

SOMERSET HERALD.

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THE WAR.

The recent intelligence from the Rio Grande has produced, as might have been expected, a high degree of excitement throughout the country. Troops are advancing to the seat of war from all points. Pennsylvania is again in the front rank, having furnished another regiment even before some of the other States have raised an additional company. This shows the character of her people. There is not another State in the Union that has suffered more already from Polk's ill-judged and worse managed policy, or that is likely to suffer more from it hereafter; yet she is found foremost in responding to the call of the Government and in risking the lives of her citizens in endeavors to get the nation out of the difficulties in which that policy has involved her.

It is to be deeply regretted that this war has not been pushed with more vigor by our Government. Though a large majority of the nation condemned, no doubt, the manner in which it was brought on by the President, as premature at the time and under the circumstances, the whole people, nevertheless, have been looking anxiously for its successful termination, and thousands have nobly rallied under the nation's standard, willing to make any and every sacrifice in defence of their country's honor. But all their efforts and sacrifices have been thus far in a great measure unavailing. It is now over ten months since hostilities were commenced; much treasure has been spent and many lives have been lost; and yet the wrongs of which we complained have not been redressed and a peace has not been "conquered."

It must be apparent to every attentive observer that the Administration is entirely incompetent for the task upon which it has entered. Instead of sending on, as it did, inconsiderable detachments of troops, many of whom even were cut down in detail, either by the sword or by disease, the Administration ought to have pushed at once a strong force into the enemy's territory and taken possession of his most valuable towns and fortresses; which would have alarmed and disconcerted the Mexicans, and induced them, as a consequence, to sue for peace. General Scott, as appears by his correspondence with the War Department, had early matured a plan of operations which he deemed it necessary should be carried out in order to bring the war to a successful issue; but his plan was not adopted and he himself not permitted to repair to the scene of action, as he desired to do, until quite recently, when the Administration had learned, what it ought to have known from the first, that it could not get along without his "aid and comfort."

The Administration has at length aroused itself from its lethargy and appears intent now upon doing what it ought to have done from the first—send out a force adequate to the enterprise in which it has engaged. "Better late than never."—Though much of what had been accomplished by our gallant armies has been in a great measure lost for want of proper means to follow up, by still further achievements, the advantages which they had gained, we shall ere long have in service a force sufficient to "clear the track" as it advances and to bring the Mexicans speedily to terms. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men for their gallant conduct throughout this war; and their deeds in future will doubtless be such as to maintain, fully, the high character for skill and courage which they have already acquired.

The Steamer Hibernia brought over from England \$1,500,000 in specie.

ALTERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE LAWS.

The following edict of the Postmaster General embodies the several changes in the Post Office laws made by Congress at its late session. Some of them are extremely onerous and absurd—that, for instance relating to transient newspapers, by which it becomes necessary, before a man can send a newspaper to a friend, to pay 3 cents postage. The provision of the law of 1845 allowing newspapers to go free within 30 miles of the place of publication is abolished.

So says the New York Tribune. We have examined two laws passed by congress relating to the Post Office, and in neither of these is there a word about abolishing the free postage on newspapers adopted by the law of 1845. Where then is the authority for the Postmaster General's edict on this subject. If there be a 3d law embracing such a provision, we have not seen it. The laws we have seen show a disposition to tax the people to extend more favors to the law makers, who enjoy entirely too many already.

REGULATIONS OF THE Post Office Department for the enforcement of the act of Congress of the 1st, 2d and 3d of March, 1847.

1. All deputy postmasters are authorized to send through the mails, all letters and packages not weighing over two ounces which they have occasion to write or send, relating to the business of their offices or of the Post Office Department endorsing thereon "post office business," and signing their names thereto. All those whose compensation did not exceed \$200, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846, may also send free through the mails, letters written by themselves, and receive free all written communications, on their own private business, not weighing over one half ounce.

2. Members of Congress and Delegates from Territories may send and receive free, through the mails from thirty days before the commencement of each Congress, until the meeting of the next Congress, letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight and public documents not exceeding three pounds in weight. Public documents are those printed by the order of either house of Congress, and publications or books procured or purchased by Congress or either house for the use of the members.

3. The same privilege allowed to members of Congress, extended to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives during their official terms which terminate with the election of their successors.

4. The privilege of the Vice President is enlarged so that he may send and receive free, public documents during his official term.

5. Persons entitled to the privilege of franking should endorse on all letters or packages, weighing under two ounces, "Free," and sign the same designating the office they fill; and all public documents which exceed 2 ounces in weight should be designated by writing the words "public documents" issued from the public offices in the city of Washington and directed to persons authorized to receive them free, may be designated by a stamp specifying the office from which they issue, and the words "public documents," or such other evidence of their character as may be agreed upon between them and the postmaster of the city of Washington. Any document folded and sealed and not having such evidence of its character on the envelope will be rated with postage, which will be remitted by the delivering post master, upon satisfactory evidence that it is a public document, transmissible free through the mails to the person addressed.

