

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

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

New Series.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1846,

Vol. 5.—No. 5.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Geo. Hartzell, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Friday the 15th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
Dec. 8, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Turkeyfoot and county of Somerset Pa., on Saturday the 30th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
Dec 8, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 16th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
Dec 8, Sheriff.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being disposed to remove from Somerset, offers for sale the House and Lot, occupied by him situate on the north west corner of the Diamond in the Borough of Somerset. The House is large—the front building being 65 by 35 feet, and the back building 40 by 20, both two stories high, built with brick and well finished, with a fine cellar under the whole—there is a good

FRAME BARN,

Carriage House and Wood shed—also a good Brick Smoke and Wash House, with a good well of water and cistern on the premises, also a fine Garden with a variety of choice fruit trees & shrubbery—this property is admirably adapted for a comfortable residence, as well as for any kind of public business, and is unsurpassed by any property in the place.

—ALSO—

A meadow lot containing 12½ acres, together with a 20 acre clover lot adjoining; and several other out lots all adjoining the borough.

—ALSO—

Two tracts of unimproved land, containing 400 acres each, situate in Somerset township.

The terms will be liberal.

IF of the above property is not disposed of, it will be for rent from the 1st of April next.

J. L. SNYDER,
Dec. 8, 1846.

LAST AND FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber once more earnestly requests all persons having unsettled accounts with him, to call and discharge them or, at least, close them by note before the first day of February next—being desirous to remove—and having already given several calls, which have been in a great measure unheeded, he trusts that those persons who fail to attend to this last notice, will not complain should they receive a "different kind of call" after the expiration of the above time, as the accounts must and shall be closed.

J. L. SNYDER,
Dec. 8, 1846.

Many of my GOODS on hand, will be sold at *Cost for Cash*, some even below that—or I would sell out the *entire stock* on very accommodating terms—and the HOUSE and LOT can be had with the Store if desired.

LAW NOTICE.

J. F. COX & JOS. J. STUTZMAN have formed a copartnership in the Law, in the county of Somerset. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention. Office in Snyder's new brick building near the diamond.
Dec. 8 1846.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike Road Company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of James Philson, in Allegheny township on the 4th day of January next, to elect one President six Managers and a Treasurer to conduct the affairs of said Company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL,
Dec. 1, 1856, Prest.

Also a dividend was declared on the 18th of this month, at two per cent in the fore, said company to be paid by the Treasurer of said Company.
B. K.
Dec. 1, 1846.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in Millford township, Somerset county, on Saturday the 5th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said dec'd, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
Dec 8, 1846, Sheriff.

Orphan's Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.
IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or outcry on the premises, on Friday the 25th day of December next, (1846) the following Real Estate late the property of Jacob Hoffman, deceased, viz:—A certain Tract or

PLANTATION

of land, situate in Jenner township, containing 317 acres and allowance, more or less, adjoining lands of David Simpson, Jacob Boyers, Conrad Keyser, John Hoffman and others, with upwards of 100 acres of clear land, on which are erected a large

Two Story House

and a one story house and a large Stone Bank Barn, with other improvements.

Terms:—One third in hand, and the balance in six annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgment bonds and Mortgage.

Attendance will be given by William Rishelberger and John Hoffman administrators of the estate of said deceased.

By the court,
W. H. PICKING,
Nov 24, Clerk.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at sale by public outcry, on Christmas day, 25th December next, the following real property belonging to the estate of Maj. George Graham, late of Stoystown, Somerset county, deceased, viz:

No. 1.

The well known Tavern stand for many years kept by deceased, on the North side of Main street in Stoystown aforesaid, being a large two-story frame and weatherboard building with good and convenient out-houses on the same lot, and also an excellent meadow lot of 13 acres, large barn and stabling on the opposite side of the street.

No. 2.

One small house and lot of one acre situate on Main cross street near the Public school house in said borough, and now in the occupancy of John Leberknight.

No. 3.

A large plantation or tract of land situate near Stoystown on both sides of the road leading to Somerset, containing about 400 acres, of which nearly 300 acres are cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and large

Barn

thereon erected, now in the possession of William Waugh and Samuel Weisinger.

The above farm will be divided into two or three parts, if necessary, to suit purchasers, or if desired part of it may be divided into lots of 20 or

30 acres each.

The sale will be held at the Tavern House now kept by Allison Loughrey, and will be continued until all is sold, when and where the terms, which will be reasonable, will be made known.

