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AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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To the First Birds of the Spring.

Ye come, ye come, bright warbling things,
And joy is in your song;
Ye bear upon your dewy wings
The Spring's first breath along.

Ye herald in the happy morn,
That is the birth of flowers;
Ye tell that Winter's chills have gone,
Its snows and icy towers.

Ye hide the earth in its carpet weave,
In Nature's matchless loom;
The wrap for many a grassy leaf,
The wool from floweret's loom.

Ye bid the naked branches dress,
In all their proud array,
And all things don their loveliness,
To welcome back the day.

Ye bid the icy fetters fall
From many a prisoned rill;
And onward joyful at your call,
They gambol down the hill.

All nature wakes from sleep, the cloud
Shades not the sun's bright ray;
No more the storm-winds howling loud,
Disturb the zephyr's lay.

Pass on, pass on to other land,
Ye birds of merry note;
Sing there of Spring, ye starry band,
From every tuneful throat.

And gladden every heart that hears
Your message from above;
Pass on, and dry up winter's tears,
Sweet harbingers of love.

From Washington.

29th Congress—1st Session.

[Correspondence of the Civilian.

WASHINGTON, April 29th, 1846.

Thus far we have had an exciting week, and one which, in many respects, will be long remembered in our public history. On Monday the Locofoco majority in the House of Representatives, departed from their regular business, and suspended the rules, to allow Charles J. Ingersoll to make a renewed attack upon Mr. Webster. It was not pretended that any cause had been given, for this proceeding; but the opportunity to hear a great man calumniate, was a sufficient reason with Locofocos, why the interests of the country should be kicked under the table, as they have been treated, by the same party during this whole session. Ingersoll, of course, and as customary, abandoned all his former charges, and presented a new series, omitting however the most important accusations in his former assaults. When he had concluded, Mr. Ashman of Mass. replied and shewed how, on all occasions, one set of calumnies had been deserted as fast as they were met and denounced. He referred to insidious means, which had been employed, to induce Mr. Tyler to join in this crusade against Mr. Webster, but Mr. Tyler had publicly declared, EVERY DOLLAR OF THE SECRET SERVICE FUND WAS EXPENDED BY HIS DIRECTION AND APPROVED. Ingersoll inquired if it was meant to be imputed he had sent agents to Mr. Tyler? to which Mr. Ashman answered, "yes, sir." Ingersoll then rose with great violence and excitement, apparently under the influence of liquor, and shouted at the top of his lungs, "it is a falsehood—it is a lie—it is the lie of a coward," and other like blackguardism.

This is the manner in which the public business has suffered during a session of five months, and the mode by which the character of Congress has been depreciated. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—one whose age should have cooled the vindictiveness of his passions and whose experience, should have instructed in some principle of decency, hurling at honorable and respectable men, such epithets, as "LIAR AND COWARD!" Truly, these spectacles sicken one at the future prospect of the country, if this corrupt and cheating system of mis-called "democracy" is longer to prevail. There is not a day in the week, upon which you do not find, three or four Locofocos sleeping off the effects of last night's debauch on the side benches—others again, are hardly able to hold themselves up, while vomiting forth coarse and ribald denunciations. Some are open and avowed infidels, respecting neither the laws of God or man and one of them, Chipman of Michigan, rejoices in two wives. Will not the people remedy such crying evils, or is the Press afraid to speak out the truth by letting them know to what an extent they exist? I could name more than three who have been suffering under MANIA POTU this session and who have been brought to the verge of the grave. Still they are bad as ever. I dislike to touch these points, but they involve national reputation and these ruffian like assaults of Ingersoll, lower us in moral scale, and in the estimation of the world at large.

After the discussion on Monday, on motion of Mr. Schenck, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed, to inquire into the means through which Mr. Ingersoll obtained the alleged information, which was amended by Mr. Petit, so as to appoint a second committee to inquire into the truth of the charges, with a view to impeachment, both of which were adopted. The first consists of Mr. Schenck, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. McIlvaine and Mr. Rockwell—the other of Mr. Petit, Mr. Vinton, Mr. J. Davis, Mr. D. P. King and Mr. Wilnot.

The committee headed by Mr. Schenck, met this morning and adjourned over to Tuesday next. That upon the impeachment will be called together on Monday. Under present circumstances, I do not feel it proper to speak of the probable result. Although it would have been more becoming to have omitted the name of Mr. Wilnot, from such a tribunal, because he is the confidential and most intimate friend of Mr. Ingersoll, still there is no strong case of exception in the construction of the committees. The Speaker has endeavored to speak impartially, and his intentions deserve to be respected, for his duties throughout, have been discharged with fairness and candor.

