

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.

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New Series.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1847.

Vol. 5.—No. 46

Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the undersigned, while engaged in the TANNING BUSINESS, by note or book account, are requested to make payment of the same immediately to J. H. Benford, as a longer indulgence cannot be given.
JAMES H. BENFORD & CO.
Sept. 7 '47.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES.

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.
Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.
BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—ly

A CARD.

THE undersigned, forwarding Merchants, at Cumberland, Md., have disposed of their interest in the business, to Mr. Walter Shriver, who will conduct the same, on his own account, at the old stand, using the name and style of "Dickinson & Co."

Mr. Shriver having long been their chief clerk, is well acquainted with the business, and the undersigned take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of their old friends, who may be sending Merchandise or Produce over the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.
DICKINSON & CO.
Aug 24, '47—2m

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

GORDON & MITCHELL.
Shop one door west of J. Nell's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kutz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that they intend to carry on the

Chair Making Business, at their old stand, where they will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS.

Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs, which they will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
C. F. MITCHELL.
June 15 '47

ANATOMIC FROM A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.
DR. INGOLDSPY'S

Piles Specific.

AN INTERNAL REMEDY:
A CERTAIN AND RADICAL CURE:
Whether Internal, External, Bleeding or Blind.

Has made radical cures in every case of the above mentioned complaints, as can be proved by personal reference, and several thousand certificates from all parts of the country.

The specific is an internal remedy, has a gentle action on the bowels, is pleasant to take, and perfectly harmless in the most delicate cases, male or female. Females before and after confinement are often troubled with constipation of the bowels, or costiveness, as well as the piles. In all such cases the Specific can be taken with perfect safety, and is a certain remedy.

PERGATIVES NOT NECESSARY.
Sovereign in their effects, and so liable to injure when used (being in most cases the cause of piles) when taken during fever and ague and many other diseases, are thus done away with, as costiveness is easily removed by using this medicine, and the bowels restored to a vigorous and healthy action without leaving any perceptible effect on the system.

FILES OF SEVEN YEAR'S STANDING CURED.
DEAR DOCTOR:—I have been a perfect victim to the complaint called Piles, contracted in the West Indies in 1838, and during a term of seven years have suffered beyond anything that could be conceived of—loss of appetite, food tasteless, want of rest, burning pain, weakness in the kidneys, and a total want of strength. So decidedly opposed to anything bearing a resemblance to quackery, that I have abstained from any inward or outward application. From the recommendation of our mutual friend, Potter, No. 4 Hanover st., I was induced to give your medicine a full trial, and to those who may be similarly afflicted I give you leave to show this, with my name attached, having been, I firmly believe, entirely cured of one of the most confirmed cases of Piles that any poor creature was troubled with. Make whatever use you think proper of this testimonial of your invaluable medicine, designated by you as Dr. Ingoldspy's Piles Specific, and accept of my best assurances for your future success.

With regard your obedient servant,
W. H. JONES, Auctioneer, 22 Pine st.

Reference can be given to some of our most eminent Physicians.

Price 50 cents per Box.
Sold by the following duly appointed agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset,
Snider & Zimmerman, Sayrestown,
Edmund Kiernan, Jenner & Roush,
Phillips & Linnan, Roxbury,
Charles Krieger, Berlin

P. & W. Meyer, Meyers Mill,
Miller & Dively, Salisbury

Grantville, Md.
& C. H. McChesney, Smithfield,
Snyder Elder, Petersburg

Elias Stahl, Mount Fels.

Dr. W. S. Harah.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business.
June 8 '47

D. WEYAND. JOHN D. RODDY.

Law Partnership.

WEYAND AND RODDY, Attorneys at Law, will attend punctually to all business entrusted to them. Collections and other business solicited. Office immediately opposite the Hotel of Wm. H. Pickings, Main street, Somerset, Pa. Sept. 21 '47—3m.

SOMERSET FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens at large, that they have fitted up a steam engine in complete order, which will enable them to say that they can compete with any establishment in Western Pennsylvania, in the way of castings. Their casting will consist in part, of

Stoves, Grates, Ploughs, and Plough Points, and all kinds and description of HOLLOW-WARE.

They have also fitted up turning lathes and are ready at any time to take in turning, which will be done on the shortest notice.

It has been but a short time since the above named Foundry has been put in operation, and the undersigned are thankful for the very flattering support already offered them. They would also add, that they hope to give satisfaction to all who will hereafter give them a call.

