

# THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,  
HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR,  
\$2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1846.

Vol. 4--No. 47.

## CORONER.

ISAAC FRIEDLINE, of Lavanville, is recommended as a candidate for the office of Coroner, by many voters of PAINT TOWNSHIP.

## AUDITOR.

SAMUEL J. LIGHT, of Somerset township, is recommended for county Auditor by STONYCREEK.

## ASSEMBLY.

IN accordance with the wish of numerous friends, I submit myself to the voters of Somerset county as a candidate for the ASSEMBLY at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit their support. GEO. MOWRY.  
Somerset, Aug. 25.

## ASSEMBLY.

I am again before my fellow citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the ASSEMBLY. Grateful for the confidence already bestowed upon me, I will only add that if elected I will represent them faithfully.

JOHN R. EDIE.  
Somerset Sept. 1, 1846.

## ASSEMBLY.

THE undersigned, at the request of friends, offers himself to the citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the

LEGISLATURE, and should he be elected, will faithfully discharge his duty to the best of his ability.

HORACE LUDINGTON.  
September 8, 1846.

## ASSEMBLY.

GENTLE READER, I am before you as a candidate for the ASSEMBLY, and respectfully solicit your support.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.  
Somerset borough, Sept. 15, 1846.

## SHERIFFALTY

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY. AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office.

JOHN O. KIMMEL.  
May 19, 1846.

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

## SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.  
Rockingham Furnace,  
June 23, 1846.

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE electors of Somerset County: FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

## SHERIFF,

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.  
Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

## SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.  
Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

## COMMISSIONER.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

## COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

SAMUEL GAUMER.  
Southampton tp.,  
Aug. 25, '46

## COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

## COMMISSIONER,

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)  
Stonycreek tp. May, 26, '46.

## COMMISSIONER.

To the Legal and Independent Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

## County Commissioner,

at the ensuing election in October. Should I be elected I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my capacity and ability.

sept 5 '46. AB'M. BEAM.

## Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

## COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY,  
Berlin, June 23, 1846.

## COMMISSIONER.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

## County Commissioner,

at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN P. H. WALKER,  
Addison tp. July 28, 1846.

## Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Through the solicitation of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election. Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.  
Somerset, May 26, 1846.

## Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

## County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.  
Stonycreek tp.,  
June 2, 1846

## Valuable Real Estate

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate viz—

No. 1. a certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing about 131 acres, about 60 acres of clear land of which about 30 acres is in good meadow; on which is erected a new one and a half story frame house, stable and a large frame weatherboarded barn.

No. 2. also another tract of land situate in said township, containing about 87 acres and 74 perches, about 40 acres of clear land, of which about 6 acres is in meadow, which a 1 1/2 story log house and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3. also another tract of land situate in said township of Jenner, containing about 118 acres, about 25 acres of clear land, of which about 3 acres is in meadow with a small log house thereon erected.

If not sold between this and the first day of April next, it will then be for rent on the shares.

The above lands adjoin Matthew Black, Joseph Haines, Henry S. Picking, George Parker and others, and are situated just at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Turnpike road. They are of a good quality, a large portion is fine bottom land, and that which is not cleared contains excellent timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on one of the tracts.

JOHN B. REED.  
Sept. 22, '46. 3m.

## HYMN.

BY CALLED CUSHING.

We praise thee, God, when morning's ray  
In Orient skies begins to shine,  
And once again returning day,  
Wakes on this glorious world of thine.

We praise thee, God, whose mighty hand,  
Supreme in love, supreme in power,  
Rolls on the sun from land to land,  
To light and glad each fleeting hour.

We praise thee, God, at evening tide,  
With all the starry hosts on high,  
Which beam, as if thy throne beside,  
To hymn thy greatness through the sky.

At morn, at noon, at eve, we praise  
Thy might and grace on bended knee,  
And hearts of grateful joy still rise,  
Creator, Saviour, God, to thee.

