

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1846,

[Vol. 4.—No. 11.]

A GOLDEN RULE.

One appeal to God above,
Supplicating for his love,
Daily offer. Peace of mind
Makes thee happy, good and kind.

Daily sing one cheerful song,
From the bosom's fiery throng;
Daily do one noble deed,
Daily sow one blessing's seed.

Daily make one foe thy friend,
Daily from thy surplus spend;
Daily when the gift is thine,
Write one verse in strains divine.

Daily seek kind nature's face;
Daily seek for some new grace;
Daily dry one sufferer's tear,
Daily one grieved brother cheer.

Daily drink from sparkling eye
Sweeter rapture; soar on high!
Then thy life will know no night,
And thy death be robed in light.

TO THE WHIG PARTY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At a meeting of the Whig members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, held in Harrisburg, Jan. 13th, 1846, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a call for a Whig State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 11th day of March, 1846, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and that said call be published, with the names of the Whig members of the Legislature appended.

J. P. SANDERSON, Pres't.
THOMAS NICHOLSON, }
JOHN R. EDIE, } Secretaries.

In accordance with the foregoing, the committee intrusted with that duty, respectfully submit the following address:

The Whig members of the General Assembly, now in session at Harrisburg, on consulting together in relation to matters important to the interests of the Commonwealth, find that no provision has been made for nominating a Whig candidate for the office of CANAL COMMISSIONER, to be voted for at the ensuing General Election in October. The office is one of high responsibility and importance—its patronage is extensive, and its influence upon the finances of our State, immense. The present crisis of affairs in Pennsylvania, imperatively demands that the office should be filled by a man of integrity and sound principles—honest and capable—not to be corrupted by grasping selfishness, nor diverted from the straight forward course of duty, by party fear or political favor. The wasteful extravagance of the dominant party has involved our State in an enormous debt of OVER FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—OUR TAXES ARE ENORMOUS—the honest farmer and the hard-working mechanic have been deluded and deceived by incorrect financial statements, made for party purposes—and hungry office-holders have fattened on the public resources, while the Commonwealth has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy. All these evils are justly chargeable upon the party in power, and we believe THE TIME HAS COME for the Whigs of the State to arouse to energetic action, and endeavor to put a stop to the continuance of such monstrous abuses. The first step in the accomplishment of this great end, is an earnest effort to secure the election of a sound Whig, as Canal Commissioner. Let a candidate be selected of known integrity, of competent talents, of practical ability, thoroughly acquainted with the State, and possessing a perfect knowledge of the public works—let him receive the cordial support of the Whig party of the State, and the probabilities are strong that his election will be secured, and a check at once be placed on the irregular, excessive and ruinous policy of those in power.

Another subject of deep interest to the whole people of the State, is the evident intention on the part of the State Administration, to ABANDON THE PROTECTIVE POLICY. The recent annual message of the Governor, leads irresistibly to this belief. Pending the late Presidential election, the "Tariff of '42" was inscribed on the banners of the Locofoco party. Now these banners are no longer visible, and the message of the Executive advocates, clearly and decidedly, a "REVENUE TARIFF, with incidental protection;" and the same ruinous sentiments have been openly avowed by leading Democrats on the floor of the House of Representatives. For the first time in the history of our State, has this doctrine been avowed among us, by any Administration—for the first time has a Governor of Pennsylvania dared to desert the true interests of the State, and prove recreant to that policy which protects alike the farmer, the mechanic and the manufactu-

rer, and promotes the prosperity of all. Shall not the rebuke be speedy and effectual? Will not every man, whether Whig or Democrat, who regards his own interests, who loves his State, and would see it free from the embarrassment of debt, and its people thriving, successful and happy, repel this monstrous aggression upon the protective policy?

In this emergency it behoves the Whig party to act promptly, and with vigor.—The State Administration has truckled to the free-trade policy of a Southern President, and a strong reproof from the Whig party, and from all who regard the substantial interests of the State; more than adhesion to party, should be given without delay. We trust that the voters of Pennsylvania will be no longer deceived by the false professions of political leaders—we trust that every man who reads and thinks, will examine and see for himself, this political treachery—we trust that the intelligent voters of every county, township and ward, will rally as one man, denounce the shameful derelictions of Locofoco leaders, and unitedly sustain, with a cordial action, the Whig policy of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF—a policy essentially necessary to develop the resources, and secure the prosperity of the State, and properly to reward the industry and enterprise of the people.

