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BATTLE OF VERA CRUZ.

Instead of crowding our paper with all the official papers relating to this brilliant achievement which the Department has laid before the public, we select only, as being of immediate interest, the latest Despatch from Gen. Scott and the terms of capitulation; placing first in order, however a brief summary of the operations that led to the results which these papers communicate. We deem it a proper introduction to them, for which "A Friend" who participated in the siege has placed us under obligations:

On the 9th of March the troops were disembarked by the navy, four thousand being thrown on shore at the first trip, which formed immediately, and drove in the light troops and pickets of the enemy, and took possession of a magazine and the hills around Vera Cruz.

On the 13th the investment was completed, and two mortars landed.

On the 17th ten or twelve more mortars were landed.

On the 18th the trenches were opened at night.

On the 22d the city was summoned to surrender at 2 o'clock P. M.; and, on refusal, a fire was opened from seven mortars, which was afterwards increased to nine.

On the 24th the navy, having landed a battery from the ships of 32-pounders and three 68-pounder Paixhan guns, opened their fire in the morning. The fire of this battery, from its superior weight of metal and the destruction it caused, drew the concentrated fire of five of the enemy's batteries on it, but without effect. It silenced three forts, demolishing two of them entirely. It was manned and worked during the whole time by the officers and seamen of the ships.

On the 25th a battery of four 24-pounders and two 8-inch howitzers opened fire.

On the 26th the enemy commenced negotiations for surrender.

On the 29th possession was taken of the city of Vera Cruz and Castle of San Juan d'Ulua, the enemy marching out and laying down their arms to the combined forces of the army and navy.

The American flag hoisted in the town and castle, and saluted by the troops and ships.

The number of prisoners had not been ascertained, but was estimated at 4,000, comprising, it is supposed, some of the enemy's best troops and many of their officers. The number of officers in the city and castle is supposed to have been 5 generals, 18 colonels, 37 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 90 captains, and 180 lieutenants.

During the sixteen days intervening between this disembarkation and commencement of negotiations, there were five days of violent fighting, in which all landing of stores, &c. were interrupted entirely; and during the seven days of open trenches there were two days and nights in which it was impossible to undertake any new works, or even, by clearing the trenches and batteries of large quantities of drift sand, to arrest the accumulating danger.

Our total loss in killed and wounded, from the 9th to the 29th of March, is SIXTY-FIVE; of whom fourteen were of the Navy, engaged in serving a shore battery, and fifty-one of the Army.

The officers killed are, Captain John R. Vinton, 2d artillery; Captain William Alburnus, 2d infantry; Midshipman Thomas B. Shubrick, navy.

The officers wounded are, Lieutenant Colonel Dickenson, South Carolina volunteers. Lieut. Delozier Davidson, 2d infantry, slightly; Lieut. Lewis Neill, 2d dragoons, severely—all doing well.

From the 13th to the 18th, before our fire was opened, all the work done (mounting guns, making trenches, &c.) was performed under a heavy fire of shot and shells from the castle.

On the 26th there was a heavy norther, in which twenty-six vessels went on shore, and several had to cut away their masts. Those which went ashore, so far as regards the vessels and their cargoes of Government stores, are almost all total losses. Two that were wrecked to the windward of the castle are said to have lost all hands.

The troops that Col. Harney engaged were rancheros—about 400 to 500, on the road between Vera Cruz and Alvarado, and not in the direction that La Vega was supposed to be.

The following is the latest Despatch of General Scott, enclosing the terms of capitulation, and stating it to be his purpose to march without unnecessary delay upon the city of Mexico:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. VERA CRUZ, March 29, 1847. SIR: The flag of the United States of America floats triumphantly over the walls of this city and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua.

Our troops have garrisoned both since 10 o'clock. It is now noon. Brigadier General Worth is in command of the two places.

Articles of capitulation were signed and exchanged, at a late hour, night before the last. I enclose a copy of the document.

I have heretofore reported the principal incidents of the siege up to the 25th inst. Nothing of striking interest occurred till early in the morning of the next day, when I received overtures from Gen. Landero, on whom Gen. Morales had devolved the principal command. A terrible storm of wind and sand made it difficult to communicate with the city, and impossible to refer to Commodore Perry. I was obliged to entertain the proposition alone, or to continue the fire upon a place that had shown a disposition to surrender, for the loss of a day, or perhaps several, could not be permitted. The accompanying papers will show the proceedings and results.

