1st Session.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1845.

### IN SENATE.

Mr. Woodbridge, of Michigan, Mr. Jarnagin, of Tennessee, and Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, appeared in their seats today.

The resolution submitted yesterday for the appointment of a committee to unite with the committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait on the President of the United States, and inform that him Congress were ready to receive any communication from him, was adopted; and Mr. Speight and Mr. Upham were appointed the committee.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Sevier to classify the new Senators from the State of Florida was adopted.

Whereupon, the papers, with the respective numbers specified in the resolution, were by the Secretary put into the ballot box, when Mr. Levy drew No. 3, and is accordingly of the class of Senators whose terms of service will expire the 3d day of March, 1851; and Mr. Westcott drew No. 2, and is of the class of Senators whose terms of service will expire the 3d day of March, 1849.

Agreeably to notice given on yesterday Mr. Crittenden introduced the following bills, which were read and ordered a second reading:

A bill for the purchase by the United States of the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company; and a bill for improvement of the navigation of the rivers Ohio, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

Mr. Breese submitted the following resolution, which lies over one day:

Resolved, That so much of the 34th rule as requires the appointment of the several standing committees by ballot at the present session be suspended; and that the appointment be made by the President of the Senate.

Mr. Speight, from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that the duty had been performed, and that the President would make a communication to Congress forthwith.

A message in writing was then received from the President by the hands of his Private Secretary, the reading of which was commenced and continued for some length of time by the Secretary of the Senate; when, on motion of Mr. Sevier, the further reading was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Speight, it was ordered that three thousand five hundred copies of the Message, and fifteen hundred copies of the Message and accompanying documents, in addition to the usual number, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Speight submitted the following, which was ordered to lie over one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause to be laid before the Senate, as early a day as practicable, the report of the Board of Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, 1830," embracing the testimony on which the claims arising under said treaty have been allowed, together with the amount already issued.

Mr. Allen submitted the following, which lies over one day under the rules, which is in addition to the copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents hitherto ordered to be printed for use of the Senate, there being printed for the use of the Senate twenty-five thousand copies of the Message, together with so much of the accompanying documents as relates to the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of the Oregon Territory.

The Senate then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In report of the proceedings of yesterday,

terday, it is stated that the following motion made by Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, was rejected:

"That the rules of the House of Representatives, as they existed at the close of the last session of Congress, be for the present adopted as the rules of this House; and that a committee be appointed to revise the rules, and report to this House such alterations and amendments as may be deemed advisable."

This was an error; Mr. Holme's motion was agreed to, and Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Bowlin, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Reid, Mr. J. Q. Adams, Mr. Reuben Chapman, and Mr. Caleb B. Smith, were appointed a committee to revise the rules in pursuance of the motion.

Mr. McDowell, Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Winthrop composed the Joint Committee on the part of the House, appointed yesterday to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that the two Houses of Congress had met, organized, and were ready to receive any communications he might have to make.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying the House that Mr. Speight and Mr. Upham had been appointed of the same committee on the part of the Senate.

### ELECTION OF A CLERK.

Mr. Cobb moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That Benjamin B. French be and is hereby appointed Clerk of this House for the 29th Congress.

The resolution was read and agreed to unanimously.

And so Benjamin B. French, Esq., is appointed Clerk to the House of Representatives for the 29th Congress.

### OREGON.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll expressed his wish to present a memorial which he held in his hand, and stated to be from citizens of the United States residing in Oregon.

The Chair said it could be done only by general consent.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, objected to taking up any business out of order. The resolution offered yesterday by his friend from Georgia, (Mr. Cobb), respecting the choice of seats in the Hall was still pending, and as unfinished business was first in order.

Mr. Ingersoll stated that having received unpleasant news from home, touching a domestic affliction, he should be obliged to leave the city this afternoon, and was very desirous of presenting this petition before he left the House. If gentlemen persisted in objecting to this small indulgence, he must move that the rules be suspended; and after a little more conversation he made that motion.

The motion prevailed; and the rules being suspended—

Mr. Ingersoll presented the memorial. It is signed by \_\_\_\_\_, President, (it was impossible to decipher the hieroglyphics,) Joseph Gervay and Francis Revay, Vice Presidents, and by Charles E. Pickett, J. M. Holderness, Secretaries.

The memorial prays Congress to establish a distinct Territorial Government, to embrace Oregon and its adjacent seacoasts.

That the lands of the Willamette valley and other necessary portions may be surveyed, and surveyors and land officers appointed and located at convenient points.

That DONATIONS of lands may be made, according to the faith pledged by the passage of a law through the United States Senate at the 2d session of the 27th Congress, entitled "A bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the Territory of Oregon, for extending certain provisions of the laws of the United States over the same, and for other purposes."

That navy yards and marine depots may be established upon the river Columbia and upon Fugitt's Sound, and a naval force adequate to their protection be kept permanently in the adjacent seas.

That a public mail be established, to arrive and depart monthly, between Oregon city and Independence, in Missouri, and also such other local mail routes as are essential to the convenience and commerce of the Willamette country and other settlements.

For the establishment of such commercial regulations as may enable them to trade in their own Territory at least with non-resident foreigners.

For adequate means of protection from numerous Indian tribes which surround them, for the purchase of territories which they are willing to sell, and for agents with authority to regulate intercourse between whites and Indians and between Indian tribes.

That all the overland routes may be thoroughly surveyed, and protection be given to emigrants.

That the star-spangled banner may be planted and unfurled over the territory, and kept standing and floating over it in a manner worthy the dignity and power of the nation.

The Clerk having read a portion of the memorial—

Mr. McDowell moved that the further reading be dispensed with.

Several voices, "Read on," "read on."