SAMUEL KIMMEL,
Administrator cum testamento annexo of
George Graham, dec'd
Nov 10, 1846.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Peter Shirer, Sr., late of Salisbury, Elkhick tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on the 20th of January next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN SHIRER,
of Elkhick tp.
PETER SHIRER,
of Allegheny co., Md.
Dec. 8, 1846.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry at the public square in Somerset on Tuesday the 14th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Joseph Mason of, in, and to a certain

PLANTATION

or tract of land, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 39½ acres more or less, about 120 acres cleared and about 20 acres in meadow; adjoining lands of David Rodgers, John Paul, Jesse Berkepile, John Fry, jr. and others; on which are erected a log dwelling house and barn and stable, with the appertenances—as the property of said Joseph Mason, at the suit of Samuel Humber.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Somerset
Dec. 8, 1846.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE

IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,
which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.
ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or outcry on the premises, on Friday the 1st day of January next, (1847) the following Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Moses dec'd, viz:—

No. 1. A certain tract of
land situate in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Joseph Lang, Frederick Coleman, John Stump and others; containing 300 acres more or less, 100 acres cleared, with a heavy log house and barn thereon erected.

No. 2. Also another tract
—adjoining the first described tract in same township, containing 25 acres with no improvements thereon.

TERMS—No. 1. containing 200 acres—one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand and the balance in annual instalments of one hundred and fifty dollars, without interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

No. 2, containing 25 acres to be cash. Attendance will be given by Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, administrators of the said dec'd.

By the Court,
W. H. PICKING,
Dec. 1, Clerk.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASONS.

among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tartan and Cordia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacos,
Mouslin de Laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Muslins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of **HARDWARE,**
Queensware, Groceries, &c.
Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accommodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL,
Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

Loss of Steamer Maria—More Particulars.

From the N. C. Tropic, Nov. 23d.

The boilers of the Maria were knocked off their stands, covering the connecting pipes, filling the space between the lower deck and cabin floor with steam and boiling water, scalding nearly all those persons in that portion of the boat aft of the boilers, consisting of the deck hands and some few deck passengers. The only person known to be lost or injured in the upper cabin was James P. Durst, the principal clerk of the boat, who, at the time of the collision, was standing at his desk in the office.

As soon as the boats struck, and before the effects of the shock were known he sprang into the Social Hall and cried out to the passengers "not to be alarmed," and returned to his office to secure his books; after that time he was not seen, and it is supposed that he must have been crushed and fell through the floor, the office being entirely destroyed, and the deck forced into the Social Hall. The third engineer is also missing, and, no doubt, is buried amid the ruins of the lower deck. The crew of the boat numbered fifty-two; of those, only nine could be mustered within three hours after the collision, at which time we left the wreck, who had escaped uninjured. These were principally the firemen and sailors on duty.

About twenty are missing and have perished immediately. Twenty-one were rescued, but all so dreadfully scalded that there are no hopes of their recovery, with the exception of the third cook, a man of color. In a few minutes after the collision, the steamer Talma, which was ascending the river, came alongside and sent her yawl under charge of the mate, to the Maria, and succeeded by means of cutting through the decks and forcing off the doors of the deck rooms, in rescuing nine of the sufferers.

The Sultana having received the force of the collision immediately upon her bow, was not materially injured. The loss of a few feet of the guards of her bow principally on the starboard side, was the only injury of note received above decks.

Mr. James Peters, the Pilot at the wheel of the Sultana, informed us that he held his boat in its proper position—the channel of the River—and that when he discovered the Maria he thought her running to-wards the bend on the Louisiana shore. As the boats neared each other, he found that the Maria was in the channel standing over for the bar. He immediately rang the bell and stopped his boat, and notified the Engineer to be in readiness to back her.

The Maria's engine was not stopped until it was done from the effects of the collision. As soon as he discovered that the Maria was in a sinking condition, he rang the bell to go ahead, and forced the latter by the bow of the Sultana, for several hundred yards over the bar of the Island where she sunk. Mr. Peters, in this emergency, showed great presence, mind, for, had the Maria sunk at the point where the collision took place, nearly every soul on board must have perished.

As soon as the Maria had settled down upon the bar, Capt. Pease lashed the Sultana alongside and rendered, with his officers and crew, every assistance in his power to aid in saving the property on the sunken vessel, and in alleviating the distress of the unfortunate beings on board of her. The sufferers were conveyed to the cabin floor of the Sultana, where mattresses had been provided. One or two medical gentlemen, who chanced to be on board, in conjunction with the passengers, went promptly to work and enacted the parts of good Samaritans upon the melancholy occasion.