In view of this position of affairs, the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives, believe it to be their duty to suggest that the Whigs of the State meet in State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER—of deliberating upon subjects essential to the welfare of the State, and of making arrangements for a strong, decided, and overwhelming expression of opinion at the ballot-boxes in October. They accordingly recommend, that the usual number of delegates be immediately chosen in the several counties of the Commonwealth, and that the State Convention assemble in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 11th day of MARCH, next.

THOS. CARSON,
WM. A. CRABB,
ROBERT DARRAGH,
GEO. DARSIE,
JAMES D. DUNLAP,
CHARLES GIBBONS,
BENJAMIN JORDAN,
JOHN MORRISON,
JOSEPH F. QUAY,
JOHN P. SANDERSON,
A. HERR SMITH,
C. C. SULLIVAN,
J. WAGENSELLER,
WM. WILLIAMSON,
Senators.

JOHN BROUGH,
BENJ. BARTHOLOMEW,
THOS. J. BIGHAM,
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE,
JOHN BASSLER,
CHRISTIAN BENTZ,
THOMAS G. CONNOR,
THEO. D. COCHRAN,
JOHN R. EDIE,
ALEX. HILANDS,
WM. W. HALY,
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
THOMAS B. JACOBS,
JOHN C. KUNKEL,
JOHN LARKIN, Jr.,
GEO. LADLEY,
GEORGE MORRISON,
BENJ. MATTHIAS,
M. DAN MAGEHAN,
JOHN M'CRUM,
JACOB M'CURLEY,
JOHN M'FARLAND,
DANIEL M'CURDY,
THOMAS NICHOLSON,
JOHN M. POMEROY,
THOMAS POMROY,
WM. PRICE,
LYMAN ROBINSON,
REUBEN STROUSS,
JACOB G. SHUMAN,
JOHN STEWART,
THOS. C. STEEL,
PHILIP D. THOMAS,
CHARLES B. TREGO,
Members of the House of Representatives.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1846.

A Great Robbery.
The editor of the Cincinnati Atlas has seen a letter from a gentleman in St. Louis to the Marshal of Cincinnati, dated the 17th ult., which states that a robbery had been committed at the town of Lynn, Osage county, Mo., about 150 miles from St. Louis, of money amounting to \$17,500—\$10,000 in one hundred dollar bills on the Bank of Missouri, \$7,000 on the different banks in Wall street, and \$500 in ten and twenty dollar notes of the Bank of Missouri.

A Novel Fox Chase.
The Portsmouth Journal gives an account of the chase of a fox by the locomotive on the Eastern Railroad. Poor Reynard ran like the wind for a mile or more, but was finally overtaken, and as he turned his head to escape from his pursuers, was struck by the engine wheel and crushed to death.

Temperance Balls.
We notice that in all parts of Massachusetts the only balls given are "Temperance Balls."

INTERESTING TOUR.

A friend has furnished us with the following notes of the journey of Archibald McDonald, Esq., from the Columbia River to the Hudson Bay Company, and was accompanied by his wife and eight children. On the 23d of September, in last year, the party left Fort Caldwell, on the Columbia, 500 miles distant from the Pacific. On the 10th of October they arrived at Boat Encampment, near the head of navigation—500 miles. They then crossed over to the head of McKenzie's River, the great northern outlet that discharges into the Frozen Ocean—where they arrived on the 25th. On the 4th of November they again embarked, but being frozen in, they were obliged to take dogs and sleighs for Fort Edmonton, where they arrived on the 4th of December—190 miles. On the 10th they arrived at Fort Edmonton on the Sackatchewan river—100 miles—where the whole party remained until the month of June. The last named river flows into the Nelson river, which discharges into the Hudson Bay. Leaving their winter quarters, they proceeded to Fort Garry, Red river settlement, —600. Arrived at Fort Alexander, at the mouth of the Winnipeg rivers—60 miles—on the 1st of August, and at Lac la Plean, (Rainy Lake,) on the 27th—200 miles. Passing through the Lake of the Woods, they crossed the 49th deg. of north latitude, (the American boundary;) over 47 portages, they arrived at Fort William, on Lake Superior, on the first of September—200. Over the grand Portage, Mill Lacky, or One thousand Lakes, (where about half way the water descends into the St. Lawrence,) and traversing Lake Superior in boats, they arrived at Sault Ste. Mary on the 24th of September,—making in all 2,850 miles. Mrs McDonald was confined on the way and they had the misfortune to lose three of their children by death—thus reducing their number to six. In this extensive region, fine fields of discovery offer to the enterprising traveller.

