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FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. JAMES M. POWER, OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS. ANDREW STEWART, OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Religious Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Disciples co-operating with the Church at Somerset will be held at Somerset, commencing the Friday before the second Lord's day in September, (1846.) A number of preachers of the Gospel are expected to be present.

The Meeting last Tuesday Evening.

The Whig and Antislavery Meeting at the Court House last Tuesday evening was the largest county meeting we have witnessed in Somerset. The Court House was crowded to overflowing, and from the interest manifested by those present we feel warranted in saying that the people of this county are properly alive to the importance of taking immediate and active steps to counteract, as far as may be, the evils which are about to be inflicted upon the nation by Mr. Polk and those connected with him in the Government.

The Hon. Andrew Stewart was present, and responded to a call from the meeting in a speech replete with sound argument and sarcastic humor—pointing out the true policy of the country, and showing up the Administration and its friends in Congress so clearly as to remove from the mind every doubt in regard to their purposes.

Mr. Stewart first paid a handsome compliment to the "Frosty Sons of Thunder," for their steady adherence to the American policy—a policy which had enabled the Government to pay off the war debt of 1812 and at the close of Gen. Jackson's administration left a surplus of forty millions in the Treasury—and then portrayed the character of the Polk administration and gave a pretty full history of the late session of Congress. He showed that the President and his Secretary of the Treasury had set out with a determination to prostrate the industry of the free States for the benefit of the South, and that they had accomplished their purpose in the passage of the British Bill regulating the duties upon imports. The Mexican war was shown to be the legitimate result of the annexation of Texas—commenced without the authority of Congress, and carried on for the two-fold purpose of extending the institution of Slavery and of giving "fat jobs" to a host of speculators, partisans of the Administration.

The humbuggery in which the Administration presses have engaged again since the passage of the British Tariff Bill was exposed and commented upon—and the people were warned once more against the machinations of a southern Aristocracy, leagued with a British Nobility, against the interests of the Northern Democracy. On this point Mr. Stewart's remarks were scathingly severe upon those demagogues who, while they flatter the poor man with sugared words of their love and regard for him, are engaged in carrying out a system of policy calculated to make him the servant of the European pauper and the slave of the Southern Negro.

Mr. Stewart drew a strong contrast between the old Jeffersonian Democracy, to which he said he had always held and still adhered, and that modern, British, Locofoco Democracy, set up by the South, which arrogates to itself all power over the affairs of the Union and is resolved to sacrifice all northern interests to the advancement of southern Slavery—thereby breaking down and subverting free government, and laying the foundations for a monarchy by the adoption of the one man power—deceiving and defrauding the people by making false promises and raising false issues—causing them to follow a phantom, the shadow of Democracy, while the substance is taken away. This modern, Locofoco Democracy, he said, had resolved itself into, and consisted now of nothing else than southern dictation and northern submission. He hoped to see an end of it; a glimmering of which was seen in the last hours of the late session of Congress, when the northern Democrats took a stand in favor of restricting slavery in the territory that was to be acquired by the two millions asked for by the Executive to make peace with Mexico by purchasing California.

Mr. Stewart affirmed that the ultimate effect of Mr. Polk's free trade revenue standard, which proposed to increase the revenue by "reducing the duties, would, if carried out, degrade the now free and prosperous labor of this country to the miserable condition, moral and political, of the pauper labor of Europe, and build up a nobility, and finally a monarchy, upon the ruins of our free institutions.

In conclusion Mr. Stewart urged the people to abstain, as far as practicable, from the use of articles of foreign growth and manufacture, except such as do not come in competition with our own, and encouraged them to bear up under the approaching evils, brought on by the treachery of men in high places, and to persevere in their patriotic efforts to re-establish the Tariff of '42 and with it restore the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Stewart's remarks, we have no doubt, made a deep impression upon the assembled multitude, and opened the eyes of many who heretofore "went it blind" against the protective system—a system in the maintenance of which they, in common with all others in the non-slaveholding States, are so clearly and so deeply interested.

