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TUESDAY, JULY 27 1847,

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THE ORPHAN'S LAMENT.

BY A WOOD NYMPH.

Alas! friendless and alone,
Life's stormy path I tread;
My hopes of other days are gone,
My friends are with the dead!

I once had home and kindred dear,
But now, alas! they're gone;
And never more shall greet me here,
Affection's kind, sweet tone!

Not one cheering voice imparts
A comfort to my mind;
For there beats no kindred heart
In unison with mine.

Why am I doomed to misery,
When pleasure once was mine?
Ah! happiness, why didst thou flee,
And leave me to repine?

Oh! happy, joyous days of bliss,
Will ye no more return
To give this aching bosom peace?
Are ye forever gone?

Gone, alas! forever gone,
Are those joyous hours!
Faded, like rays of the setting sun,
Or summer's fairest flowers!

Through the dark vale of future years,
No gleam of hope I see;
No star amid the gloom appears,
To light my destiny!

Letter from Jack Downing.

Downingville, away down East,
in the State of Maine, July 6, '47.

MR. GALES & SEATON: My Dear Old Friends: My letter to you on board the steamboat on Long Island Sound was cut off so short by the bell's ringing for us to get ready to go ashore, that I didn't get half through telling you the talk I had with the President that day; and we've had so much talk since, and seen so much on the journey, that I shant be able to tell you one-half nor a quarter of it in a letter. It would take a whole book to give you a good notion of the whole story. But the President will be back to Washington before you can get this letter, for he started to go back last Saturday; so you can get the whole account of the journey from him. He'll be delighted to set down and tell you all about it; for he's been amazingly pleased with the whole journey, from top to bottom. He's been on his high-heeled boots all the way. Instead of growin' more stoopin' by bowing so much; it seems as if he stood straighter than ever. He told the Governor, in his speech at Augusta, Saturday, "It seldom happens that the course of man's life is marked by so distinguished a reception as has been accorded to me to-day." Well, so it has been all the way along; hurrahing, and complimenting, and firing, and speeches, and dinners, and suppers, and shaking hands. On board the steamboat from Portland to Augusta we got a little breathing time, and had a good long talk.

Says the President to me: Now, Major, says he, I want you to be candid.—No one is a true friend to one in a high station unless he will be candid and speak the truth. And now, Major, I don't want you to flatter me; I want you to be candid, and tell me just what you think.—You was along with Pres' Jackson when he made his lower down East, and had a chance to see the whole operation; and now I want you to tell me candidly, if you think the people was any more fond of him than they are of me.

Well, now Colonel, says I, not wishing to hurt your feelings at all, but seeing you've asked my candid opinion, I won't deny but what the people are very fond of you, amazingly fond, perhaps as fond as they can be. But, after all, these times sint exactly equal to old Hickory's times. But what do you mean? says he.

Well, says I, the people all seem to be amazed fond, but some how it seems to have a sort of mother-in-law show about it; it don't seem to be so real hearty as they showed to old Hickory.

Well now, Major, says he, and he red-dened a little when he said this; says he, that only shows how strong your prejudices set in favor of the old General. But I thought you were a man of a stronger mind and sounder judgment. I can't agree with you against the evidence of my own senses. Did you notice all the way along how thick the crowds flock'd round me to shake hands with me?

Yes, says I; but they didn't go it with such a rush as they did when my old friend the General come this way. They jammed around him so they had to climb over each other's heads to get at him.—And I had to take hold sometimes by the hour together, and help him shake hands with 'em, or he never would have got through with one-half of 'em.

Well then, says he, did you mind how loud they cheered and hurrahed wherever we come along?

Yes, Colonel, says I, I heard all that; but, my gracious! wherever old Hickory

made his appearance, the crowd roared right out like thunder.

Well, Major, says he, they couldn't beat them cheers that the Democrats and Capt. Rynders give me at Tammany Hall, I know; thunder itself couldn't beat that. It's no use, Major, for you to argue the pint; no President ever received such marks of honor from the people before, I am sure of that; I mean the whole people, Federalists as well as Democrats; that is, if there is any such people as Federalists now days, and Mr. Richie says there is. Only think, the old Federal State of Massachusetts did the business up as handsome and seemed as fond of me as Governor Hill's State; I couldn't see any difference. You must confess, Major, that even your old friend Hickory didn't receive so much honor in Massachusetts as I have.

Well now, says I, Colonel, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but you are just as much mistaken as you was when you sent old Rough and Ready into Mexico. Have you forgot how they took the old General into Cambridge College and made a Doctor of him?