6. All letters and packages from and to the heads of departments, or the other public officers who were entitled to the franking privilege prior to the passage of the act of 3d of March 1845, in relation to the business of their respective offices, will be delivered to the person addressed without any charge of postage, as an appropriation has been made by Congress for their payment. All letters and packages issued from the departments, should be marked on the envelope "official business" and be signed by the heads of the departments or under their direction, by their chief clerks, and by the other officers who were entitled to the franking privilege prior to the act of 1845 designating their official capacity. But such officers have not the right to send or receive free, their private letters or papers.

7. All Newspapers transmitted through the mails will be hereafter rated with postage, except exchange papers between the publishers of newspapers, and those franked by persons enjoying the privilege; and contractors may take newspapers out of the mails, for sale or distribution among subscribers.

8. Transient Newspapers, or those not sent from the office of publication to subscribers, hand-bills or circular letters printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in size, will pay 3 cents upon delivery at the office and before they are put in the mails, and all such will be charged by deputy postmasters as prepaid matter in the way bills and upon their accounts of mails sent, and stamped or marked "paid," with the name of the office from which sent.

9. Transient newspapers, handbills or circulars, cannot be received free by deputy postmasters under their privilege. If such should be addressed to them, it is their duty to return them to the sender under a new cover charged with letter postage. If deposited in a post office unsealed, addressed to deputy postmasters or others they will not in any case be forwarded by mail without prepayment of the postage. If sealed, they will be rated with letter postage, and forwarded in the mails.

10. Letters addressed to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same en-

velope or package, under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed to foreign countries.

11. Letters, newspapers and packages not exceeding one ounce in weight, addressed to any officer, musician, or private in the army of the United States in Mexico, or at any post or place on the frontier of the United States bordering on Mexico; will pass free in the mails.—Each letter so addressed should specify after the name of the persons "belonging to the army." The law will continue in force during the war with Mexico, and three months after its termination.

12. Extra commission allowed deputy postmasters by the order of the 9th of July, 1845, are superseded by the act of the 3d of March, 1847.

13. The commissions allowed by the 24th section of the act of the 3d of March 1845, are repealed, and other rates allowed by the 1st section of the act of the 1st of March, 1847, in lieu of them, as follows:

1. On the amount of letter postage, not exceeding \$100 in any one year, 40 per cent.

2. On any sum between \$100 and \$400 in any year, 33 1/2 per cent.

3. On any sum between \$400 and \$2,400 in a year, 30 per cent.

4. On any sum over \$2,400 in a year, 12 1/2 per cent.

5. On the amount of letters and packets received for distribution at offices designated by the Postmaster General for that purpose, 7 per cent.

The term letter postage includes all postages received, except those which arise from newspapers, sent from the office of the publishers to subscribers, and from pamphlets and magazines—so that all pre-paid postage upon transient papers, hand bills, and circulars, printed or lithographed, will be treated as letter postage in the settlement of accounts of postmasters.

2. On all sums arising from the postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, 50 per cent.

7. As the accounts of postmasters have to be settled quarterly, and their commissions allowed for that time, the postmasters will credit themselves with 40 per cent. upon the first twenty-five dollars received in the quarter, and for any sum between twenty-five dollars and one hundred dollars in the quarter, at the rate of 33 1/2 per cent, and upon any sum between one hundred and six hundred dollars received in the quarter, 30 per cent; and on any sum over six hundred dollars received in the quarter, at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent.

8. The commission accounts will be settled as heretofore, except that the annual compensation to which postmasters are limited, will be computed for the fiscal year commencing the first of July, and ending the 30th of June, and in due proportion for any period less than a year.

9. No other allowances can be made to postmasters except box-rents to an amount not exceeding \$2,000 per annum, and the surplus of such receipts may be applied to the expenses of the office, under the direction of the Postmaster General. The emolument or box rent account must be accounted for regularly in the quarterly returns, and for the same quarter as other proceeds of the office.

10. Postmasters in their returns for the present quarter ending the 31st of March, 1847, will adjust their accounts according to the above allowances.

C. JOHNSON, Postmaster Gen.

American Officers Killed and Wounded.

REGULARS.

Killed—Capt. Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant General. Wounded—Capt. E. Stein, 1st dragoons, severely; Lieut. S. G. French, 3d artillery, severely; Lt. J. J. P. O'Brien, 4th artillery, slightly.

MISSISSIPPI RIFLES.