Gross rascality appears to have been practiced towards the volunteers who were recently discharged from the service. The New Orleans Courier of August 20th says: "This morning an officer of Col. Featherston's regiment informed us that his company was charged forty dollars for articles of clothing, which he ascertained, by inquiry at the clothing stores, could be purchased by retail at eleven—by which means the men, so far from receiving any pay, were actually brought in debt!"

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says a council of the Cabinet was held some days since, in which it was determined to take no further steps, diplomatic or belligerent in regard to Mexico, until the result of the revolution shall be known. The fleets are to remain inactive, and Gen. Taylor is to continue to menace an invasion, until the new Santa Anna government shall be established.

We have not yet heard a good reason assigned why Mr. Weyand should be elected to Congress; but the following we think are very good reasons why he should not be elected:—

If he is in favor of the Tariff of '42 he can't do one tith as much toward having it restored as Mr. Stewart can; and if he goes for the Act of '46, he ought never to be entrusted with a seat in Congress by people residing in a free State.

Out at Last!

The Genius of Liberty has at length given us Mr. WEYAND'S "whereabouts" in regard to the Tariff. It says:—

"Mr. Weyand views the Tariff law of 1842, as very unequal in its operation, unjust and oppressive to the people generally."

We think the Genius for this item of information, for which we had asked repeatedly without receiving an answer.—But hear the Genius farther:—

"He is also in favor of the British Tariff of 1846, as every American ought to be, for it admits the produce of AMERICAN FARMERS into their country, which before was prohibited."

The reader will readily perceive that the Genius has reference here to the Corn Laws of Great Britain, which form part of the FREE TRADE SYSTEM about being established between that nation and the United States by the British Ministry and the Polk Administration, and in consideration of which the British Tariff Act of 1846 was passed by the American Congress.

But the Genius is still more explicit in regard to what Mr. Weyand's course would be in case of his election to Congress:—

"He would (says the Genius) advocate the Tariff law of 1846, which discriminates in favor of American industry, and particularly in favor of Pennsylvania interests."

Here, then, we have at last a clear and undisguised avowal of Mr. Weyand's opinion on this great question. He views the Tariff of 1842 as "unequal," "unjust and oppressive;" "is in favor of the British Tariff of 1846," and in the event of his election "would advocate the Tariff law of 1846." We shall therefore have no difficulty for the future in knowing where to find him.

Much obliged to you, Mr. Genius, for the information.

Free Trade Advocates.

The Genius of Liberty tells us that Mr. Weyand is an advocate of the Tariff of 1846, because it "discriminates in favor of American industry, and PARTICULARLY in favor of Pennsylvania interests." According to Mr. Weyand's view, then, our late Democratic Legislature, which passed resolutions against any alteration

of the Tariff of 1842, and our two Democratic United States Senators and the entire Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress, (Wilmot excepted) who voted against the Tariff of 1846, went to destroy the PARTICULAR interests of their own State! If this be true—and we have the authority of the Genius for it—the People of Pennsylvania—their State Legislature—and their United States Senators and Members of Congress (Wilmot always excepted,) are all wrong; and Geo. M. Dallas, (who the Genius says "dug his political grave by giving the casting vote,") and Messrs. Wilmot and Weyand alone are right!

The Genius of Liberty, has a correspondent at Washington—possibly some hireling of the Administration, or, what is more likely, the British Agent who was there during the session exhibiting British goods—whose special business it seems to be, to bespatter Mr. STEWART with all sorts of personal abuse and vulgar epithets, designed to injure him in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

The writer says, at Washington Mr. Stewart is considered "semi-idiotic," and consequently must think the people who elected Mr. S. are all fools. Will the people of this district sanction such insolence—such a slander upon themselves and their Representative? Will they permit FOREIGNERS to dictate to them who they shall send to Congress? Need they be told who and what ANDREW STEWART is, and must they be taught their duty by an understrapper at Washington, who is as silly as he evidently is base, and who no doubt engages in any dirty work he can get to do, provided he is well paid for it? They will answer through the ballot box.