Who cares for that? says the Colonel; says he, turning up his nose. Didn't the Democrats and Captain Rynders take me into Tammany Hall and make a Tammany of me? No, no, Major Downing, it's no use for you to argue the pint against my popularity; for I've got eyes and can see; and I tell you, and I want you to mark my words, I tell you, I'm more popular with the whole people than ever old Hickory was in his life. He was very popular with the Democratic party, but I am fully persuaded he hadn't such a hold upon the affections of the whole people as I have.

Here the President got up and walked about the floor, and seemed in a deep study for as much as five minutes. At last says he: Major, I missed a figger in my speech there at Baltimore 'tother day. I see it now, and I don't know exactly how to get over it.

How so? says I.

Why, says he, I ought not to have said, right up and down, pint blank, that I should retire when this term was up. I should only talked about my desire to retire to private life. I was too hasty, and committed myself too soon. There never was a better chance for any body to be elected than there is for me now, if I hadn't made that unfortunate remark.—Jackson stood twice, and Jefferson stood twice, and I suppose it is really my duty to serve my country as long as they did. But if I should undertake to run agin, I s'pose they would be throwing the Baltimore speech in my teeth.

Well now, sez I, Colonel, can't you see your way out of that? You wasn't born down East so fur as I was. It's no great of a job to get over that trouble.

At that the President brighted up a good deal; and says he, Well, Major, I'll tell you what 'tis, if you'll get me over that difficulty handsomely, when we come to have another shuffle for the offices, you may choose any card in the pack, and you shall have it.

Well, says I, Colonel, about that remark of yours at Baltimore, that you should give up when this term is out, all you've got to do is to get Mr. Richie to take it back in the Union; let him declare that it was only a sort of a speculation, hastily thrown out, without much consideration, and that, so far as he understands, neither the President nor any of his cabinet entertains any such views. Then you can go along just as smooth and safe as if nothing had happened.

Fact, that's it, says the Colonel, snapping his fingers; strange I didn't think of that before. Major, you do beat all for working out of difficulties! I believe I'll make up my mind to go ahead another term; I don't see any thing in the way. I'll tell ye how I think of working it. I've been reading over this letter of Taylor's to the Cincinnati Signal. He's an old head, but he ain't a-going to come another Bons Vista blunder over me. If I don't take the wind out of his sails before long, I'll engage to make him King of Mexico. And I'll try him on his own tack too. I'll come out and declare that I won't be the candidate of no party neither; and throw myself upon the people. I'm convinced, from what I've seen on this journey, that the Whigs will go for me almost to a man. Van Buren and Wright, who say I'm not the man for the Northern Democrats, may go to grass. I go for the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people.

Well, says I, Colonel, that's the road; and I wish you a pleasant and prosperous journey.

We had some more talk about the war before we reached Augusta, but I haven't got any time to explain to you the President's views about it in this letter. He says he means to keep a tight rein over Taylor, and not let him do much, and when he does do any thing, make him report it to the Government through Scott. I asked him if he wasn't afraid of making too tall a man out of Scott by placing him on Taylor's shoulders, and he said no; he should look out for that, and if he see any danger of it he should make Scott report to the Government through Mr. Trist.

After we visited Augusta, and Hallo-well, and Gardiner, I tried to get the President to go out to Downingville, but he said he didn't think it would do for him to stop any longer this time, though there was no place in the country that he was more anxious to see, and he promised, the first leisure time he could get, to make a flying visit there. I asked him if he didn't think it would do for me to go out and stop a day or two, as I hadn't seen uncle Joshua or Aunt Keziah or any of 'em for a long time. He said, certainly, by all means, and he would hurry back to Washington and look round two or three days and see what was best to be done about this Mexican war business, which, according to the letter I brought on from General Scott, seemed to be getting into something of a snarl. He said he would have things all cut and dried by the time I got back along to Washington, so that we could make up our minds at once what is best to be done.

Your old friend,
MAJ. JACK DOWNING.

SILAS DINSMORE.

We see it announced in the journals of the day that Col. Silas Dinsmore, who in years past figured in the political world, died at Bellevue, Ky., on the 17th of June. During the administration of Mr. Munroe, Col. Dinsmore held for some time the office of Collector of Mobile.—The following laconic correspondence between the then Secretary of the Treasury and the Colonel, will show how he was "rotated."

Treasury Department,
Washington, Jan. 15, 1822.