Mr. Mason the Attorney General, who examined all the papers that were transmitted to the President on the subject, after Mr. Webster left the department, stated on Monday night, he felt humiliated and disgusted at the grossness and falsehood of the imputations against Mr. Webster. It was within his knowledge, in the adjustment of Secret Service money, that Mr. Webster had paid the apparent balance in the accounts, amounting to \$2,290, so as to bring them to a close and sometime afterwards, had actually returned to him \$1,000 of the sum, vouchers to that extent, having been discovered.

An announcement was made in the "Union" yesterday, that the discussion of the Tariff, would begin about the first of May. There is no prospect whatever of any such occasion. Besides the party decided in caucus a fortnight ago, all the appropriation bills should be disposed of, before the Tariff was taken up. The evil day will probably be put off two weeks longer.

A movement has at length been made, to dispose of the Smithsonian bequest or rather so much of it, has not disappeared in Arkansas and Illinois bonds.—The plan adopted in the House, in lieu of that proposed by Robert D. Owen, originated with Mr. Hough and contemplates the erection of a proper building for the collection of specimens in the arts and sciences, a chemical laboratory—periodical lectures and the gradual formation of a library by an outlay of \$5,000 per annum. It possesses none of the Fourier features, so tenaciously insisted upon by Mr. Owen and is less objectionable, in many respects. I hope and believe, it will pass the Senate.

Some of the intermeddling prints are circulating a story, that Mr. Clay has written a letter declining under any circumstances to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1848, and expressing a decided preference for the nomination of General Scott. There is not ONE SYLLABLE OF TRUTH in the statement.—Mr. Clay has written no such letter, nor any other hearing upon the topic involved.—It is well understood, by Mr. Clay's best friends; that his name will never again, with his consent, be submitted to the American people, for any office or favor, and it is equally known, he has not indicated, and will not name a favorite, among the candidates of the Whig party. He very properly believes, that duty devolves upon another tribunal, the deliberations, of which, should not be influenced by any other considerations than the public good, and success of Whig principles. If our opponents are making these movements to commit us to Gen. Scott, at this early day, they will be deceived—and if his friends, have without reflection, thought proper to jeopardize his chances for a nomination, by bringing him into the field at this improper time, upon their heads must rest the responsibility. The Whig party has higher obligations to fulfil, than to canvass the expediency of candidates now, and it would be vastly more profitable, that we put our shoulders to the wheel to rid the country of Locofoco misrule, before thinking of matters, which the events of the next two years may change entirely. Every Whig should be free to take the BEST CANDIDATE when the day of trial comes, and none should be so wedded to one man or another, that he cannot be abandoned, without reluctance for the common cause.

The Hon. Waddy Thompson has a most interesting book in press, comprising his "Recollections in Mexico," which will appear within a few weeks. It is to be published by Wiley & Putman, in New York and London, and from the high reputation and talents of this distinguished author, will doubtless take a conspicuous place among the standard works of the times. I have been permitted to glance over some of the proof sheets, and consider it superior to any

book upon the subject, that has fallen under my observation. Gen. Thompson, beside his natural discrimination, ability, and learning, had facilities of information, and opportunities of intercourse, not enjoyed by those who have written on Mexico. What he says, is well said, and worth treasuring up. His incidents, history, reflections, and descriptions are all harmoniously blended, so as to gratify the reader, while it advantageously instructs him.

VINDEK.

THE SESSION OF CONGRESS

has run on thus far without our having found the least inducement, or excuse, in the joint action of the two Houses, to review their acts, or speculate upon the progress which they were likely to make in public business during the remainder of the time before them. At length, however, at the close of the Fifth Month of the Session, we have arrived, not at a stopping-place, but at a starting point, at which the ordinary and usual business of the session may be said to be about to begin.

That point was not reached, and can hardly be said to have been in sight, until the great stumblingblock of the Oregon question had been removed out of the way of Congress, as it has been by the passing of the Joint Resolution on that subject. That Resolution, it gives us pleasure to understand from the government paper, will receive the signature of the President as soon as the forms of legislation will allow it to be placed before him: so that the measures which it proposes of cessation of joint occupation and intermediate amicable adjustment of boundary between the United States and Great Britain may be regarded as the settled policy of the United States, and of course for the present no longer matter for debate or controversy at the Capitol. Nor do we expect the subject to be kept alive, during the remainder of this session, still further to distract and divert the attention of Congress from the proper duties of legislation, in any other form in which it may be presented. We take it for granted that, after the recorded approval of the policy of peace by more than three-fourths of both Houses of Congress, we shall hear no more of adopting in anticipation measures which only the termination of the joint occupation of the Oregon territory can afford any sufficient reason for, and which could, in the mean time, if sanctioned by Congress, do nothing effective but what might be also mischievous.