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. DOWNFALL OF PAREDES.

The following intelligence, which reached us last night in an Extra from the New Orleans Bee, confirms what we published yesterday, and gives assurance of the restoration of Gen. SANTA ANNA to power in the Republic of Mexico:—Nat. Intel.

"We hasten to lay before our readers the very important intelligence from Mexico received through letters brought by the British brig of war *Daring*, below, from Vera Cruz. They are dated the 16th, and state that the steamer *Arab*, from Havana, had arrived at Vera Cruz with Santa Anna on board. News had reached Vera Cruz of a revolution in the city of Mexico. Paredes was deposed and imprisoned in the citadel. Gomez Farias, formerly the mortal enemy of Santa Anna, had declared in his favor, and had sent his two sons to Vera Cruz to meet the triumphant Dictator and escort him to the capital.

"The Mexican Congress was to be convened in the beginning of December. All the old Ministry had resigned.

"An express had reached the British Consulate at Vera Cruz with the news of the annexation of California to the United States. Some suppose that this means that Commodore Sloat had taken possession of the country."

In addition to what is stated above, the *Picayune* informs us that before Santa Anna left Havana he took letters from Gen. Campbell to Commodore Conner, and avowed himself, in reply to some inquiries as to his intentions, as follows:—"If the people of my country are for war, then I am with them; but I would prefer peace." The same paper adds:—"News has been received in Mexico that Monterey, in California, has been seized by one of the vessels of the squadron. Another account says that all California has yielded to the Americans."

We subjoin the following extracts from the correspondence of the New Orleans Commercial Times:

VERA CRUZ, AUGUST 16, 1846.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity by a British man-of-war, we have just time to state that Mexico and Puebla have also pronounced for Federation and Santa Anna. Bravo's Government, hardly established, was overthrown, and Gen Salas has put himself at the head of the movement until Santa Anna may arrive. Tranquility was soon restored. Gomez Farias aided the partisans of Santa Anna, to bring about the revolution. His sons have come down here to welcome Santa Anna, who left the Havana on the 8th, in a British steamer called the *Arab*, accompanied by Generals Almonte, Haroy, Tamariz, Rejon, and Boves.

Gen. Paredes was taken a prisoner, and is kept in the citadel of Mexico.—Gen. Salas has issued already a letter of convocation of Congress, on the principles of 1824, and the members are to assemble at Mexico on the 6th December next.

Advices have just been received by express of the formal annexation of California to the United States; and the vessel of war takes the British Minister's despatches to New Orleans and to England. The whole country has declared in favor of Santa Anna.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

The New Orleans papers furnish accounts from Point Isabel of the 17th ultimo, and from Camargo of the 18th. The letter which we copy below affords a condensed view of the most interesting and latest movements of the troops. We

see little else of consequence in the papers.

According to the New Orleans Bee, "as much uncertainty seems to prevail as ever in regard to the movements and intentions of the army. Gen. Taylor, it is said, affects no mystery in regard to his designs, but limits hisgivings to the declaration that he will follow whatever instructions he may receive from Washington. His present orders are that he will make his headquarters at Camargo, and he will not move upon Monterey without instructions to do so."

The Matamoras "Flag" says that much sickness prevails amongst the troops at Barita and Brasos Island, and that a number of cases have proved fatal.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

MATAMORAS, AUGUST 14, 1846.

The army on this frontier is now so much dispersed in different encampments or en route to the posts above here, that it is somewhat difficult to fix their whereabouts—if such a word is allowable.—Two of the Illinois regiments were still at the Brasos Island on the 10th instant. The Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and some portion of the Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana volunteers are strung along the river below here, but nearly all under orders to move as soon as transportation can be furnished. The third Ohio regiment is encamped on the east side of the river, near opposite this place. Col. Johnson's Texas rifle regiment has gone to Camargo, as has the mounted rifle regiment of Col. Woods, from the same State, besides nearly all the regular troops and many volunteer corps from other States.