Yesterday, after the norther had abated, and the commissioners appointed by me early in the morning before, had again met by those appointed by General Landero, Commodore Perry sent ashore his second in command, Captain Aulick, as a commissioner on the part of the navy. Although not included in my specific arrangement made with the Mexican commander, I did not hesitate with proper courtesy, to desire that Captain Aulick might be duly introduced and allowed to participate in the discussions and acts of the commissioners who had been reciprocally accredited. Hence the preamble to his signature. The original American commissioners were Brevet Brigadier General Worth, Brigadier General Pillow, and Colonel Totten. Four more able or judicious officers could not have been desired.

I have time to add a little more. The remaining details of the siege: the able co-operation of the United States Squadron, successfully under the command of Commodore Connor and Perry; the admirable conduct of the whole army—regulars and volunteers—I should be happy to dwell upon as they deserve, but the steamer Princeton, with Commodore Connor on board, is under way, and I have commenced organizing an advance into the interior. This may be delayed a few days, waiting the arrival of additional means of transportation. In the mean time, a joint operation, by land and water will be made upon Alvarado. No lateral expedition, however, shall interfere with the grand movement towards the capital.

In consideration of the great services of Colonel Toton in the siege that has just terminated most successfully, and the importance of his presence at Washington as the head of the Engineer Bureau, I entrust this despatch to his personal care, and beg to commend him to the very fashionable consideration of the department.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, Sec'y of War.

Articles of Capitulation of the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua.

PERNTE DE HORNOS, Without the Walls of Vera Cruz, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1847.

Terms of capitulation agreed upon by the Commissioners, viz: Generals W. J. Worth and G. J. Pillow, and Colonel J. G. Totten, Chief Engineer, on the part of Major General Scott, General-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and Colonel Jose Guierrez de Villanueva, Lieutenant Colonel Pedro de Herrera, commissioners appointed by General of Brigade Don Jose Juan Landero, commanding in chief Vera Cruz, the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua and their dependencies for the surrender to the arms of the United States of the said forts with their armaments, munitions of war, garrisons, and arms.

1. The whole garrison or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States as prisoners of war the 29th instant at 10 o'clock A. M.; the garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the general-in-chief of the United States armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed, regular and irregular officers, as also the rank and file, five days to retire to their respective homes on parole, as herein-after prescribed.

3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article 1st, the Mexican flag of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries; and immediately thereafter Forts Tantiago Concepcion and the castle of San Juan d'Ulua occupied by the forces of the United States.

4. The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of, after surrender and parole, as their general-in-chief may desire and the irregular to be permitted to return to their homes; the officers, in regard to all arms, and description of force, giving the usual parole that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again until exchanged.

5. All the MATERIEL of war, and all public property of every description found in the city, the castle of San Juan d'Ulua, and their dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same (not injured nor destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war) may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definite treaty of peace.

6. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city, with such medical officers and attendants and officers of the army as may be necessary to their care and treatment.

7. Absolute protection is solemnly guaranteed to persons in the city, and property; and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

8. Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guaranteed. (Signed in duplicate.)

W. J. WORTH, Brigadier General. G. J. PILLOW, Brigadier General. JOSE G. TOTTON, Col. & Chief Engineer. J. GUITEZ DE VILLANUEVA. PEDRO MANUEL HERRERA. MANUEL ROBLES.

Captain Aulick—appointed a commissioner by Commodore Perry, on behalf of the navy, (the general-in-chief not being able, in consequence of the roughness of the sea, to communicate with the navy until after commissioners had been exchanged,) and being present by General Scott's invitation, and concurring in the result and approving thereof—hereto affixes his name and signature.

J. H. AULICK, Capt. U. S. NAVY. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF U. S. OF AMERICA.

Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847.

Approved and accepted. WINFIELD SCOTT. C. M. PERRY.

Commander-in-chief U. S. N. forces Gulf of Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, March 27, 1847. JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO.

ADDITIONAL.

The Southern mail of last night puts us in possession of a few more particulars, derived from the correspondence of the N. Orleans Delta:

The Mexicans variously estimate their loss at from 500 to 1,000 killed and wounded, but all agree that the loss among the soldiery is comparatively small and the destruction among the women and children is very great. Among their killed is Gen. Felix Valdez, an officer of some celebrity.