Killed—Lieuts. R. S. Moore and F. McNulty. Wounded—Col. J. P. Davis, severely; Capt. J. M. Sharpe, severely; Lieut. A. B. Corwin, slightly; Lieuts. Pozey and Stockton, slightly.

FIRST KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

Killed—Adjutant Vaughan. Wounded—One Captain and three Lieutenants, (no names given).

ARKANSAS CAVALRY.

Killed—Col. A. Yell and Capt. A. Porter.

Wounded—Lieut. S. A. Redder.

2d KENTUCKY FOOT RIFLES.

Killed—Col. McKee and Lieut. Col. Henry Clay; Capt. O. W. Morse and Capt. W. T. Willis.

Wounded—Lieuts. E. S. Barbour, Withers, and Mosier.

INDIANA BRIGADE.

Wounded—General Lane.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Killed—Capt. Kinder, Capt. Walker, and Lieut. Parr. Wounded—Capts. Saunders and Osborn; and Lieuts. Cayen, Pennington, Morse, Lewis, Davis, and Epperson.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Killed—Captain Faggat. Wounded—Major Gorman and Capt. Sleep.

ILLINOIS BRIGADE.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Killed—Col. J. J. Hardin, commanding; Capt. Zabriskie and Lieut. Haughton.

Wounded—Lieuts. J. L. McConnell and H. Adams.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Killed—Captain Woodward; Lieuts. Brunton, Fletcher, Ferguson, Rollins, Bartheson, Athuson, and Price.

Wounded—Capt. Coffee and Capt. Baker; Lieuts. Pickett, Engleson, Steel and West, and Adj. Whiteside.

TEXAS COMPANY.

Killed—1st Lieut. Campbell and 2d Lieut. Leonard.

Wounded—Captain Conner. RECAPITULATION.

Killed—3 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 9 Captains, 14 Lieutenants—Total killed 27.

Wounded—1 Brigadier General, 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 29 Lieutenants—Total wounded 37.

Cumberland Market.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Butter, Beef, Veal, Chickens, Eggs, Stone Coal.

Bank Note List.

Table with 3 columns: Bank Name, Location, Branches. Lists banks from Pennsylvania to Maryland.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between William Huber, John Linton, and Jacob Myers, in the Iron business, at Somerset Furnace, Somerset county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business relating to the above firm will be settled by William Huber and Jacob Myers.

WILLIAM HUBER, JOHN LINTON, JACOB MYERS.

February 25th, 1847.—(mar) P. S. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of Huber and Myers.

WILLIAM HUBER, JACOB MYERS.

Somerset County, ss.

An adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, Pa., on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, (1847,) to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847. Wm. H. PICKING, Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

An adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, Pa., on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847. Wm. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of George Hartzell, deceased. 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 17th day of APRIL 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, Sheriff. February 23, 1847.

HORSE BILLS.

NEATLY and Expeditiously executed at THIS OFFICE.

Somerset County, ss.

An adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, Pa., on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847. Wm. H. PICKING, Clerk. February 23, 1847.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber intending to remove to the west, will sell by public outcry at his residence in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 22d day of April next; a variety of valuable personal property, among which is the following, viz: one Horse, two Cows, one (two horse) wagon.

One Dearbourn Wagon,

one Sleigh & Harness, one Sofa, one Sideboard, several Bureaus, Book Case, a great variety of Chairs, Bedsteads, Clock Case, one

COOKING STOVE.

one Parlor do. and a number of Wood and Coal Stoves, together with numerous other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms of sale will be made known by JOHN L. SNYDER. Somerset, March 27, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, To Elizabeth Rhoads, GREETING:

WHEREAS, Philip Rhoads did on the 2nd day of September, Eighteen hundred and forty-six, prefer his petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you, the said Elizabeth Rhoads, in all time to come as if he never had been married or as if you were naturally dead. We therefore command you the said Elizabeth Rhoads that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset at our County Court of Common Pleas there to be held on the second Monday of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Philip Rhoads and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Philip; your husband, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of Matrimony contracted with you the said Elizabeth as fully and effectually as if he never had been married or as if you the said Elizabeth were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset this 23d day of November Anno Domini, 1846. A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs 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 way of public outcry, at the public square in the borough of Somerset, on Saturday, the 1st day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Riffe, of, in and to a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Pa., containing two hundred acres, more or less, about 16 acres cleared, about 4 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Jacob Schneider's heirs, Gabriel Misher, Gabriel Gindlesperger, and other lands of defendant, on which are erected a cabin house and stable, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Thomas Riffe, at the suit of John Hochstetler, now for the use of Hiram Beam.

—ALSO— All the right, title, interest and claim of William Armstrong, of, in and to, a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 75 acres, more or less, about ten acres cleared, adjoining the Maryland line on the east, lands of John W. Robison on the north, and Mrs. Patrick on the west and south, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said William Armstrong, at the suit of William Fear.