Brigadier General Quitman left last night or early this morning to go above, where he expects to be assigned to the command of the Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi regiments. Brigadier General Hamer, with one regiment from Ohio, one from Kentucky, and the Baltimore and Washington battalions, reached here this morning, going to Camargo, where the headquarters of Gen. Taylor now are and where the army is concentrating as rapidly as possible. The 2d dragoons, now commanded by Capt. May and the light artillery of Lieut. Ridgely leave tomorrow, to escort a train of wagons. In the course of fifteen days the largest army ever assembled at one point, since the time of our Revolution in the service of the United States will be at Camargo.—We shall all, regulars and irregulars, be there, and then see what is to follow.

I have endeavored to ascertain the actual force in this quarter, and the best information to be had makes it over eighteen thousand men, and they still come. What they are to do is more than I can tell, as I feel confident the Mexican Government can never organize a force one-half as strong.

The Rio Grande is to be the base of the line of operations. The principal depot will be at Camargo; from whence we shall go to Monterey, and as much further as directed. Gen. Taylor says his orders are to advance, and he shall go ahead until he is ordered or forced to stop. The latter is not a probable event. Garrison will be left at Point Isabel, Brasos Island, Burita, Matamoras, Reynosa, and other places. Col. Clark now has the command of the force here, which consists of a battalion of regulars, and some volunteers are to be joined with them.

The Texas mounted regiment, commanded by Col. Hays, left this place on the 8th instant, on an expedition into the interior. They first first to the town of San Fernando, about one hundred miles west of south from here, from whence they will range up the country to the main road from Camargo to Monterey. They left without tents or supplies, and expect to subsist by foraging. Hays is supplied with sufficient funds, and ordered to pay well for all he takes to subsist his command. The trip will be interesting, though a hard one; and I should not be surprised if they have a brush with the rancheros. The regiment is about five hundred strong now, as two companies have gone a different course.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE forty odd acres of land, and I am not able to farm, and no family, I would sell reasonable; apply to me, JOHN M'GINNIS, Somerset tp. Sept. 8, 1846.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife *Mehelth* having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I hereby caution the public against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, unless compelled therein by law. HENRY GLODFELTY, September 8, 1846.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, de bono et sano cum testamento annexo, on the estate of Shaphet Dwire, sen. dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment before the 17th day of October next; and those having claims, to present on or before said day, properly authenticated. SHAPHET DWIRE, September 8, 1846—Gt. Adm'r.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE Commissioners of Somerset county will sell, on the 25th day of September next the building of a Bridge over Stoneycreek, in Shanksville in said county; sale to take place on the ground at 11 o'clock of said day, where a plan of the bridge will be exhibited. By order of the Comm'rs. R. L. STEWART, Clerk, Sep. 8, '46.

A CARD.

TO the voters of Somerset county: For reasons which I do not deem necessary to make public, I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for the Legislature. Respectfully, J. KNEPPER, September 8, 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.

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. sep8'46. AB'M. BEAM.

SPRAY COWS.

THREE stray Cows came trespassing on the premises of Peter Bowman, in Quemahoning tp. Somerset county, formerly called whiteoak spring; one red cow with long slender horns, let ear split, under part cut off, about six years old; One white cow with red round her legs, on each side of her body two small red spots, with middle size horns, and the above mentioned ear marks, between five and six years old. And one red and white spotted cow, about five years old, with the same marks.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs. GEORGE PETERSON, Sept. 8, '46. Tp. Clerk.

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 Saturday the 3d day of October next, the following real estate, late the property of Joseph Conghenour, of Allegheny township, deceased, viz: a certain message;

TRACT OF LAND.