ARMSTRONG & CO.
Somerset, Aug 24, '47—3m

Private Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM,
In Donegal tp., Westmoreland Co., Pa.

THE subscriber offers for sale a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND situate in Ligonier valley, Donegal tp., Westmoreland county, Pa., containing

187 ACRES,

adjoining lands of John Galbraith, John Philippi, Joseph Beatty, John Wilhew and others, one hundred acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered, there is

25 acres in meadow,

and 20 acres sowed in timothy and clover last spring. The farm is well watered; the Loyalhanna creek passing through it, and a number of never failing springs of water thereon; there is on the premises a large and commodious

Two Story Frame House

and kitchen, a bank barn, smoke house, &c., and a saw mill on a good site; there is also an apple orchard and sugar camp on the premises. The above tract is situated in a good settlement, convenient to mill, within 2 miles of Centreville, and 6 of Ligonier, Laughlinstown and Donegal. Any person wishing to purchase will please call on Joseph Lloyd, Centreville, or Ephraim Lloyd, Donegal, who will show the premises and make known the terms. A good bargain will be given, and an indisputable title made by

JOHN LLOYD,
Aug 31, '47—3m Mt. Pleasant.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale on the premises, on Friday the 8th of October next, the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of David Diber, deceased, viz:

One Tract of Land,

being the home place, in Quemahoning township, Somerset county, containing 300 acres, about the one half cleared, and about 30 acres in meadow, two orchards, a large brick dwelling house,

one frame and one log house,

a bank barn and spring house, and other outbuildings, and sugar camp on the premises, situate one mile west of Stoystown on the turnpike, adjoining land of George Hertzell, Jonathan Statler and others.

Also one tract, adjoining the above mentioned tract, containing about

Twenty acres more or less,

a part thereof cleared and under fences.

Terms of Sale: One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid annually to the widow, during her life-time, and at her decease the principal to be paid to the heirs of said deceased; the one half of the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in one year, without interest, to be secured by judgment bond or mortgage.

Attendance will be given by John Diber and Adam Mowry, Administrators of said deceased.

By the Court,
WM. H. PICKING,
Sept. 7, 1847. Clerk.

BLANK SUMMONS AND EXECUTIONS,
For sale at this Office.

"THE BRITISH TARIFF."

The Tariff of 1846, framed by Messrs. Polk and Walker and the Agents of the British Importing Houses, who passed one or two winters in Washington, and backed by a Report from the American Secretary of the Treasury, who received special honor in a British House of Lords receives about an equal amount of commendation in England and the United States. The Administration are its friends here and the British Manufacturers in Great Britain. Much more has the present law been a subject of congratulation upon the other side of the Atlantic than upon this, and much more good will it confer upon British interests than our own. We find in the last received number of the London Economist, a noted British free trade paper, a passage exulting, in the very tone of the Union, over the vast extension of British shipments to America:

"To the United States alone, (says the Economist,) the increase in the amount of our shipments in the present year will exceed any thing on record. On a few of the leading articles the comparison for the first six months is as follows:

Exported to the U. S. in the first six months of 1846 1847

Cotton thread lbs 314,342 435,069

Plain calicoes yds 6,116,285 23,571,455

Printed do " 7,643,350 23,914,571

Woolens, all kinds, lbs 702,234 1,042,161

Silks, yds 88,152 124,343

Linens, " 11,476,290 13,059,211

Do entered only by valuation lbs 5,190 39,647

Besides these, there is an equally large increase in cutlery, metals, and every variety of goods; for all of which the orders continue to be upon a very large scale."

Wilmer & Smith in like manner rejoices over our dependence, and remarks as follows:

"Making allowances for large quantities of goods which have doubtless been dispatched in vessels to America on freight there can be no doubt of the vast increase which this branch of commerce has thus suddenly obtained. It is satisfactory also to hear that large orders for the fall trade, embracing other articles of manufactured goods, continue to arrive. Thus, so far, the wisdom which has dictated in the United States so considerable a modification of their tariff is as completely illustrated by the above returns, as that our own measures of free trade exhibit, up to this period, the most gratifying proofs of success."