Captain Hite, of the Tolma, who also earnestly rendered every assistance in his power, and farther assistance from his boat being deemed unnecessary, he kindly proffered to convey the sufferers to Natchez, where the advantages of immediate medical aid at the Marine Hospital might be obtained. His proposal was accepted, and before daylight the sufferers were put on board the wharf-boat, at Natchez, and placed under the charge of the Directory of the Hospital.

We will not pain our readers with a recital of the sufferings of these poor scalded beings, some of them stripped of their skin from head to foot, others with the skin peeled from their hands and hanging loosely at their finger's ends.—Their unearthly groans and piercing cries for water to quench their burning thirst, are too horrible to think upon—too awful to relate.

The United States and Canada.

A Canadian journal refers to the recent legislation of England which has placed her North American colonies on the same footing with the United States in the home market—and adds:

"And sooner or later, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence must be conceded. We say *must*, because the first step of withdrawing all protective consideration from the colonies, as integral portions of the empire is only the prelude of what will inevitably follow. We may be

alarmists, it is nevertheless our conscientious conviction that the tendency of these new political movements will be to force, by the irresistible pressure of necessity, this Province into so close and beneficial a connexion with the United States, that ere long a general community of mercantile intercourse, and by consequence, of social fellowship, will be established, and a thorough amalgamation of mutual interests be perfected—so that at last it will be difficult, if not impossible, to define the position of Canada."

The Battle of Monmouth.

BY THOS. CARLISLE.

The 20th of June, 1776, was a great memorable day in the annals of Infant American Republics. For wise and good reasons the English army left Philadelphia, with a train of baggage twelve miles long, for New York. The latter city was held during the whole of this Liberty war, this contest between the mother and daughter, by the unnatural mother.—Washington left his huts at Valley Forge, and in imitation of the Roman Consul who opposed Asdrubal, made a bloody effort to prevent the conjunction of the two armies of his enemy. He led his suffering soldiers towards the seashore. He sought his enemy and he met him on the sandy plains of Monmouth. Washington wide-winged, Clinton and Cornwallis wide-winged at and around the villages of Freehold and Englishtown; and fire-balls his whistling far and near upon those burning plains; the great guns playing and the small, both vomiting fire and death. And Gen. Lee is swept back on this wing and on that, and is like to be swept back utterly, when Washington arrives in person and speaks a prompt word or two. "Stand fast," said the Hero, "stand fast, my boys, for the Virginia and Maryland line will soon come to your relief." The hearts of the American soldiers leaped at the sound of their beloved, and, as they thought, invincible Chief, and the armed mercenaries of a monarch fell in units, tens and hundreds beneath the republican fire.

Washington, on his death-defying old and faithful white horse, galloped along the line; he waved his sword and cheered on his men in the death struggle. The fierce provincials wrestled with their oppressors, they met the soldiers of the mother country—hand to hand, they close with them at weapon's point.

It was a bloody conjugation of carnage, this battle of Monmouth. Men of kindred blood, men speaking the same noble language, met in the death grapple. It was indeed a bloody conjugation. It was I kill, thou killest, he kills, we kill, you kill, they kill. But death had other weapons of destruction. The sun for seven days had been in the Boreal Crab, the men were fighting, by Fahrenheit's thermometer, at 99 degrees. Many of the combatants bit the dust and died unscathed by sabre or shot. If Washington was Fabius in October, 1777, at White Plains he was Marcellus at Monmouth. The honors of the day remained with him, for his enemy retreated.

Naval-Gallantry of Lieutenant Parker.

WE learn, says the New Orleans Picayune, from our private correspondent at Pensacola, that the store ship Relief was still detained at that port. It was reported that she had been detained to carry Gen. La Vega to Vera Cruz, but it was a mere report. She was expected to get away yesterday without fail.