The most interesting objects seen in this journey was a lake called the Council Punch Bowl, and Mount Hooker and Brown, in latitude 52 north. The first is 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and out of one side a stream flows which discharges into the Columbia and so into the Pacific, and from the other side one that empties into McKenzie's river, and so on into the Frozen Ocean. Above this lake two mountains shoot their towering pinnacles 12,000 feet above the ocean's level—higher than Mount Blanc, the loftiest in Europe. The name of Mount Brown is connected with the travels of one whose fate in the Sandwich Islands render his visit and ascent of it a matter of melancholy interest. The other was ascended to the height of 2,000 feet by David Douglas, celebrated for his skill in botany, (higher than any other individual,) who gave it the name of his patron and employer, Professor Hooker of Glasgow,—both covered with perpetual snow.—ST. CATHARINES (C. W.) JOURNAL.

The Pensacola Gazette, says: "The machinery for the first cotton factory ever attempted in Florida arrived here a few days ago, and is now landing near Arcadia, twenty miles north of this place.—From the enterprise already displayed in the matter, it is evident that in the course of a month or two the factory will be in full operation, the factory buildings being now nearly completed."

Meeting of Slaveholders.
The citizens of Queen Anne's county, were to hold a public meeting on the 6th of January, at Centreville, Md., to adopt measures to prevent the escape of their slaves by means of the abolitionists.

The Albany Citizen of Wednesday says:—"The good sleighing still holds out. This is the thirty-first day of its existence. It has continued in uninterrupted excellence the whole of this month."

Short trip over the Ocean.
The packet ship Joshua Bates, from Boston, a new vessel, made her first trip to Liverpool in fifteen days. This is said to be the shortest passage on record for sails.

The property held by Trinity Church, New York, is estimated to be worth one hundred millions of dollars. Real estate \$80,000,000, other property \$20,000,000.

TRUE COURAGE.
An editor in Columbia, South Carolina, (Col. Sumner,) has declined a challenge to a duel from a brother editor, on the ground that duelling is prohibited by the law of God and man.

NEAT CONTRIVANCE.
In Iowa they weigh pork by putting a plank across a rail, with the hog on one end and piling stones enough on the other end to balance, and then guess at the weight of the stones.

LOVE UNSOUGHT.

BY EMMA C. EMBURY.
They tell me that I must not love,
That thou wilt spurn the free
And unbought tenderness that gives
Its hidden wealth to thee;
It may be so: I heed it not,
Nor would I change my blissful lot
When thus I am allowed to make
My heart a bankrupt for thy sake.
They tell me when the fleeting charm
Of novelty is o'er,
Thou'lt turn away with careless brow,
And think of me no more;
It may be so: enough for me
If sunny skies still smile o'er thee,
Or I can trace, when thou art far,
Thy pathway like a distant star.

From Harrisburg.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1846.
Mr. Sterigere, from the Select Committee, to which was referred that portion of the Governor's Message which related to the Tariff, reported the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE TARIFF.
WHEREAS, the tariff of 1842 produces no more than sufficient revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the General Government and affords only an adequate incidental protection to American industry and American manufactures against Foreign competition and Foreign policy and a consequent encouragement to commercial enterprise, to agricultural pursuits, and to the development of our own internal resources. And WHEREAS, it is believed the people of Pennsylvania are opposed to any alteration in the existing tariff until further experience has shown that a modification is required to secure a continuance of such protection, and to promote their general welfare. Therefore
RESOLVED, &c., That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and they are hereby required to oppose all attempts to alter or modify the Tariff act of the 30th of August, 1842.

RESOLVED, That the Governor be required to transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Sanderson moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolutions just reported; but withdrew his motion to allow Mr. Sullivan to report a bill for the incorporation of the Conestoga Steam Mills Company of Lancaster county.

BILLS READ IN PLACE.
Mr. Heckman read a bill supplementary to an act for the incorporation of the Fire Insurance company of Northampton county.

Mr. Rahn read a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Farmer's Bank.

Mr. Dunlap read a bill supplementary to the act relating to Orphans' Courts.

Mr. Ross read a bill supplementary to the act relating to the recording of deeds.