SIR:—This department is desirous of knowing how far the Tombigbee river runs up. You will please communicate the information. Respectfully,
W. H. CRAWFORD.
S. Dinsmore, Esq., Collector, Mobile.

Mobile, February 7, 1822.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult., and of informing you, in reply that the Tombigbee DOES NOT RUN UP AT ALL. Very respectfully,
S. DINSMORE.
Hon. W. H. Crawford, Sec'y Treas.

Treasury Department,
Washington, March 1, 1822.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that this department has no further service for you as Collector of Mobile. Respectfully,
W. H. CRAWFORD.
S. Dinsmore, Esq., Mobile.

HAIL STORM.—Allentown, and vicinity, was visited by a destructive hail storm on Tuesday week. The hail fell for about thirty minutes in great profusion. Some of the stones measured one inch in diameter. Grain of all kinds was totally prostrated, and some fields completely thrashed. Many orchards suffered severely. Window glass was harshly dealt with, and it is supposed some 300 were broken in the neighborhood. One man alone had 180 broken. Trees were uprooted by the storm, and in several instances houses were unroofed. The total damage sustained in the neighborhood is said to have been immense.—B. & S. Journal.

The following toast was drank at Sun-terville, S. C. on the 4th of July:

General Taylor. "Old Rough and Ready." "Well done thou good and faithful servant! We once put thee over a few things—we will now make thee Ruler over many."

At the late commencement at Dickinson College, Carlisle, the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Major Henry Brew-erton, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point; and upon the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, Md.

The New York Express has received an unofficial statement of "Uncle Sam's Cash account," by which it is made to appear, and pretty clearly too, that the deficiency, to be obtained by loans in 1848, will amount to about \$49,000,000 only.

There are over 1500 miles of electric telegraph finished in America, and in operation; and other 5000 miles are under contract, and will be finished before twelve month.

The tent under which the Chicago Convention is holding its session, is capable of accommodating 20,000 persons.—Ten thousand assembled under it at the commencement.

Col. Doniphan says that his famous Missouri boys have one more R than Gen. Taylor himself—they are Rough, Ragged, and Ready.

The Upper Marlboro' Gazette states that nearly \$1000 has been collected in that vicinity for the relief of the poor of Prince George's county.

LOVE POETRY.

The following passionate lines are from the Knickerbocker:

Were I court plaster, I would be
A patch upon her lip;
To spend a life of ecstasy,
And sip, and sip, and sip!

Were I a pair of spectacles,
How dearly I would prize
A situation on her nose,
To look her in the eyes!

River and Harbor Convention.

CHICAGO, JULY 5, 1847.

The convention assembled at 12 o'clock under a specious awning in a public square.

The following gentlemen were appointed officers:

PRESIDENT.
EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
John H. Brockway, Ct., John G. Camp, Florida, T. B. King, Georgia, E. W. H. Ellis, Indiana, W. Woodbridge, Michigan, E. Carling, New York, L. Kirkpatrick, N. J. Gov. Bebb, Ohio, A. W. Loomis, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hopping, New Jersey, J. H. Tweedy, Wisconsin, A. W. Watkins, Missouri, Judge Williams, Iowa, Chas. Hempstead, Illinois, M. A. Chandler, Maine, W. P. Eustus, Mass.

SECRETARIES.
Schuyler Colfax, Indiana, N. E. Edwards, Illinois, F. W. Feno, N. Y., A. B. Chambers, Missouri, Aaron Hobart, Massachusetts, David A. Noble, Michigan, Peter McMurtin, N. J., N. W. Otis, Ohio, Fred. S. Lovell, Wisconsin, H. W. Starr, Iowa.

After the report of the committee had been read, Mr. CHAS. KING of New Jersey, from the committee, moved that the report be amended by substituting the name of THOMAS CORWIN instead of that of EDWARD BATES, as President of the Convention.

Mr. CORWIN immediately rose and personally declined to serve, even if chosen, under such circumstances.

The report of the committee was unanimously accepted.

Mr. BATES, in taking the chair, made an able and impressive exposition of the objects and duties of the Convention.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported sundry resolutions in relation to the forms of proceeding, which elicited a long debate.

Upon a resolution for the appointment of a committee to prepare an Address, a constitutional debate sprung up, in which Mr. FIELD, of New York; Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio; Mr. STRINGHAM, of Buffalo; Judge THOMAS and Senator JUD, of Illinois; and Mr. HONE, of New York, participated. The resolution was laid on the table.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1847.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Allen.

The PRESIDENT announced the arrival of Delegates from the States of Kentucky and Rhode Island.