SITUATE in Allegheny township Somerset county, containing about one hundred and forty acres, more or less, from eighty to one hundred acres of clear land, with a two story log dwelling house, a double barn, and an orchard of excellent fruit trees on the premises, adjoining lands of Edward Dorsey, and Noah Tipton, and land late the property of Frederick Alfthar, deceased, and others.

Terms: one third in hand, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Hoon, Esq., Trustee for the sale of said Real Estate. By the Court W. H. PICKING, Clerk, Sept. 8, 1846.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the HATTING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer AND WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

CAUTION.

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa." on the tip. Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats. CHEAP FOR CASH. JOHN C. KURTZ, sep8

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

8) We have heretofore numbered ourselves among those who believed that the "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne, was one of many quick nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the first-some puffs of their authors. We are willing at length to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, manure all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to cultivate so barren a spot, purchased a bottle or two of the Hair Tonic from Dr. Jayne, according to his directions, applied it. During the present week the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thin, tho' luxuriant growth of hair, from one to two inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielding to cultivation as the trackless sand that skirts the Atlantic. This is no puff, but is religiously true, and to those who doubt, the gentleman can be pointed out. What is more favor of this "Tonic" the case here cited was not one of temporary baldness—no sudden loss of the hair—but was one of years standing, though the gentleman is but forty-five years of age.—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times. Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa. Also by Edward Bevin, Stonevton Pa.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT AT SOMERSET. POSTPONED UNTIL 1847.

CIRCUMSTANCES over which they had no control, have compelled the undersigned reluctantly to announce that the contemplated Military Encampment at Somerset on the 22nd inst, has been abandoned or rather postponed until next year, of which due notice will be hereafter given.

To those companies which had accepted our invitation and their gentlemanly officers, we take this occasion to tender our warmest thanks, and to all invited we express the hope that they may be honored by their attendance at another more auspicious period. Samuel W. Pearson, A. J. Ogde, John C. Kurtz, Thos. E. Ogden, John Neff, Wm. P. Ankeny, Geo. Chorpensing, Jr. Committee of Invitation. Somerset, Sept. 1, 1846.

Editors of papers who kindly copied the invitation will much oblige the committee by giving the above one insertion or by noticing the same editorially.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE heirs of Peter Huston late of Somerset Borough, Somerset county, deceased, will offer at public sale at the late residence of said deceased, on Saturday the 19th day of September next, the following real estate to wit:

- No. 1. One lot of ground lying in the Borough of Somerset with a large two story frame dwelling house, Carpenter shop, board shed, stable and other buildings thereof erected.
- No. 2. One square of ground also in said Borough, in good grass, adjoining lots of Judge Black, Daniel Weyand and others.
- No. 3. One out lot near the Borough of Somerset, containing five acres, about one half of which is cleared, the balance well wooded.

The title to the above property is indisputable. Terms will be made known on the day of sale by the heirs. CHAMBERS HUSTON, Sept. 1, 1846.

Real Estate FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Will, Sr. late of Somerset township, Somerset county, deceased, will be sold the following described Real Estate, late the property of the said testator, viz:

ONE PLANTATION

and tract of land, situate in Somerset county, on the Somerset and Bedford turnpike, 5 miles due east from Somerset, adjoining lands of David Yoder, Abraham Rhoads, Nicholas Shultz, Peter Loehr and others, containing 337 acres and allowance, about 180 acres cleared, 30 acres of which are in good meadow, and more can be made, the remainder is good wood land well timbered; on which is erected a good two story weather-boarded log house occupied for many years past as a tavern. Also two other one story dwelling houses therein erected, a large barn and other stabling, and some fruit trees thereon, and a good coal bank. The place is well watered, a never failing well of excellent water and a running pump at the door.

Another plantation adjoining the same, containing 148 acres, one two story dwelling house and a good stable thereon erected, about 70 acres clear, 15 acres in meadow a good orchard and well watered.

Sale to commence on Monday the 21st of September at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, when the terms will be made known. JACOB WILL, WILLIAM WILL, Executors. Sept. 1, 1846. For sale at this Office.