Yes, and this excess of exports from Great Britain to the United States, is just so much of an abstraction of goods which ought to be manufactured at home. Look at the enormous increase of English Calicoes,—fourteen millions nine hundred and twenty eight thousand one hundred and thirty five yards of the plain, and sixteen millions two hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and thirty-one of Prints! Look, too, at the great increase of Woolens in a country which ought to be wholly independent in the production and manufacture of a fabric like this. The party leaders seem delighted with such a state of fact, and talk exultingly of our large imports. The effect of these imports are two fold, and both alike disastrous:

First, it tends to create the dependence of which we complain, and to throw capital out of use and laborers out of employ at home, and

Secondly, it adds so much to our foreign indebtedness as to be the just cause of alarm to all who would wish to preserve the balance of trade.

When Europe was starving for Bread and Provisions, we would counteract and control this glut of foreign fabrics by an equal shipment of provisions and flour,—but now, with smiling weather and plentiful harvests, the balance of trade will be against us. Foreign Exchange has run up from a premium of four and five per cent, to eight and a half and nine per cent, and a very little advance upon these rates will require us to send specie to Europe.

Then again, to obtain the same amount of Revenue under the Tariff of 1846, we have to import a vast amount of additional goods, the lower duty requiring the excess of import and increasing the foreign debt.

Even the Treasury is not benefitted by this state of fact, nor are the consumers, nor, indeed, is any body but the European capitalist, who has the means of driving our people out of employ, and compelling them to submit to prices and wages imposed by those who have no interest in the Government beyond what they derive from the pockets of our people. We appeal to every candid man, capable of reflecting upon past events, if the influence of the Tariff of 1846 would not have been disastrous but for the physical inability of Europe under a severe state of famine to produce her own food. Lord Ashburton, in a speech made in the city of Edinburgh a few years since, took the ground that England should manufacture for the United States, and that the United States, should supply England with her necessary provisions. We have done this to some advantage under famine, but with no power to reciprocate, unless England and other countries shall forever be afflicted by Providence,—a state of things

most undesirable to all who wish well to their country and to mankind. We hope at least not to see our country legislating in reference to such physical causes as have produced such dire misfortunes in Europe, for experience has shown that famine may be followed by plenty.

England now wants none of our Breadstuffs, and yet we are compelled, under a partial and anti-American law, to receive vast quantities of her goods. She is well satisfied with this state of fact, and the Administration at Washington, in common with British Manufacturers, seek to make us glory in our chains and dependence.

England in the meantime talks reciprocity, but in her system of reciprocity she alone reaps the advantage. She talked in like manner of reciprocity when Mr. Van Buren, as Minister to England, sacrificed American shipping to that of England in a treaty which has proved eminently disastrous to our carrying trade. She talks now of free trade, and young as our manufactures are, she has made us take a step which she would not assume for herself. She has been the dupe, and our bungling authorities the duped. We have sacrificed our business interests to her pretensions, and alike in ships, tonnage, imports, discriminations and protection, we have suffered her to bear the palm to the great injury of our trade and commerce.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The spell of the Lethron must have been over Mr. Buchanan when he penned his late letter for the Harvest Home of Old Berks. In his dream of future renown he forgot the past, and in these his ambitious aspirations for political fame, the recollection of his own acts were blotted from the book of his memory. It is the part of History to reveal those hidden things,—to lay bare the records of olden time and to show indeed that all true history is philosophy teaching by example. Here then is one of the old reminiscences, copied at our hands by the York Republican.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Lancaster held on the 23d November, 1819, in the Court House in that city, the following resolutions reported by a Committee consisting of James Hopkins, William Jenkins and JAMES BUCHANAN, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the representatives in Congress from this district be, and they are hereby most earnestly requested to use their utmost endeavors as members of the National Legislature, to PREVENT THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY in any of the territories or States which may be erected by Congress.

Resolved, That in the opinions of this meeting the members of Congress who at the last session sustained the cause of Justice, humanity and patriotism in opposing the introduction of Slavery into the State then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

A third resolution reported by the same Committee, and also unanimously adopted recommended to the earnest consideration of the Legislature of Pennsylvania then about to commence its annual session, the propriety of instructing their representatives to use their most zealous and strenuous exertions to prohibit the existence of Slavery in any of the territories or States which may hereafter be created by Congress.

Such were the sentiments of Mr. Buchanan in 1819, and they are exactly coincident with the principles of the Wilmot Proviso. That proposes to prohibit the existence of Slavery in any of the States or Territories which may hereafter be created by Congress. This is what Mr. Buchanan approved of twenty-eight years ago as "the cause of justice, humanity and patriotism."

Having looked on this picture, now look on that which has emanated from Washington, and sent to the Democracy of the "Harvest Home." What sort of a harvest can Mr. Buchanan expect to reap by cutting such a sward as this? He must be greener than the grass, to expect to feed the People upon such herbage.