We sincerely congratulate Congress on being relieved from this obstacle to their progress in such legislation as the general interest and the various wants and grievances of the different classes of industry and the different regions of our country invite and require. We only repeat what we have said before, when, rejoicing as we do in this result, we know that we express a sentiment which will find a response in the bosom of the great mass of the people of this country, of every degree.

Nor is there, as the government paper is pleased to imagine, any inconsistency in our having, as it says, "ever since the appearance of the Message, condemned the policy of the Executive as a policy of war," and now declaring the late decision by Congress to be "a vote highly auspicious to the preservation of peace." The "Union" mistakes, in the first place, our position in regard to the Message. We never for a moment have supposed, since our first deliberate perusal of the Annual Message of the President, (the "message" to which that paper refers,) that the policy of the President was a policy of WAR. We said, on the contrary, and maintained it against the government paper itself, that the President INTENDED PEACE; which we inferred from the terms of the Message, and from the utter absence from that paper of any recommendation of preparation, either financial or military, for impending war. We did not believe, and we do not yet believe, the MEASURES recommended by the President in his Message, literally followed out, would have tended to bring on a war, if they had not rendered it "inevitable." Most decidedly, therefore, were we opposed to the giving a naked "notice," which, though not in itself cause of war, nor even of offence, would have become so by the measures with which it was proposed to accompany it, and which in all probability would have accompanied it, had a majority of both Houses been found ready to take that desperate hazard. But, happily, most happily, things took a different turn. The Joint Resolution (thanks to the Senate) avoids the hazard, and, whilst it seeks an early termination of the controversy, seeks it in the spirit of conciliation, and with the expression of full confidence in an amiable settlement of the difficulty.—All honor for this to the wisdom and enlarged patriotism of the Senate! Nor let us withhold from the House of Representatives the honor due for having at last yielded with a good grace that assent to the Senate's modification, which there is every reason to believe it opposed from the first only for form's sake, and was at any time willing to have given had the

members felt at liberty to indulge their inclinations.

To come back, however, to the "starting-point." Beginning upon its regular business so late, it would be difficult to say when this Session, which has so long detained the Members of Congress from their homes and their affairs, may be expected to close. Judging from the experience of many years, we should say that it is quite possible that the dog-days will find them still at their posts. We found this probability upon the supposition that there is a serious intention on the part of the Administration party in Congress to persevere in the purpose of a revision and reduction of the Tariff, and in other measures of a kindred character, intended to effect a radical change in the Domestic policy of the country. The PREVIOUS QUESTION is, we know, in the House of Representatives, a powerful engine in the hands of an assured and disciplined majority. It has already been made effective in the suppression of debate upon the Subtreasury bill, (one of the measures referred to,) just as it was six years ago. But the Previous Question will fail of its usual stringency when it comes in contact with the Tariff. In the bill on that subject there are too many and too important interests at stake to be crushed or stifled by any such appliance. The Members who represent those interests on the floor must and will be heard. In the Senate, beside, there is no such instrument of coercion as the Previous Question. In that body debate will have its course, and every form of amendment will assert its right, before a final vote can be taken on the Tariff bill, should the bill depending in the House of Representatives ever reach the Senate. So that we consider ourselves within bounds in allotting two entire months to the Tariff question alone.

The annual appropriation bills also will probably consume a great deal of time. Five months of the session are gone, and a bill to pay ARREARS of expenses incurred for various objects during the last twelve months has not yet got through the two Houses, though the House of Representatives is consequently without funds to pay its own contingent expenses. Acting in such a dilatory and unmethodical manner, how many weeks, nay months will it not require to pass through the House of Representatives the requisite appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenditures, and for the Army, the Navy, and other objects (as the auctioneer says) too tedious to enumerate!

However, it is some satisfaction to know that Congress can now begin to work, and that the members have every possible motive to get through with their task as early as they can.—Nat'l. Intcl.

STEWART'S SPEECH.