Mr. Cornman read a bill supplementary to an act incorporating the borough of Germantown, in Philadelphia county; referred to the committee of members from the city and co.

Mr. Williamson read a bill laying a tax on dogs in village of West Chester.

Mr. Darsie offered a resolution that the Senate concur in the adoption of the joint rules as amended by the House of Representatives.

On motion the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, and being amended on motion of Mr. Sterigere it was adopted.

Mr. Dunlap offered a resolution instructing the Pennsylvania members in Congress to procure an alteration of the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the mode of electing the President and Vice President, so as to enable the people to vote directly on the choice of those officers, without the intervention of electors.

Mr. Foulkrod offered a resolution that the Senate on Monday next, proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Fegeley the Senate proceeded to the nomination of persons to fill the aforesaid office.

Mr. Fegeley nominated James R. Snowden.

Mr. Gibbons " Ner Middlewarth.

On motion the nominations closed.

Mr. Gibbons offered a resolution in reference to the appointment of a committee to secure the publication of the late Geological Survey of the State, which was adopted, and Messrs. Gibbons Creacraft and Dimmick were appointed the committee.

Mr. Sanderson renewed his motion for the consideration of the joint resolutions relating to the tariff, reported by the Chairman of the select committee.

Mr. Bigler moved to postpone the consideration of the subject till tomorrow to allow time for printing the resolutions.

On the question, shall the consideration of the resolutions be postponed, the vote was in favor of postponement 12 against it 13 so the motion was lost.

The first and second resolutions being again read were unanimously adopted, yeas 33.

The preamble of the resolutions were again read, when Mr. Anderson offered the following as an amendment:

WHEREAS, the Tariff Act of 1842, although defective in many of its details, has induced and continues to induce the investment of capital in manufactures, thereby contributing to the development of the natural advantages of the people of this Commonwealth. And WHEREAS, Under the peculiar aspect of the General Government, in its foreign relations, the aggregate revenue will not exceed a just and appropriate expenditure in order to assume a proper attitude of defence:

And whereas, also the position of the General Government in its foreign relations, recommends the more strongly the policy of encouraging the manufacture of such articles as are indispensable in time of war.

On the question shall the amendment be adopted, the yeas and nays were reported by Mr. Sullivan, and resulted as follows, yeas 12, nays 21.

The question being on the adoption of the original preamble.

Mr. Sterigere said he had voted against the adoption of the preamble for the sake of compromise and with a view to giving unanimity to the vote upon its passage. The amendment stated that because the Tariff of 1842, had induced investments of capital in manufacturing establishments, the people of Pennsylvania were opposed to any alteration. He conceived that the Tariff rested on far broader ground than this. He had objections to the preamble as amended, and would prefer that reported by the committee.

Mr. Black said he was not in the committee when the resolutions were agreed to, or he might have united in the sanction which the committee had given them. He was willing to let the Tariff act of 1842, remain as it was, though it was certainly defective in many of its details. The very manner in which that act was passed was sufficient to stamp it with error.

It was passed as a measure of compromise, and many of the warmest friends of the tariff, voted against it. Yet he was willing to see it remain a few years longer until experience should point out the remedy for its defects. The state of the General Government required all the revenue which present rate of duties yielded, in order to put the country in a state of defence. He should therefore, vote for the instructing part of the resolutions, but he wished his views on the subject to be distinctly understood. He was opposed to protection for protection only. He did not conceive that to be the true principle of laying duties. The only true principle was revenue with incidental protection; it was a matter of expedience, and duties were to be assessed chiefly to supply the wants of the Government. The present act was oppressive upon the poor and the burdens it imposed were unequally distributed. Yet in the present state of affairs he should vote for its continuance, and leave whatever modifications were necessary to future experience.

Mr. Sterigere said he rose not to prolong the discussion but to state briefly his views on the subject. He thought the present tariff ought to be continued without essential change or alteration. It afforded sufficient revenue and also afforded incidental protection to our manufactures and commerce. The government had always recognized the principle of protection. It had protected our commerce and our shipping interests as well as our manufactures. He was opposed to protection for protection and in favor of a tariff which while it yielded sufficient revenue, discriminated in favor of our own interests. There was more sound than sense in the remark made by the Senator from Greene, (Mr. Black,) that the present tariff oppressed the poor. His chief effect had been to enable the poor man to buy at a cheaper rate than he could possibly do without it. The Senator had stated that the act was objectionable; so was every one that ever had been passed by Congress. There never was & never could be one passed which would not be objectionable to some portion of the country or other. The present Tariff afforded ample revenue and also adequate protection and therefore, he should vote to continue it without amendment or modification at the present time.