—ALSO— By virtue of a writ of Alias Testatum Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Francis Schaebleter, Daniel Baer and Jacob Staum, late partners under the firm of Schaebleter, Baer and Staum, of, in and to, TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Somerset, Somerset county, Penn'a, containing one half acre, more or less, bounded by lot of Daniel Baird on the West, Union street on the north, Main street on the south, and lot of Abraham Dull on the east, on which are erected a large two story log dwelling house, a smoke house, a wood shed, and stable, &c., which is now in the occupancy of Henry Jackson and John J. Benford, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said firm of Schaebleter, Baer and Staum, at the suit of John Lightner.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff. Somerset, March 23, 1847.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Theobald Fullmer, late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on Friday the 30th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated. PETER LEVY, Executor. March 23, 1837.

Somerset County, ss.

An adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, Pa., on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1847, before the honorable judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of A. H. Philson, Esq., George Walker and John P. Brubaker, administrators &c., of William G. Walker, dec'd.

And now to wit: February 13, 1847, Samuel W. Pearson, Samuel Gaither and R. L. Stewart, Esqrs. auditors appointed to make a distribution of the balance in the hands of Administrators to and amongst the creditors, and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, A. D. 1847. WM. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.—The undersigned auditors

will attend at the house of Wm H. Picking in Somerset borough, on Tuesday the 15th day of April next, to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the court, agreeably to the above commission, of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

SAM'L W. PEARSON, SAM'L GAITHER, ROBT L. STEWART. March 2, '47. Auditors.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on Monday, the 10th day of MAY next, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Neff, one of the administrators with the Will annexed, of the estate of Peter Countryman, dec'd.

The account of John Hanna, Guardian of Elizabeth Ann, minor daughter of Frederick Infield, dec'd., lately intermarried with William Page, now dec'd.

The account of A. J. Colborn & George Pringle, administrators &c., of Abraham Colborn, dec'd.

Final account of John W. Lancaster, administrator &c., of James Lancaster, dec'd.

The account of Nicholas Bowman, Guardian of Emanuel & Jerome Bowman.

The account of Joseph Newcomer, administrator of Daniel Newcomer, dec'd.

The account of John Emmer, administrator of John Wright, dec'd.

The account of Tobias Miller, Executor of Elizabeth Gerber, dec'd.

Supplemental account of Anner Yoder and David Yoder, Executors of Daniel Miller, dec'd.

The account of David Lavan and Isaac Friedline, administrators of the estate of David Pile, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Friedline, administrator of Daniel Friedline, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING, Register. March 20, 1847.

The account of Michael Shaffer, administrator of Elizabeth Shaffer, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Bearerly, guardian of Mary Ann Walker.

Final account of Jacob G. Miller, surviving administrator of Valentine Hay, dec'd.

JURY LIST, FOR MAY TERM, 1847.

Commencing on the 3d day. GRAND JURORS.

Somerset Township—Peter Ankeny, Jr., Joseph Brubaker, Chauncey Marteeny, Sam'l Stahl, of D., Isaac Wendle.

Jenner—Frederick Beesecker, John Johnston, George Parker. Southampton—Henry Bowman, Henry Don, Jonathan Emerick, Valentine Lopley.

Stoystown Borough—David Clark. Conemaugh—Jeremiah Hite, Peter Misher, John Wertz, jr. Summit—David Hay.

Stoystown Borough—Benjamin Kimmel, Quenahoning—George Koehler, Berlin Borough—Hertz Keiser, Elklick—Jacob Livengood, Milford—Joshua Rhoads, Turkeyfoot—Michael Sanner, Allegheny—David Weisell.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Somerset borough—Frederick Gilbert, Somerset Township—Jacob Walter, Ephraim Shaffer, John Sater, Henry Mowry, Philip Smith,

Turkeyfoot—David Ankeny, Peter Brubaker, Charles P. Conley, Andrew Hlat, Jacob King, Joseph B. Davis, Shade—Levi Adams, Peter Boyer, Jr., David Specht,

Point—Henry Berkey, Samuel Custer, John Hoffman,

Addison—Frederick Cupp, John Haldeeman, David Hartzell, John C. Tashue, Stoystown borough—Aaron Grissney,

Stoystown—Joseph Glessner, George Lohr, Martin Moyers, Anderson Spenner,

Jenner—Abner Griffith, of T. George Hartzell, Emanuel Kover, Abraham A. Miller, Henry Shaffer,

Southampton—Henry Boyman, Jr., Milford—Elijah Lyon,

Summit—Samuel Miller, Gabriel Schrack, Brothersvalley—John Swanger,

Quenahoning—George Snyder, of John