The letter to Berks county was written on the 25th of August—just two days before the death of Silas Wright, the great Northern Locofoco Champion of the Wilmot Proviso, or as Mr. Buchanan would have called it twenty-eight years ago, "the cause of justice, humanity and patriotism."

Mr. Wright had shown himself incorruptible, and then it was that Mr. Buchanan made his bid for the Southern vote.—So soon as this, even, he is getting his reward in the Slave States, and the following are examples of the praise bestowed. We copy from the Union, which copies approvingly from the Loco Foco press of the South:

MR. BUCHANAN ON SLAVERY.

Below we publish a letter written by the Hon. James Buchanan to the democratic citizens of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and also the remarks of the Washington Union which were elicited by that document.

We are rejoiced that a man of Mr. Buchanan's great abilities and extensive influence, occupying as he does one of the highest and most honorable offices in our country, should have come out at this moment, which some think critical and boldly announced to his fellow citizens of the Keystone State his decided disposition to the agitation of this delicate but important subject. He as boldly opposed the Wilmot Proviso, and is in favor of the extension of the Missouri Compromise to all territory that may be acquired beyond the Rio Grande. The great statesman of that great democratic State, Pennsylvania, in viewing the interests and considering the welfare of our prosperous and great confederacy, forgets localities, and cliques, and factions, and takes his stand upon the broad and solid platform of the Constitution, and does not fear to declare the whole truth, even to those of his fellow-citizens to whom it may give offence. —Petersburgh Republican.

It cannot but be a source of pleasure to any southern man to see an eminent northern statesman take the position which Mr. Buchanan has taken on the subject of slavery. But it must be peculiarly gratifying to every southern democrat to see, from such a distinguished source, evidence that our friends at the north do not mean to desert us at this crisis. —Richmond Enquirer.

Its appearance at this time is most opportune, as it cannot fail to exercise a healthful influence upon public opinion at the north. We have long been aware of his sentiments upon this subject, and we are pleased to see them so explicitly and forcibly stated to the public. —Charleston Mercury.

Trouble among the Democracy of the Old Guard.—We announced some days since, that there had been some disturbance at a meeting of the Locofoco County Convention, recently assembled in the City of Lancaster. We have since received a full report of the proceedings of the convention, published in the Tribune of that city.

After the committee on Address and Resolution had reported to the meeting, Mr. Gundacker offered a resolution approving and lauding Hon. James Buchanan.

Colonel Frazier declared himself opposed to the passage of the resolution, and was sorry to see it urged in that convention. Mr. Buchanan was no longer a citizen of that city, or of the State—he had expatriated himself—had sold his personal property in Lancaster for \$55,000, and taken the money with him to Washington city, where he resided, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of taxes—and had written to the Assessor and Collector of Lancaster, refusing to pay assessments. He was unworthy of a complimentary resolution and he (Mr. Frazier) was ready to oppose it.

Mr. Gundacker replied to Mr. Frazier, said he could not understand this opposition on the part of his colleague, he had always been the warm friend of Mr. Buchanan—believed he was the first to style him "Pennsylvania's favorite son." He wished Mr. F. would explain himself.

Mr. Frazier rejoined—"I am opposed to Mr. Buchanan and his resolution."—"The Democracy worked hard in the city for his election to the Senate, and they succeeded. "I was not the first to call him "Pennsylvania's favorite son"—but I fought manfully for him. At the very time Pennsylvania looked forward with hope to him as the next President, he declined and left us with our hopes crushed, and an effort spent in vain. His conduct in reference to the tariff of '42 was weak and childish. The Hon. Robert Walker sustained the interests of the Democracy whilst James Buchanan was afraid to come up to the work. George M. Dallas acted nobly in 1846, while James Buchanan looked after \$6,000 a year salary! The Democracy are as free as the air they breathe—and being so shall we truckle to one man? "Upon what does this our Caesar feed, that he has grown so great?" That we shall obey, and bow to his will, and worship him? No! I am no man's man; and I am not for James Buchanan now! He refused to give any thing to the support of the party in 1845! He has refused to pay his Taxes here! He has no right to vote here! He is no longer with us, or for us! And are we now compelled to obey his mandates, to establish his will? Are the Democracy ready to declare themselves his friends, when he is the friend of no man?"

The resolution was postponed to the end, and the Democracy of Lancaster have refused at last to give their confidence to "the favorite son of Pennsylvania."

