

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1846.

[Vol. 4.—No. 13.

JOHN CARSON. S. J. MCKNIGHT.
CARSON & MCKNIGHT,
(successors to H. Coulter & Co.)

WHOLESALE Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, Sixth street, between Wood and Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan 13

DR. C. N. HICKOK,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Bedford, Pa.

REFERENCES.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Dr. J. MCCRERY,
Hon. A. THOMPSON, Dr. N. W. RENNE,
Office at Ankeny's Hotel.
m6'45-1f

Saddling and
HARNES-MAKING.



SAMUEL P. SNYDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the Saddling and Harness-Making business,

at his shop on Main Cross street, north of Parker & Ankeny's store, where he will constantly keep on hand, or make to order, MENS' AND WOMENS' SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, COLLARS, &c., &c., all of which he will dispose of at very low prices, for cash or approved country produce.

Having supplied himself with excellent materials, and being determined to do his work in a neat and substantial manner, he flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Somerset, nov 11 '45

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO
has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pitsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS.

consisting in part of
CLOTHS of various qualities and colors
CASSIMERES do do do
SATTINETTS do do do
JEANS do do do
LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpaca; Mouslin de Laines, &c., &c., &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.

sepi 30 J. J. & H. F. SCHELL.

PRAY BE SEATED!

Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR & CABINET
MANUFACTORY.

WM. B. COFFROTH,
WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jacob Myers, chair maker and wheelwright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, common fancy and Mahogany Chairs, bedsteads, wheels, BUREAUS, Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell common chairs at \$5 per set, and other articles in proportion. Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and examine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner. Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.

HUMILITY.
BY MONTGOMERY.
The bird that sings on highest wing
Builds on the ground her lowly nest,
And she that doth most sweetly sing,
Sings in the shade when all things rest;
In lark and nightingale we see
What honor hath humility.
The saint that wears heaven's brightest
In deepest adoration bends, [crown,
The weight of glory bends him down
The most when high his soul ascends;
Nearest the throne itself must be
The footstool of humility.

The Mother and her Family.
BY MISS SEDGWICK.
Philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect sample I ever met, was an old woman who was apparently the poorest and most forlorn of the human species, so true is the maxim which all profess to believe, and none act upon invariably, viz: that happiness does not depend on outward circumstances. The wise woman to whom I have alluded, walks to Boston, a distance of twenty or thirty miles, to sell a bag of brown thread and stockings, and then patiently walks back with her gain. Her dress, though tidy, is a grotesque collection of "shreds and patches"—course in the extreme.

"Why don't you come down in a wagon?" said I, when I observed she was wearied with her long journey.
"We haven't got any horse," she replied; "the neighbors are very kind to me, but they can't spare their'n, and it would cost as much as my thread would come to."
"You have a husband; don't he do anything for you?"
"He is a good man—he does all he can, but he's a cripple and an invalid.—He reels my yarn and mends the children's shoes. He's as kind a husband as a woman need to have."

"But his being a cripple is a heavy misfortune to you," said I.
"Why, ma'am, I don't look upon it in that light," replied the thread woman. "I think that I've great reason to be thankful that he never took to any bad habits."
"How many children have you?"
"Six sons and five daughters, ma'am."
"Six sons and five daughters! What a family for a poor woman to support!"
"It's a family, ma'am, but there ain't one of 'em I'd be willing to lose. They all are as healthy children as need be, all willing to work, and all clever to me.—Even the littlest boy, when he gets a cent now and then for doing an errand, will be sure to bring it to me."
"Do your daughters spin your thread?"
"No, ma'am, as soon as they are big enough they go out to service, as I don't want to keep them always delving for me; they are always willing to give me what they can; but it's fair that they should do a little for themselves. I do all my spinning after the folks are abed."
"Don't you think you would be better off, if you had no one but yourself to provide for?"
"Why, no, ma'am, I don't. If I hadn't been married, I should have had to work as hard as I could, and now I can't do more than that. My children are a great comfort to me, and I look forward to the time when they'll do as much for me as I have done for them."