[From the North American.

## THE PROSPECT.

There has been no time for years past when the prospects of the Whig party were so brilliant in this State as at present. The course of the administration, had the tariff pledge of '44 been respected, and the interest of Pennsylvania left unassailed, would still have been sufficient to secure the State for the Whigs. The usurpation by the President of the power of plunging the country into a war, a prerogative distinctly withheld by our constitution, and known only to monarchies, is an outrage that could not fail to startle every Pennsylvania republican; while the motives of that usurpation, the conquest of Mexico, in order to add a number of slave States to the confederacy, to destroy all equipoise in our government, and subject the people of the North to the slave owners of the South, heighten the indignation and apprehension which such a measure is calculated to inspire. The veto by the President of the Harbor Bill is regarded with no less disapprobation. The law was demanded by the best interests of the entire country; it was sanctioned by the enlightened statesmen of all parties, and demanded to secure our commerce and those engaged in it from calamities at which humanity shudders. The Sub-Treasury act, also, a measure against which, after full trial and elaborate argument, the people of the nation, with unprecedented unanimity, gave a verdict of condemnation, has been revived. A vast government mammoth bank has been created; its notes are made a currency; and in the absence of any revenue adequate to provide for their payment, the thoughtful look to see the land flooded with an issue of continental rags—the cowardly and cruel stratagem of government to cheat a people they dare not more directly tax. The first veto of a private bill—the French Claimant's bill—is not forgotten; nor the fact, that while the President makes war upon Mexico, upon the ground that she does not pay her acknowledged debts, he refuses to pay the debts of our government, of longer standing, more solemn obligation, and due to our citizens; and does so upon no better ground than that he wants the money to compel the Mexicans to be honest. The folly and madness, the inconsistency and treachery, the final imbecility and meanness of the Administration upon the Oregon question would of itself, be sufficient to carry the State against it. Indeed the subjects of accusation against the government as now administered have so multiplied in number and so swelled in grossness, one above another, that it may be apprehended that the public press have not done justice to any. But the intelligence of the people, who have witnessed wrong after wrong and shame after shame falling upon the country, has cherished a remembrance of the long calendar of offences, and will pass judgment upon them, according to their merits, at the polls. Were the Tariff question buried, these issues would secure the condemnation of the Administration. Were these questions lost sight of, the Tariff fraud and outrage would render the same result inevitable.

Pennsylvania is a Whig State. Circumstances have hitherto defrauded the party of the victory which was its right; but the result of each earnest contest has shown a regular advance in the vote of the Whigs. The Tariff fraud has decisively ascertained their triumph. It has split the party throughout the entire State. It is the ruling question in Pennsylvania politics; and necessarily so, for it is interwoven with every fibre of Pennsylvania industry. Six months since the entire population of the State were ultra in support of the tariff of '42. The course of the administration has thrown every thing into confusion in the ranks of the locofocos. There are some that must go with the Administration, go whithersoever it may; they have gulped down the shameful dose prepared for them, bent their necks for the collar, and can in nothing be distinguished from the nullifiers of South Carolina. There are others who

"Do perceive here a divided duty," and while in national politics they are for free trade, on local issues they still affect

a devotion to the tariff of '42. Others make a hotpotch mixture of Free Trade and Tariff, and proclaim themselves to be upon both sides and upon neither; and there are still others who, afraid to desert the tariff, and ashamed of the absurdity of supporting a Free Trade administration, while they advocate protection, say little on the subject and hope to pass unchallenged. To maintain these various positions, all sorts of strange inventions and ludicrous inconsistencies are resorted to. But the mass of the people, those who are politicians because patriots, and desire only to see justice and honesty in the public councils, affrighted and disgusted at the fraud of '44, openly denounce the authors and supporters of the British Tariff, and avow this determination to sustain the only Pennsylvania party that dares proclaim its principles and maintain them—the Whigs. Never was the locofoco party so shattered in Pennsylvania as by the British Bill. Its organs and candidates profess different principles in different districts and counties; and even in the same districts we find them antipodes on this ruling question of the contest. From a confusion thus worse confounded there is little difficulty in predicting the result—discomfiture.