The PRESIDENT then announced the appointment of the following Committee on Resolution:

Ohio—John C. Wright, J. W. Gray, Massachusetts—Geo. A. Kuhn, Artemas Lee, Michigan—Wm. Woodbridge, Calvin Britton, Indiana—Daniel Mace, Andrew Osborn, New York—John C. Spencer, Alvin Bronson, Missouri—J. D. Cook, Fletcher M. Haight, Pennsylvania—T. J. Brigham, J. C. Marshall, Illinois—Jesse B. Thomas, David J. Baker, Wisconsin—N. P. Tallmadge, J. D. Kinsman, Connecticut—N. O. Kellogg, Joel W. White, Maine—M. A. Chandler, F. P. Stockbridge, Florida—John C. Camp, Georgia—T. Butler King, W. B. Hodgson, Iowa—S. G. Williams, N. L. Stout, Kentucky—H. J. Blackburn, T. H. Crawford, Rhode Island—Edward Seagrave, H. Hopping, New Jersey—R. L. Colt, Charles King.

The following report was read by the committee and adopted by the Convention.

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.

The Convention submit to their fellow citizens and to the Federal Government the following propositions, as expressing their own sentiments and those of their constituents:

1. That the Constitution of the United States was formed by practical men for practical purposes, declared in its preamble: "to provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty;" and was mainly designed to create a Government whose functions should and would be adequate to the protection of the common interests of the States, or of two or more of them, which could be maintained by the action of the separated States.—That in strict accordance with this object the revenues derived from commerce were surrendered to the General Government, with the express understanding that they

should be applied to the promotion of those common interests.

2. That among the common interests and objects were—1st. Foreign commerce, to the regulation of which the powers of the States severally were confessedly inadequate; and 2d. Internal trade and navigation, wherever the concurrence of two or more States was necessary to its preservation, or where the expense of its maintenance should be equitably borne by two or more States, and where of course those States must necessarily have a voice in its regulation; and hence resulted the constitutional grant of power to Congress, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States."

3. That being thus possessed both of the means and of the power which were denied to the States respectively, Congress became obligated by every consideration of good faith and common justice, to cherish and increase both the kinds of commerce thus committed to its care, by expanding and extending the means of conducting them, and of affording them all those facilities and all that protection which the States individually would have afforded, had the revenue and the authority been left to them.

4. That this obligation has ever been recognized from the foundation of the Government, and has been fulfilled partially by erecting lighthouses, building piers for harbors, breakwaters, and seawalls, removing obstructions in rivers, and providing other facilities for the commerce carried on from the ports of the Atlantic coast; and the same obligations have been fulfilled to a much less extent in providing similar facilities for a "commerce among the States," and the principle has been most emphatically acknowledged to embrace the Western lakes and rivers, by appropriations for numerous lighthouses upon them, which appropriations have never been questioned in Congress as wanting constitutional authority.

5. That thus, by a series of acts which have received the sanction of the people of the United States, and of every Department of the Federal Government, under all Administrations, the common understanding of the intent and objects of the framers of the constitution, in granting to Congress the power to regulate commerce, has been manifested, and has been confirmed by the people, and this understanding has become as much a part of that instrument as any one of its most explicit provisions.

6. That the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and with the Indian tribes," is on its face so palpably in its whole extent to each of the subjects enumerated, equally and in the same manner, as to render any attempts to make it more explicit idle and futile, and that those who admit the rightful application of the power to foreign commerce, by facilitating and protecting its operations, by improving harbors and clearing out navigable rivers, cannot consistently deny that it equally authorizes similar facilities to "commerce among the States."

7. That "foreign commerce" is dependent upon internal trade for the distribution of its freights, and for the means of paying for them, so that whatever improves the one advances the other, and they are so inseparable that they should be regarded as one; that an export from the American shore to a British port in Canada, is as much foreign commerce as if it had been directly to Liverpool, and that an exportation to Liverpool neither gains nor loses any of the characteristics of foreign commerce, by the directness or circuitry of the route; whether it passes through a custom-house on the British side of the St. Lawrence, or descends through that river and its connecting canals to the ocean, or whether it passes along the artificial communications and natural streams of any of the States to the Atlantic.

8. That the General Government, by extending its jurisdiction over lakes and navigable rivers, subjecting them to the same laws which prevail on the ocean, and on its bays and ports, not only for purposes of revenue, but to give security to life and property; by the regulations of steamboats, has precluded itself from denying that jurisdiction for any other legitimate regulation of commerce. If it has power to control and restrain, it must have the same power to protect, assist, and facilitate; and, if it denies the jurisdiction in its one mode of action, it should renounce it in the other.