Here was true philosophy. I learned a lesson from that poor woman which I shall not soon forget.
[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

During the last week an accurate account was kept, at the old Allegheny Bridge, of the number of foot passengers crossing each day, for the week. The average, we learn, is TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED each way; making the crossings of foot passengers amount to FIVE THOUSAND PER DIEM. When it is considered that we have four Bridges across the Allegheny, including the Aqueduct, which is extensively used by foot passengers, some idea may be formed of the magnitude and importance of our sister city, and the extensive communication between the two cities. Allowing the other bridges and the Aqueduct only half the number each of the old Allegheny, and we have the astonishing number of TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED crossing of foot passengers each day. Although we are yet comparatively young, it is in our recollection when the only communication between the two banks of the river was by a Ferry. In fact, the first time we ever crossed the stream was in a flat or scow, propelled with poles. Very many of our citizens, who are now active business men, in the prime of life, number among the reminiscences of their boyish days, the rather dangerous expedition of crossing the Allegheny in canoes to gather hazel-nuts, and other productions of nature, while a sharp look out had to be kept for the prowling red man of the vast forests between this city and the Lake. On the same spot where these boyish exploits were performed, now stands the beautiful city of Allegheny, with her twenty churches, her Mayor and Town Councils, her

Theological Seminaries, her numerous school houses, her palace like manufactories, her beautiful private residences, and her teeming thousands of inhabitants; and where some dozen individuals crossed by means of a flat boat or canoe, upwards of twelve thousand now cross in a day, by means of her magnificent bridges and the Suspension Aqueduct, to say nothing of the constant streams of wagons, carriages, and men on horseback. Such have been some of the astonishing wonders wrought in but the space of a few years. Who can calculate what the next half century may bring forth; or even the next twenty years.

Farming Scenes at the West.
About 8 years ago, a Dutchman, whose only English was a good natured "yes," to every possible question, got employment here as a stable man. His wages \$6 and board, that was 36 dollars in six months, for not one cent did he spend. He washed his own shirt and stockings, mended and patched his own breeches, paid for his tobacco by odd jobs, and laid by his wages: The next six months, being now able to talk good English, he obtained 8 dollars a month, and at the end of six months more, had 48 dollars making in all, for the year 84 dollars. The second year, by varying his employment, sawing wood in the winter, working for the corporation in the summer, and making gardens in the spring, he laid by a hundred dollars, and the third year, 155 dollars making in 3 years 399 dollars. With this he bought 80 acres of land. It was as wild as when the deer fled over it, and the Indians pursued him. How should he get a living while clearing it. Thus he did it—he hires a man to clear and fence ten acres. He himself remains in town to earn the money to pay for the clearing. Behold him already risen a degree—he is an employer! In two years' time he has twenty acres well cleared, a log house and stable, and money enough to buy stock and tools. He now rises another step in the world, for he gets married, and with his amply built broad-faced good natured wife, he gives up the town, and is now a regular farmer. In Germany he owned nothing, and never could; his wages were nominal, his diet chiefly vegetable, and his prospect was that he would be obliged to labor as a menial for life, barely earning a subsistence, and not leaving enough to bury him. In five years he has become the owner in fee simple of a good farm with comfortable fixtures, a prospect of rural wealth, an independent life, and by the blessing of Heaven and his wife, of an endless posterity. Two words tell the story—industry and economy. These two words will make any man rich in the West.—Indiana Farmer.

Common Schools in Pennsylvania.