That which has chilled and distracted the enemy, has united and stimulated the Whig party. Its organization has been vigorously resumed; its wanderers have been reclaimed; and its ranks, swelled by unexpected accessions, knit like a phalanx, confident and resolute, advance to a certain victory. No false expediency will in the coming contest divert their votes to other issues. They are Whigs and nothing else. With this ardor and fidelity, and with the advantages which the state of the conquest affords them, they cannot fail to achieve a victory that will be the basis of other and more extended triumphs.

## ARRIVAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

LATER FROM FORT BENT—PROGRESS OF EMIGRANTS.  
The St. Louis Republican, of the 12th instant, mentions the arrival on the preceding day of the Little Missouri, from Missouri river, bringing passengers Solomon Sublette, W. L. Reddick, and several fellow travellers from California.—Mr. Sublette had been absent three years in Oregon and California.

In company with ten others, he left Pueblo de Los Angeles about the last of May, driving some eighty mules and horses. They travelled the road usually taken to Santa Fe. His account from Lieut. Fremont is not so late as that received at Washington, but he left him on the Sacramento, and when last heard from it was understood that he expected to reach home by the first of this month.

Mr. Sublette met the first company of emigrants to California, under the command of Mr. Davis, eighteen miles on the other side of Green river, on the 8th of July last; they had eighteen wagons. He understood from them that they had no difficulties with the Indians on the route. On the 10th of July he met a Lieutenant of the United States navy, the same who passed through this place some time ago, going as an express from the United States Government to our fleet in the Pacific; he was between Little Sandy and Sweet Water, and left this city in advance of the emigrants. Gov. Boggs was met two or three days in the rear of Col. Russell, and some 300 miles from the point where they were to separate; the one party going to Oregon and the other to California. At the dividing place there would be two guides to lead them on their way to California.—Mr. Greenwood, who proposed to take a route north of the Great Salt Lake, and Mr. L. P. Hastings, who preferred going south of it, Mr. Sublette prefers the former route, and advised the emigrants to take it. By the latter route they must travel sixty miles without any water whatever, and the distance is nearly as great as the former.

On the 16th of July he left the last party of emigrants at the Willow Spring. After passing them Mr. Sublette met a party of Sioux warriors, about ten miles in the rear of the emigrants, and he learned that a party of six hundred warriors were not far distant. He understood that these Indians were on an expedition against the Crow or Snake tribes, and if a small party of the latter were met it is probable that they would be killed; but their real design, it is probable, was to rob, and if necessary, kill the emigrants. The Pawnees had, however, been successful in despoiling the emigrants of many of their horses and sixty head of cattle.

Subsequently Mr. Sublette's party was attacked by twenty-five or thirty of the Sioux, from which they escaped with difficulty. He met a man by the name of BONNEY, from Ohio, who had been robbed of his horses and provisions, but escaped with his life, and accompanied the party to Fort Laramie. Near Fort Bent he found fifteen families of Mormons.—They had selected their grounds, had sown patches of turnips, and were cutting logs for their habitations. They seemed cheerful, and during the time Mr. S.'s party was with them—a week—they had preaching, two or three baptisms, and several dances.

Between Fort Laramie and Fort Bent he met fifty lodges of Sioux Indians, who told him that they had determined to stop all routes for the travel of Americans except one; that they would not permit them to be traversing the country in every direction.

Mr. Sublette's party reached Fort Bent on the 17th of August, when all Gen. Kearney's party had left for Santa Fe.

Lieut. Simpson was in command of the military at the Fort. Many provision wagons had reached there, and two companies were met not far distant from the Fort. In his progress homeward he met trains of wagons all along the road.