A Good Old Whig.—A correspondent of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, writing from Sullivan county, says:—"On Thursday last, John Van Hoover, of this county, who is one hundred and fourteen years old, went one and a half miles to the place of holding the election, and voted the full Whig ticket. He has voted at every Presidential election that has been held in the United States.—He was a Whig in the revolution and is a Whig now."

DEMOCRACY & CORPORATIONS.

A HARD HIT.

The "Philadelphia Sun," in replying to an article in the "Pennsylvaniaian" declaring that the "Democracy" are "opposed to all exclusive grants and privileges of any kind," refreshes the memory of that journal with the following undeniable facts, which we re-publish for the purpose of exposing the hypocritical pretensions who are endeavoring to humbug the people. The truth is, and the records of our State history will show it, that the Locofocos are the friends and advocates of these corporations, and created all that now exist in the Commonwealth. For years Locofocoism has been in the ascendant in Pennsylvania, and all these "exclusive grants" and "monopoly privileges" which flood the State are the exclusive offspring of that party.

The "Sun" rebuts the falsehoods of the "Pennsylvaniaian" with the following facts: "The whole State of Pennsylvania is now crammed with corporations, covered by exclusive grants, and devoured by privileges to monopolists!"

Pennsylvania has always been governed by Democrats. Even in Hiester's time and Ritner's time, there was a Democratic Legislature. The power to make laws has always been in the hands of the Democratic party. If, then, the Democrats are opposed to corporations, how has it happened that the whole State is flooded with these exclusive grants and monopoly privileges?

We will answer this testimony from the record of history. The Democratic party, instead of opposing, created them! Every corporation now existing in the State, will be found to have received the votes of a Democratic Legislature—if not signed by a Democratic Governor.

THE ISSUE.—The letter of Mr. Buchanan, to the Locofocos of Berks county, establishes one important point. Those who vote for Mr. Shunk vote for Mr. Polk and for the extension of slavery in the territory to be acquired by the present war. Every issue connected with the present Administration is an issue now in Pennsylvania. Our citizens must determine whether they approve the imperial power of the President to commence a war without the sanction of Congress—the creation of a debt that will mortgage every farm in the State and overspread Pennsylvania with an army of tax oppressors—and the expenditure of five hundred millions for the fetters that are to make our fellow creatures slaves.—These are the issues pretended by Mr. Buchanan. And upon this issue he says:

"The field is a fair one; our candidate well tried, able and honest; and he has been regularly nominated by the party.—Should he be defeated, the attempt will be vain to explain the decision of the ballot-boxes, in any other manner than by admitting that the Whigs have the majority."

It will be seen that the Secretary accedes to our party its olden and honored title of Whig, thus rebuking the efforts of the Union to degrade him, Woodbury, Cass, and others by the reproach of Federalism. We do not hesitate to acknowledge the truth of Mr. Buchanan's views of the issue. Like the last political contest in this State, it will establish that, in Pennsylvania, "the Whigs have the majority." —North American.

DESPERATE!—The Lancaster Union says:—"The indefatigable Mr. Reilly, Chairman of the Locofoco State Central Committee, has just published Address No. 5—to be had of all the principal booksellers in the United States," of course. The present number, like all its predecessors that we have seen, treats of the enormity attempted to be practised by the Whig Legislature, last winter, by means of a bill to sell the Main Line of Canal and Railroads for the sum of \$20,000,000!—the State retaining one-half of the Stock!

We don't wonder that the buzzards scream so loudly at the prospect of losing their prey upon which they have so long fattened at the public expense! But those who recollect that in 1844 a bill was passed by a Locofoco Legislature to sell the same works for the same sum—and that the People by a direct vote, in the same year, declared their will that the works should be sold—may well be astonished at the desperation and impudence that now denounces this measure as "a scheme of public plunder."

THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.—This truly "Democratic" doctrine is gaining ground every day. A number of the leading "Democrats" in the State hold to it, and so in fact do all but the office-holders, and their tools and wire-workers. The attempt to break down the one term principle by the re-election of Governor Shunk cannot and ought not to succeed. He has already been in office more than THIRTY YEARS, and drawn from the treasury the enormous sum of SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. This is "pap" enough in all conscience. So think the Whigs and so think a very large portion of "Democracy," and unless we are greatly mistaken the next election will prove that so thick an overwhelming majority of the people of this Commonwealth.—Star & Banner.