We have not the report of Mr. Miller Superintendent of Common Schools in this State, but find the following interesting abstract of it in the United States Gazette:
It appears that in 1844, the number of school districts were 1172, of which number 939 were accepting districts. In 1845, the whole number was 1189, and the number of accepting districts had increased to 1012 exhibiting an increase in the total number of 17, and of accepting districts, 56. During the present school year, 1846, the non-accepting districts have been diminished, and the cause of common school education is gradually but surely gaining ground. The appropriation for 1846 is \$200,000, which will give to each district the proportion of forty-nine cents to each taxable inhabitant.

An alteration is recommended in that portion of the act of 1835, which regulates the levying of a tax by the School Directors in districts—the desirable provision being that the amount to be levied should be fixed by law, with certain discretionary powers to the Directors. The average time the schools were kept open during the year, is much less than that of former years. The reason is, the reduction of the State appropriation, and the consequent reduction of the tax levied by the School Directors. The expediency of conferring upon School Directors a discretionary power as to the admission of children between four and six years of age, is suggested as matter for consideration; the reason being that well informed people have thought that the progress of education has been retarded by the crowding of the schools with very young children. The principal practical defect in the working of the system, he considers to be "the employment, in many instances, of those who have not sufficiently qualified themselves for the responsible situation they assume in becoming teachers." This he attributes, "in part, to the inadequacy of the compensation frequently offered, and partly to the too indulgent and informal examination of the competency of those who apply for certificates as instructors."

As a good and feasible means of improving the condition of our schools, and elevating the grade of teachers, he suggests the appointment of County Super-

intendants, whose duty it should be to meet the School Directors in their several districts, preside at, and aid in public examinations of Teachers, give counsel, and sign certificates of Teachers who have been examined. These officers, he thinks, might and could do, a great amount of good.

The decline of the "Common School Journal" is noticed and lamented, and the report closes with a eulogistic reference to the Schools of the County of Philadelphia, where the operation of the system has been carried out most effectively, and where the result has been most satisfactory.

The document is plainly but sensibly written and is valuable, because its suggestions look to an enlargement of the usefulness of the School System.

From Washington.
29th Congress—1st Session.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY JANUARY 27, 1846.
ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTEERS.
By Mr. Haralson, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs: A bill to authorize the President of the United States, under certain contingencies therein named to accept the services of volunteers.

[The bill authorizes the President to resist any attempt which may be made by any foreign nation to exclusive jurisdiction over any part of the territory of the United States, or any territory in dispute between the United States and any foreign Government, as well as to maintain the rights of the United States to, and to repel invasion upon, the said territory; and for that purpose to employ the military and naval forces and such portions of the militia as he may deem necessary.

In the event of actual invasion of the territory of the United States, or of, in the opinion of the President, there be imminent danger of invasion, or of hostilities with a foreign Power, the President is authorized to call for and accept of any number of volunteers, not exceeding thousands that may offer their services to serve six or twelve months.

The volunteers so offering their services shall be accepted in companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments. Their officers to be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the States and Territories to which they may belong.

General officers and general officers of volunteers to be appointed by the President and Senate.

In the event of either of the contingencies mentioned in the bill, the President is authorized forthwith to complete all the public armed vessels, and to purchase or charter, arm and equip, such merchant vessels and steamboats as may be fit or easily converted into armed vessels, and in such number as he may deem necessary for the protection of the lake coast, and the general defence of the country.

The bill to continue in force two years, and no longer.

By Mr. Baker, from the Committee on Military Affairs: A bill for the relief of John Stockton, late a lieutenant in the army. Committed.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE MILITIA.

By Mr. Black, of South Carolina, from the Committee on the Militia: A bill to provide more effectually for the national defence, by organizing and classifying the militia of the United States, and providing for calling them into the service of the United States, and for other purposes. Read and committed.

By Mr. Thomas Butler King, from the Committee on Naval Affairs: A bill for the relief of Captain John Ericsson. Committed.

Also a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint five scientific persons to examine the invention of James Montgomery, called the "Safety Guard," to prevent the explosion and burning of steam-boilers, and to save fuel in their use; and if it should be reported that it is expedient to use the said invention in the naval and revenue service, to pay said Montgomery such sum as it shall be adjudged to be worth to the Government. Read and committed.