At Pawnee Fork Mr. S. met two companies of Col. Price's regiment. Col. Price himself was at Cotton Wood Fork. The battalion of Mormons was met fifteen miles the other side of Council Grove. Mr. Sublette was twenty-three days in travelling from Bent's Fort to St. Louis.

Mr. Sublette represents the Governor of California as disposed to encourage the emigration of Americans, but General Castro was very hostile to it. He says that the usual quantity of rain has fallen in California during the past year, contradicting, in this respect, the reports of other travellers.

The following is extracted from Wm. H. Russell's letter, dated SWEET WATER RIVER, 80 miles west of Independence Rock, 12th June, 1846:

I am now within ten miles of the valley of the Pacific, and shall hereafter drink of its waters, instead of the muddy Mississippi. This is a country that may captivate mad poets, but I will swear I see nothing but big rocks, and a great many of them, high mountains and wild sage, without other vegetation to admire. It is a miserable country we are passing through.

I resigned my command of 150 wagons at North Platte, where I considered all safe, and am now travelling with twelve men on mules, which we procured at Fort Laramie. In my company are Messrs. Bryant and Jacobs, of Louisville, Kentucky, Curry, &c. of St. Louis.

## WRECK OF THE BRIG HELEN McLEOD.

The schooner J. P. Holt, Captain Holt, at New York, from St. Mary's Georgia, makes the following report, from which it will be seen that the brig Helen McLeod, which left Baltimore on the 2d instant for New Orleans, was dismasted in the late equinoctial gale, and when last seen was in such a condition as to leave no doubt that she soon after sunk with all on board.

[The following is a list of the officers, crew, and passengers of the Helen McLeod:

Thomas Marston, master; Samuel Edwards, chief mate; Wm. R. Richardson, second mate.

Seamen—Wm. Borrroughs, John Valentine, John Charden, John Wilkinson, William Moore, Francis Monmonier, William Collins, (cook.)

Cabin Passengers—Mrs. Amos and two daughters.

In the storeroom—A lady and three gentlemen—names not known; Wm. Sewel, (colored.)

Her cargo consisted of 1,615 bags of coffee, 210 kegs of nails, 25 tons of pig iron, 97 bales of domestics, 20 bundles of leather, and about 200 packages of various articles.]

Capt. Holt says, on the 11th, at 1 A. M., wind hauled southwest, and more moderate, sea grew more smooth; at 8 A. M. passed several parts of wreck, saw one large piece and several parts of a cabin; at 10 A. M. thick and rainy, went aloft, saw a wreck to leeward dismasted, kept off for her at the time saw, as we supposed, a square-rigged brig lying by her; as we made them, saw another wreck with both masts gone; about 20 feet of the foremost standing; saw 6 persons on board; appeared to be a new vessel of about 160 tons; high deck; swept every thing, both boats and davits gone. The first one I saw was a ship with every thing gone but her foremast, running before the wind under foresail. As I saw a fore and aft schooner running for the wreck of the ship, I ran for the brig, which proved to be the brig Helen McLeod, of and for Baltimore; had her ensign set in the fore-topmast rigging, the union down, and blown to pieces; at half-past 11 spoke her, the captain reported 3 or 4 feet water in the hold, and in a sinking condition. She had no boats, deck swept of every thing; bulwarks gone—they had cut away her stanchions, and had a raft of spars ready to launch overboard; her sails being in ribands from the yards and jibbooms. She lay perfectly unmanageable; stood past her perhaps a mile; put the vessel under working sail, backed ship and went to windward, but with the intention of boarding her, but did not think it prudent to attempt it then, as the sea ran irregular and rough, although my crew volunteered to a man to attempt it, when I should think proper. Kept off, and spoke the fore and aft schooner before mentioned, which proved to be the Silas H. Wright

bound to St. Domingo, (since put back to New York.) She was under bare poles—appeared to be repairing his sails. I requested the captain to keep my company and lay by the Helen McLeod, until he could board her; as he had a better boat than I had for the purpose; he reported himself a wreck; said he had hove his deck load overboard the day before, in a hurricane, but said he would lay by.