On our first page will be found this able defence of American labor. We commend it to the attention of our readers. It is condensed, brief and to the point. It should be read by every man, woman and child in the country. Especially should every farmer make himself thoroughly acquainted with its arguments. With such an acquaintance, the scheme of Sir Robert Peel and Sir Robert Walker, cannot be consummated without a struggle such as the country has not witnessed for years. The industry and interests of America can never shrink back into colonial vassalage. The party that repeats the Tariff will be itself repealed. Upon such an issue, American against British policy, the conspirators against American Independence will be left solitary and alone.

There are features in the policy of the Polk administration—its unquestionable claim to all Oregon, while it offered to take a part, its fury for war without an effort of preparation, its clamor AGAINST England, while secretly selling off the Tariff—that will not bear the ordeal of discussion.

The people—always jealous of sinister intrigue—will cling the more to the Tariff when they know that it is torn from them to be laid at the footstool of British ambition. The hollow, partial, and deceptive character of their fettered free-trade cannot be concealed from the American people. In 1845, of the thirty-nine millions received in Liverpool from the United States, but little more than two and a half were of agricultural products other than cotton and tobacco. Does England propose to let our tobacco enter her ports free of duty, or indeed anything else which the absolute wants of her starving inhabitants do not demand? Our agriculturists will soon realize the fact that they cannot compete successfully with the vicinage of Great Britain in the market for bread stuffs the Baltic and Mediterranean will probably undersell and exclude us, and if they do not, will so compete with us as to leave a trade less valuable than that which we have possessed through the ports of Canada. Should the Tariff be repealed, and the present project annihilates protection, the results must produce in the public mind a reaction which no administration, no party can sustain. The instruments of British orders in council may dig the grave of the Tariff; but let them take heed they do not fall into it.—Register & Examiner.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

We have hesitated, for two or three days, about giving the following. The tales that are told of the richness of the mineral regions of Lake Superior so far surpass all that was at first anticipated, that it is not surprising they should be received with some grains of allowance, and so long as those tales were unverified by actual results, we declined giving them. But now that the mines have been scientifically worked, and the results more than fulfil all that the most sanguine imagined, we do not feel justified in withholding from our readers well-authenticated statements of facts. There now can scarcely be a doubt that the mines of Lake Superior are among the richest of the world, and their working will add immensely to the wealth and resources of the country. The business to individuals is hazardous, and may be losing, if prosecuted without due care and knowledge; but if such are exercised, it must richly repay enterprise.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

DETROIT, March 16, 1846.

I herewith enclose to you copies of some letters just received from Lake Superior, the one from Dr. KINNEY, Surgeon, U. S. A., the other from a Fur Trader, in the employ of Gen. PHERS, of this city. He is, as you see, an unlettered man, and he gives facts just as he sees them with his own eyes. It is important that public attention should be directed to statements of facts from authentic sources. These letters, although seemingly extravagant, are corroborated by numerous other letters to our citizens.—I will thank you to publish them with such comments as you please. I vouch for the authenticity of the letters, the respectability of the writers, and that they have no earthly interest in either one of the companies referred to. Rest assured that six months will show that Lake Superior is the richest mining country in the world.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Kinney, Surgeon U. S. A. to his brother, Benjamin Kinney at Detroit, dated

COPPER HARBOR, February 5, 1846.

"I am confident that the excitement will not abate soon. As soon as the people begin to come up they will see for themselves—they will see what they never saw before, that is, pure copper and silver in bodies from one ounce to five and eight tons!

"A few days since a solid mass of pure copper was taken out of the earth weighing about 9 tons.

"Near the same place they are taking out another mass nearly as large. This belongs to the Copper Falls Mining Company. I have seen them in two or three instances blast out chunks of pure silver weighing from 30 to 40 pounds, at the Pittsburg works."

Extract from a letter from Abner Sherman, a person engaged in buying furs to Gen. Phelps, his employer, of Detroit, dated

LAKE SUPERIOR, Feb. 10, 1846.

"Now for Copper and Silver, Gog and Magog. The old world or new has never known any thing to compare with what actually has an existence in the mines of Lake Superior—neither should I dare write what I have actually seen did I not suppose that hundreds of others would write, corroborating what I shall state. First, to begin with Jennings' works, owned by the Pittsburg and Isle Royal Company, exceeds any thing that was ever dreamed of by the most sanguine. In the first place, it is rich in copper, yet it is decidedly a silver vein running over a mountain, of some 2000 or 3000 feet high. I can form no estimation of the quantity already got out.