By Mr. Hage, from the Committee of Claims: A report against the petition of John Otis. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Schrack, from the Committee on Naval Affairs: A bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton. Committed.

By Mr. Stanton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs: A bill for the relief of Francis Martin.

NAVAL WIDOWS.
A bill renewing widows naval pensions for an additional period of five years.

Both bills were twice read and committed.

By Mr. Stanton, from the same committee, to which was referred the petition of James F. Miller: A bill to repeal the fourth section of the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending 30th June, 1846. Read and Committed.

COLONY OF LIBERIA.
By Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the memorial of certain citizens of the borough of Easton, in the State of Pennsylvania, complaining of the conduct of the commander of British man-of-war towards the colony of Liberia, on the coast of Africa and asking Congress to recognize the said colony and Government of Liberia as a sovereign and independent Government. The committee ask to be discharged from the consideration of the subject—

1. Because the application for relief or protection does not come from the colony of Liberia, but certain citizens of this country.

2. Because it does not appear that the colony of Liberia is in that state of national power and capacity, such as heretofore have been deemed sufficient to authorize our Government in acknowledging any foreign country as independent.

3. Because the correspondence on the subject between the American and British Government proves that the colony of Liberia is now an object of the good will of the Government of the United States, more available for their protection than its acknowledgment of independence.

The report was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

PUBLIC WORKS IN IOWA.

On motion of Mr. Dodge, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to this House the report of Captain Joshua Barney, the officer having charge of the public works in the Territory of Iowa.

OREGON.
Before the call of committees for reports had been completed—

The House, on motion of Mr. Hopkins, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Tibbatts in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, giving notice of the termination of the convention of the 6th August, 1827, concerning the joint occupation of the Oregon country.

Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, (chairman of the Committee on Territories,) who was entitled to the floor, having the preceding evening moved for the rising of the committee addressed the committee during his allotted hour in support of the expediency of giving notice of the termination of the Oregon convention, and argued to show that it would be no just cause of war, but would, at the expiration of twelve months, put us in exclusive possession (according to the treaty of Ghent) of the valley of the Columbia. He also took the ground that Great Britain possessed no rights on the Northwest Coast at all, and ought not to be suffered to hold an inch of territory on the shore of the Pacific.

He was followed by Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, who briefly ran over the heads of a more extended speech he meant to prepare for the press, in opposition to giving the notice proposed at this time.

Mr. W. W. Campbell, from the sixth district of New York, next took the floor in support of the notice, (discussing, in a digression, the position and injuries of the Native American party.)

The floor was then obtained by Mr. Owen, of Indiana, on whose motion the committee rose. Mr. Owen, of course, will have the floor as soon as the committee shall sit again.

Mr. Hunt, on leave, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House a detailed statement showing the amount of public money lost by the Treasury since the 1st day of January, 1834, by reason of the failure or delinquency of deposit banks, and also, the amount lost during the same period by reason of the delinquency or delinquency of collectors, receivers, and all other officers charged with the collection, custody, and disbursement of the public funds; and what steps have been taken for the recovery of the same.

The resolution was read, and, pending the question to agree to it, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented and referred under the rule:

By Mr. Harper: The petition of George A. James and 132 other citizens of Zanesville, Ohio, praying for the erection of a bridge over the river Ohio, at Wheeling, Va.

Also a like petition from Henry Orndroff and 86 other citizens of the same place, for the same purpose.

Also, a like petition from James Granger and 87 other citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, for the same purpose.

Also, a similar petition from C. Porter and 43 other citizens of said county, for the same purpose.

Also, the petition of J. G. Metcalf and 132 other citizens of Guernsey county, Ohio, for the same purpose.

By Mr. McClelland; The petition of

masters and owners of vessels on the Lakes for lamp-lights on West Sister Island, in Lake Erie.