I then ran under the brig's lee, and hove too—lay by her until half-past 2 o'clock, when it came to blow a complete hurricane from the southward; about the same time saw the brig's foremast go by the deck, taking the maintopmast with it—the sea making a fair breach over her.—I should judge myself then about half a mile to leeward of her. The last time I spoke her, which was after I spoke the Silas H. Wright, we ran close together, I saw, as myself and passengers concluded, several passengers on board; saw one lady standing in the door of the house—my people certify that they saw three ladies at once—I should say 15 males on board; lay to until 4 P. M., when we had ranged ahead of her a mile and a half; tried to wear ship to keep under her lee; got before the wind, when, if possible, it blew harder than ever; and as I had a heavy deck load on board, I did not think it prudent to head to again; stood before the wind for 8 hours in the heaviest gale I have ever experienced at sea.

It is my opinion, if the captain of the Helen McLeod stated facts, and I have no reason to think he did not, that he could not have stayed above water many hours, as it blew then—they appeared to have abandoned the pumps; and when I came alongside of them the first time, all appeared to be employed in making the raft, which they abandoned, and appeared to be sure of getting taken off when we spoke them. They had a tackle on the main stay, which appeared as if they had been heaving over cargo—when I think must have been coffee, by the scent to leeward of her. She appeared to be every deer in the water the last time we spoke her, and labored tremendously.

At 11 P. M. wind abated, but tremendous sea; set foretopmast, close reefed; had barely set it, when the gale burst again in all its fury, which blew it clear from the yard; at same time shipped a number of seas, which stove dead lights and windows in the house, and flooded the cabin with water, and blew the flying jib partially from the gaskets on the boom.—This was the 11th and 12th commenced with heavy gales. In the course of the forenoon saw three vessels to windward, apparently in distress, loss of spars and sails, making for the Capes of Virginia; in the course of the afternoon saw several pieces of wreck.

## FROM MEXICO.

We have received (says the New Orleans Bee, of the 18th instant) through Havana a file of Vera Cruz papers to the 30th ultimo. As may be supposed from the date the most important parts of their intelligence has been anticipated. The papers are filled with pronouncements in favor of Santa Anna. We notice those of Mexico, Aguascalientes, Puebla, Vera Cruz, Orizaba, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Durango, Zacatecas, Tabasco, and others. On the 24th ultimo Almonte, Crussencio, Rejon, and Boves, reached the city of Mexico. They had accompanied Santa Anna from Havana.

Don Juan Morales has been appointed Governor of Guanajuato. As soon as Santa Anna arrived at the capital a decree was issued conferring plenary powers upon the new Congress to meet in December. The promulgation of this order created general satisfaction. The people hastened in large numbers to the National Palace amidst cries of "Viva Santa Anna!" "Viva Farias!" "Long live the army!"

The Vera Cruz papers express a strong desire that the new Congress should convene before the period first agreed upon—the 6th December. Don Francisco Olagnibel has been appointed Governor of the State of Mexico, in place of Senor Carrera, and Don Juan Soto Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz.

We notice several addresses to various portions of the army by different chiefs. They breathe nothing but vengeance against the United States, and express a confident belief that, under the invincible Santa Anna, a splendid victory will be achieved over the troops of this country.

On the 26th ultimo a boat left the Gulf squadron with a flag of truce, and approached the town of Vera Cruz. Having touched the shore, an officer delivered a letter to the Commanding General, and returned without awaiting any reply. According to the Vera Cruz Intelligencer, the letter contained another address to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations. It contained, in all probability, the overtures of peace.

Another decree has been put forth by the Provisional Government, which declares the Constitution of 1824 in full force until a new one be formed. The Departmental Assemblies, and the Council of the Government are abolished.