The brig Abrasia arrived at Pensacola on the 18th inst. from Anton Lizardo. This is the vessel, which brought over Lieut. Renshaw, of the Navy, and Capt. Parkinson of the brig Plymouth. Dr. Messersmith, the surgeon of the Truxton, also came in the Abrasia. The additional report which we have received by this arrival of the Tobiasco expedition; furnishes few particulars requiring mention from us. The gallantry of Lieut. Parker, of Pittsburg, is warmly commended. Lieut. Parker, it will be recollected, commanded the prize vessel which got ashore and was attacked by an overpowering force of Mexicans, whom he gallantly repulsed. We have been assured by an eye witness that his party of twenty-three men killed fifty lancers in defending themselves. Letters have been received making an apology for the Mexican troops who attacked Parker, alleging that they were not aware of the truce, or terms upon which Com. Perry had desisted from firing upon the town. On the same authority it is said, that the loss of life and property during the first part of the bombardment was absolutely frightful. Nothing is said of the bombardment, when a hundred more shot were fired.

The Woodstock (Va.) Sentinel states that some of the farmers in that vicinity, on low bottom land, have suffered the loss of nearly all their corn, which was cut and shocked, in consequence of the flood occasioned by the heavy rains.

Senator Niles on the Tariff.

The locofocos of Connecticut have denounced Senator NILES for his speech on the Tariff. The following extract will show the character of the speech:—

"Is this a Democratic measure? Is it based on the recognized principles of the Democratic party? I deny that it is.—I enter my solemn disclaimer, and protest against the assumption, that this is, in its principles or purpose, in harmony with the doctrines of the Democratic party, old or new. It may be in conformity to the principles of a small minority of that party sometimes called the Carolina school, but with no other. It is not in conformity to the principles of Jefferson, Madison, and the old Democrats; nor does it harmonize with the avowed principles of Crawford, Lowndes, Jackson and Van Buren. The old Democrats were friendly to manufacturers, and averse to keeping this country dependent on England for its supplies. They wished to make the United States independent of Great Britain, while the Federalist of that day desired to keep the country dependent on England for all goods, and ridiculed the idea of our manufacturing anything for ourselves."

The worthy Senator here touches the locofocos "on the raw." Their bogus Tariff is of the real old fashioned Federal stamp. There is not as much Democracy in it as there is blood in a turnip. It is rank old blue-light Federalism from beginning to end. And worse. It is a bill to foster British manufactures, and reward British labor and capital. If our locofoco rulers had been in the service of England—members of the British Parliament, they could not have contrived a more scheme directly calculated to promote British interests. Its whole scope and aim appears to be to first break down American manufactures, and then build up the manufactures of our great rival. The "Lords of the Loom" in Birmingham and Manchester would have paid millions of dollars rather than had that bill defeated, or sooner than now have it repealed.—So deeply are they interested in its continuance, that we shall not be surprised to find the Whigs, in 1848, fighting against British gold as well well as Free Trade locofoco Federalism.

The real character of this measure is well understood by the mass of the people. They will never willingly consent to the ruin of our national industry for the benefit of the manufacturing capitalists of England. It is bad enough to be taxed to carry on the war for Texas. It is worse to have American Labor crushed to benefit Great Britain.—Lancaster Ex.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS.

The following is a letter from the War Department, regarding the equipments of the Pennsylvania Volunteers:

ORDINANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1846.

His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

SIR:—Orders have been sent to-day, from this office to Captain Edward Harding, commanding Allegheny Arsenal Pittsburg, Pa., to issue to the Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry, called into the U. S. service, by the letter to your Excellency, from the War Department, dated Nov. 16, 1846, the following arms, accoutrements and ammunition:—

880 muskets, National Armory, with appendages complete.
42 non-commissioned officers' sword.
22 musicians' swords.
880 sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

40 N. C. officers' sword belts, with double frags for Sergeants of Companies.
24 N. C. officers sword belts, with single frags for principal Musicians Musicians of Companies and N. C. staff.

35,200 Musket Cartridges.
1,750 Musket flints.
All the foregoing articles have been directed to be held in readiness at Pittsburg.

ROYAL FLOUR AND A ROYAL PRICE.—Last fall Mr. Henry Smith, an enterprising miller of Le Roy, (N. Y.) sent six barrels of the choicest superfine Genesee flour, Manufactured at his mill, to Queen Victoria, and for which, in due time, he received from her Majesty the comfortable sum of three thousand dollars. The flour was put up in highly finished barrels, neatly varnished, inclosed in sacks, and forwarded direct to the Queen of London. This fortunate experiment upon the appetite of Royalty seems to have suited her Majesty's palate so nicely; that in addition to the ample remuneration for his first adventure, he has recently received an order direct from London, for three thousand barrels more of the same sort, which he has promptly forwarded.