Also, the petition of R. A. Forsyth and other citizens of Detroit, for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

By Mr. Dublin: The petition of William Crocker, of Wayne county, N. C. praying Congress to avoid the evils of war by having national disputes settled by arbitration, or by a code adopted by a Congress of Nations.

By Mr. R. Smith, of Illinois: The memorial of sundry citizens of Warren county, Ohio, praying Congress to make the public lands free (in limited quantities) to actual settlers.

By Mr. McConnell: Two memorials from Georgia and Alabama, signed by upwards of 300 citizens, praying Congress to establish a mail route once a week from the terminus of the great Eastern and Western Railroad, at Atlanta; also the terminus of the Georgia and Monroe Railroad, in De Kalb county, Georgia, via Villaria, in Carroll county, Georgia; thence to Tallapoosa post office, (Robinson's); thence to Shady Grove, Benton county, Alabama; thence to Jacksonville, Alabama.

By Mr. Schenck: The petition of Daniel Jordan and 38 other citizens of Ohio, praying for an appropriation for the continuance of the Cumberland road.

By Mr. Hilliard: The petition of John R. Chapman, of Alabama, praying that Congress would grant him the balance of the appropriation voted by the last Congress for the improvement of the Choctawhatchee river.

By Mr. Hungerford: Two petitions from inhabitants of Jefferson county, New York, for fortifications at Sacket's Harbor.

By Mr. John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut: The petition of Thomas W. Williams and 23 other citizens of New London, Connecticut, praying for the adoption of peaceable measures for the settlement of the Oregon question.

Also, the petition of Wolcott M. Morse, of Wayne county Kentucky, praying a pension for injuries received while in the service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain.

Also, the petition of Mrs. Catharine Gale, widow of the late Col. Anthony Gale, praying a pension.

By Mr. Martin, of Wisconsin: The petitions of citizens of Milwaukee for appropriations on certain roads in the Territory of Wisconsin.

Also, the petition of citizens of Brown county for appropriations on the Green Bay and Chicago road, in Wisconsin.

Also, the petition of citizens of Brown county for a road from Fort Howard to Fort Wilkins.

Also, the petition of Col. George Boyd late Indian agent, to have certain allowances made him in a settlement of his accounts.

Also, the memorial of citizens of Winnebago county for improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

By Mr. Chapman, of Maryland: The memorial of Dr. Edward Earle, of Philadelphia, asking that his process for preserving canvass and cordage may be adopted for the service of the navy of the United States.

By Mr. Lewis: The petition of citizens of New York for the completion of the Cattaraugus harbor and for the erection of a light-house.

By Mr. Tibbatts: The petition of the heirs of John Mounjoy, praying for the allowance of the commutation of five years' full pay, with the interest, for the services of the said Mounjoy during the Revolutionary war.

By Mr. Lumpkin: The petition of sundry citizens of Georgia, praying the establishment of a mail route from the Stone Mountain Depot, on the Georgia Railroad, in De Kalb county, via Lawrenceville, in Gwinnett county, Gainsville, in Hall county, to Clarksville, in Habersham county.

By Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina: The petition of M. H. Dewow, executor of Dr. Thomas Cooper, to be refunded money paid under the act of 1798, called the alien and sedition act.

By Mr. Sawyer: Five remonstrances from citizens of Ohio against the improvement of the Maumee river.

Also, one petition for said improvement.

By Mr. Darragh: The memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of Pittsburgh, which presented important considerations and information relating to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, and directing the attention of Congress to the improvement, by means of locks and dams, and asking for a sufficient appropriation.

Also, the petition and papers of George Cochrane, asking for a settlement of his claims against the United States, by reason of the non-fulfilment of a contract with the Commissary Department in 1831.

On motion of Mr. R. Smith, the bill reported at the last Congress to incorporate the Washington Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.