On the question shall the preamble be adopted, the yeas and nays were called, and were as follows: Yeas 22, Nays 10.

The resolutions were read a third time.

Mr. Sullivan hoped that as the Senate gave a unanimous vote on the second reading of the resolutions, the vote would also be unanimous on their final passage.

As a strong disposition was manifested in the South to interfere with the provisions of the present tariff, a unanimous voice from this State in its favor would probably be decisive, and effectually prevent its alteration. On the propriety of the pre-

ent tariff a great diversity of opinion existed, but he was strongly assured that if any evil has been felt as the result of its provisions it was hourly correcting itself—if it was oppressive at first it is becoming every day less so. Under its influence the country had enjoyed a high degree of prosperity and had arisen from the depression under which it had fallen previous to its enactment, with fresh resolution and renewed energies. As to the question of protection, he believed the General Government had power constitutionally to impose duties for protection alone; but as long as duties were necessary to be levied he was in favor of discriminating for purposes of protection.—He strongly pointed out the beneficial results of the tariff in erecting a market for our surplus productions, and for the consumption of our agricultural products, and concluded by again expressing his hope that the resolutions would receive a unanimous vote.

Mr. Bigler did not object to the passage of the resolutions, and he should vote for them, but was not certain as to the propriety of tying down our members to the present tariff. The present law contains many imperfections, but as it was a question of conflicting interests, and our members had always supported those of our own State, he should also vote to sustain them.

On the question shall the preamble and resolutions be adopted, the yeas and nays were called and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Benner, Bigler, Black, Carson, Chapman, Crabb, Creacraft, Darrah, Darsie, Dimmick, Dunlap, Eboough, Fegeley, Foulkrod, Gibbons, Gillis, Hackman, Hill, Hoover, Jordan, Morrison, Quay, Rahn, Ross, Sanderson, Smith, Sterigere, Sullivan, Wagonseiler, Williamson, Sherwood, Speaker—33.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Pine Spring Water Company, of Chester county, which was read a second and third time and passed.

The Clerk of the House being introduced, presented a bill for the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the State, falling due within the present fiscal year.

Mr. Black, on leave given, presented 25 petitions from citizens of Green county, praying that the question of the location of the public buildings of said county be left to the decision of the people at the ballot box.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1846.

Mr. Means, on leave, presented a petition of citizens of Cumberland, for a change in the poor laws.

Mr. Burrell: one of citizens of Westmoreland, Washington and Fayette, for an inquiry into the official conduct of Judge Ewing.

Mr. Gwin: one, of Royer & Shoemaker, for damages to their property by the public works.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication of the city councils, transmitting a statement of the Girard estate of the Philadelphia and Norristown railroad company.

Mr. Cochran submitted a resolution that one thousand additional copies of the report of the Commissioners of the Insane Asylum, be printed, which was agreed to.

Mr. Burns submitted a resolution to print one thousand copies of the Adjutant General's report; which was agreed to.

PAYMENT OF STATE INTEREST.
Mr. Burrell, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the Commonwealth, for the current fiscal year; which was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Larkin reported a resolution relative to the piers in the river Delaware, at Marcus Hook.

Mr. Hill read in his place a bill to annul the marriage contract of Enos Eastwood.

Mr. Bigham read in his place a joint resolution relative to the postage laws of U. States.

OREGON.
The House again went into committee of the whole. Mr. Power in the chair, on the Oregon Resolution, and after a discussion of about half an hour, Mr. Burnside's resolution was adopted, with a preamble offered by Mr. Brackenridge, asserting our right to the 54th degree 40 seconds of Oregon.

The bill was then taken up on second reading, and a number of amendments were offered; one, by Mr. Matthias, was pending at 10 minutes of 1 o'clock when

Mr. Burnside moved to postpone the subject for the present, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Burnside, the House resolved to meet the members of the Senate in Convention, on Monday, to elect a State Treasurer, and Mr. Burnside was appointed teller on the part of the House.

Mr. Burnside nominated James R. Snowden; Mr. Kunkle nominated Ner Middlewarth, as candidates to be supported for State Treasurer. Adjourned.