9. That in consequence of the peculiar dangers of the navigation of the lakes, arising from the want of harbors for shelter, and of the Western rivers from snags and other obstructions, there are no parts of the United States more emphatically demanding the prompt and continued care of the Government to diminish those dangers, and to protect the property and life exposed to them; and that any one who can regard provisions for those purposes as sectional, local, and not national, must be wanting in information of the extent of the commerce carried on upon those lakes and rivers, and of the amount of teeming population occupied or interested in that navigation.

10. That, having regard to the relative population or to the extent of com-

merce, the appropriations heretofore made for the interior rivers and lakes and the streams connecting them with the ocean, have not been in a just and fair proportion to those made for the benefit of the Atlantic coast; and that the time has arrived when this injustice should be corrected in the only mode in which it can be done by the united, determined, and persevering efforts of those whose rights have been overlooked.

11. That, independent of the right to protection of "Commerce among the States," the right of "common defence" guaranteed by the constitution entitles those citizens inhabiting the country bordering upon the interior lakes and rivers to such safe and convenient harbors as will afford shelter to a navy, whenever it shall be rendered necessary by hostilities with our neighbors, and that the construction of such harbors cannot safely be delayed to the time which will demand their immediate use.

12. That the argument most commonly urged against appropriations to protect "Commerce among the States," and to defend the inhabitants of the frontiers, that they invite sectional combinations to ensure success to many unworthy objects, is founded on a practical distrust of the republican principles of our Government, and of the capacity of the people to select competent and honest representatives.—That it may be urged with equal force against legislation upon any other subject, involving various and extensive interests. That a just appreciation of the rights and interests of our fellow-citizens, in every quarter of the Union, [disclaiming selfish and local purposes will lead intelligent representatives to such a distribution of the means in the Treasury, upon a system of moderation and ultimate equality, as will in time meet the most urgent wants of all, and prevent those jealousies and suspicions which threaten the most serious danger to our Confederacy.

13. That we are utterly incapable of perceiving the difference between a harbor for shelter and a harbor for commerce, and suppose that a mole or pier, which afford safe anchorage and protection to a vessel against a storm, must necessarily improve such harbor, and adapt it to commercial purposes.

14. That the imposts on foreign goods and the public lands being the common heritage of all our citizens, so long as these resources continue, the imposition of any special burden on any portion of the people to obtain the means of accomplishing objects equally within the duty and the competency of the General Government, would be unjust and oppressive.

15. That we disavow all and every attempt to connect the cause of internal trade and "Commerce among the States" with the fortunes of any political party; but that we mean to place the cause upon such immutable principles of truth, justice, and constitutional duty as shall command the respect of all parties, and the deference of all candidates for public favor.

THE PRESIDENT IN LOWELL.

The President was very handsomely received in Lowell. In consequence of fatigue he was obliged to retire early, after being introduced to many of the citizens, on Wednesday evening. On Thursday morning the Lowell girls were up bright and early, and had their looms in motion, and every thing in order to receive the President in the mills. About half past five the President and suite were taken through the most prominent establishments, and had a fine opportunity to witness the perfection to which manufacturing has been carried by improved machinery, united with Yankee skill and enterprise. The exhibition was quite imposing, and the President scrutinized the various arrangements with much apparent interest. After taking an early breakfast, he proceeded on his journey to Concord.

Another murderous outrage occurred in Schuylkill county last week. A man by the name of Henlin, desirous of trying his skill as a marksman, directed a young man named Patrick Dornier, to put up a mark for him to shoot at, threatening in case of refusal, to shoot him. Dornier did refuse, and Henlin true to his word, fired and lodged some 29 shot in the back part of his neck and shoulders. The wounds are serious though not likely to prove fatal. Henlin has not yet been apprehended. This outrage occurred between Heckscherville and Coal Castle.—Schuylkill county has become famous of late for scenes of violence and ruffianism.—B. & S. Journal.

GEORGE MUNDAY.—We are glad to see that this halless vagabond, who occasionally visits the interior of the State and regales squads of loafers with his drunken ravings, has been committed to prison by Judge Parsons, for some months. Among various good things the Judge has not done better. George will have an opportunity to test the effect of a cold water beverage on his oratorical powers.—B. & S. Journal.

To Prevent Fits.—Buy your clothing at a slopshop.