"I have just returned from Copper Harbor, by way of Eagle River, at which place this rich vein is. The silver is not like that found last summer by the Boston Company, but runs in continued streaks and in chunks in some instances as big as a walnut, and even larger, of pure silver, and in many places in the silver holds it together after the rock is broken and shivered to pieces. At one blast, while I was there, they calculated they threw out ten thousand dollars worth of silver. They have also got two copper and silver rocks, weighing from 12 to 18 hundred, and some of them are rich in silver, having silver sticking out in masses and spangles, all through the copper. They are labelled Gog and Magog, and stood by the door for Magog. Dr. Pettit was offered eighteen hundred dollars.

"Now for the mammoth copper rock, found in Copper Falls River by the Copper Falls Company, about five miles from Eagle River, towards Copper Harbor. They were sinking a shaft about 11 feet square and 15 from the surface, when the vein running through the centre of the shaft was found to contain a mass or sheet of fine copper, of which they form no description, as they have found neither end nor yet the bottom. I went

down into the shaft to see it, and found it cleared on one of 13 feet, on the other 44 feet, at one end about 13 inches thick, and at the other say 5 to 7 inches, and I think a little thicker at the bottom than at the top. It is estimated, by those best acquainted with estimating irregular chunks of copper, to weigh about eight times as much as the copper rock carried from Ontonagon some years since. At every place where they are at work this winter they exceed their most sanguine expectations. I have a chunk taken out of Jennings' works about the size of a hen's egg, in which are chunks and streaks as big as the end of my little finger, and I have no doubt there is in the chunk two or three ounces of silver.

"The North American Company's location begins within about twenty rods from where they are taking this silver, and without any doubt runs three miles through their locations, and their agent, Mr. Bacon from Pontiac, is in high spirits. What I saw I can hardly believe, and what I have written I can hardly ask you to believe, and yet it is true to the letter.

"My prejudices until my recent tour to Copper Harbor, were against the copper mania, and I still think there may be some doubt whether it will improve in depth—but there must be acres where there is so much native silver and copper."

(Signed) ABNER SHERMAN.

The "Register," printed at West Chester, in replying to some remarks of the "Republican" of that place, administrators to that paper and the party it supports, the following merited rebuke:—

"As to the Bank of the United States, of which it speaks, it may be well to remember that the bank, in 1816, was chartered by Democratic votes, and that had it not been for democratic votes in 1836, that Bank, as a State Bank, would never have gone into existence; and as to the 'favorable legislation' for that bank, it may be well to remember also, that whatever was done was effected through a locofoco Governor, and that a locofoco agent had to flee the State, for his alleged corruption in the matter. It is a matter of history, that wherever corruption was to be effected, in legislation or otherwise, a locofoco was the agent who offered the bribe, and a locofoco was the recipient, from the days of 'favorable legislation' concerning the United States Bank to the days of 'favorable reports' for the Locofoco Lehigh County Bank of the present year. So notoriously corrupt has that party become, that if it were not for the Whig principles that are occasionally infused into government proceedings, our whole political fabric would fall to the ground, because of the rottenness of the locofoco props which the people have been deluded to erect for its support."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., April 18th 1846.

A tremendous fire has been raging on the top of the Catoctin mountain, about 6 miles distant from here in a northwest course, the devouring element covering a surface of 500 acres, it is supposed, and so dense was the smoke, and of such volume, (the wind being favorable to drive it over the city) that to all appearances, save that of the blaze coursing its way on the top of the mountain, where, apparently a number of persons seemed to be moving toward it for the purpose to subdue the flames, engaged about the fire. A terrible gust was hanging over us.

The Sugar Loaf mountain, distant about 12 miles, and the Catoctin mountain, in a more southern direction than the fire near Frederick, are also on fire; how originating I did not learn.

THE MORMONS.

We learn from the Nauvoo Eagle that all the Mormon publications have been discontinued. The archives and trappings of the church have been removed, and are now on the way to California. The church (says the Eagle) has ceased to exist, the "Twelve" have gone, and with them the acting spirit of Mormonism. Camp of Israel is the name which the advance company of Mormons have assumed. The latest accounts from them state that they had crossed the head waters of the Chariton. They were travelling very slow, and their stock was much reduced for want of food. The trustees of the temple offer to lease it to any religious society or literary institution.—A wealthy gentleman from the South, a bachelor, far advanced in life, has gone to Nauvoo, to purchase the temple, if it can be bought for a reasonable price, and convert it into an Asylum for destitute widows and females, and to purchase lands and town lots, and endow it out of the results of them.—Bicknell.

A railroad traveller was recently killed at Marshall, Mich. while looking from a window in the car. His head came in contact with a post.

It is said there are 623,000 young ladies at this moment receiving their education in French convents.