At the time of the surrender the Mexicans had but two days' ammunition and two days' subsistence, which accounts for their generally withholding their fire during the night.

During the bombardment our army have thrown the following number and size of shot.

ARMY BATTERY. 3,000 ten inch shells 90 lbs each. 500 round shot 25 " 200 8-inch howitzer shells 68 " NAVY BATTERY. 1,000 Paixhan shot 68 " 800 round shot 32 " MUSQUITO FLEET. 1,200 shot and shell, averaging 62 "

Making in all 6,700 shot and shell, weighing 463,600 lbs.

The destruction in the city is most awful—one half of it is destroyed. Houses are blown to pieces and furniture scattered in every direction—the streets torn up, and the strongest building seriously damaged.

Gen. Scott has entirely achieved a great, glorious and almost bloodless victory, over an enemy in a position that was considered impregnable. Throughout the whole affair he has preserved the most perfect equilibrium of temper and the characteristic coolness and courage of a great General and noble soldier, and while under the necessity of demanding from the enemy his own terms, he has tempered the vigor of the circumstances with humanity—the best evidences of a brave and competent officer.

INCIDENTS OF THE ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ.

From the Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.

MARCH 22.—At 10 o'clock to-day a white flag was sent into the city. The bearer of it conveyed a message from Major General Scott, addressed to Governor Morales, commander of the Mexican forces. This message was a formal summons to surrender the city of Vera Cruz without further defence, as the General-in-Chief of the American forces desired to avoid any further bloodshed. Gov. Morales replied in a very dignified tone and style of language, in substance, that he was sorry to be the cause of unnecessary bloodshed and loss of life, but that he had a high and important duty to perform, involving the honor of his army and the interests of his country, and that he would not surrender until he had exhausted every means of defence.

The Mexicans, during the forenoon, set fire to several buildings, and cleared away the masks to some batteries they had not hitherto exposed, notwithstanding they have kept up a constant firing on our entrenchments during the process of preparation, from the Castle, Fort Santiago, and a bastion front in the rear of the city.

The conferences between the belligerent forces having concluded at 2 o'clock, at 4 the American battery, consisting of ONLY seven mortars, commenced the bombardment of the city. The shells fell in to the place after the few first fires, and exploded with as much precision as could have been desired. The city, from one end to the other, soon became enveloped in a cloud of smoke—the vivid and lurid flashes of the artillery, from their city batteries, breaking through it at brief intervals, and report after report followed each other in quick succession, until after the dusk of evening had passed, when they comparatively ceased. The round shot and shells fell heavy and fast at the entrenchments behind which our batteries were planted.

As soon as Com. Perry perceived the land forces engaged, he ordered Capt. Tatnall, with what is called the "Mosquito Fleet," consisting of the steamers Spitfire and Vixen, and five gunboats, viz: Reefer, Bonita, Tampico, Falcon, and Petrel, to attack. Capt. Tatnall inquired at what point he should engage Com. Perry very emphatically replied, "Wherever you can do the most execution, sir." Accordingly the little fleet took position under a point of land known as the "Lime Kiln," about a mile from the city, where they were protected from a point blank shot of the castle. As soon as they got their position in line they opened a fire of round shot and shell at a rapid rate, and threw them "handsomely" into the town and Fort Santiago.

The castle soon paid its respects to Capt. Tatnall, and the powerful engines of havoc and destruction were now in full blast from every quarter, hurling their deadly and deadly missiles into each other's ranks in rapid succession, which they kept up until about dark, when the Mexican batteries comparatively ceased, and the "Mosquito Fleet" also held off for the night.

At eight o'clock the party that were in the trenches were relieved by another detail. The troops who returned from the entrenchments were literally covered with smoke and dust, and so much disfigured that they could not be recognised except by their voices. Shell after shell exploded in their midst, and shot after shot threw barrels of earth from the embankments over their heads as they lay in the trenches. Their escape seems to have been miraculous indeed, and every person is surprised that at least one half of their number were not slain.

MARCH 23.—A norther sprung up this morning, which has been blowing furiously all day, filling the air and covering every body with sand. The Mexican batteries have been quiet, with the exception of a few shots about midnight, when they opened a sharp fire for a short time.—Our mortars have not ceased during the night, but continued to pour into the city a constant stream of fire. At one time I saw as many as six shells in the air, the whole of which exploded in the city about the same time with a terrific and deadly effect.

Just as daylight was approaching, Captain Tatnall's Mosquito Fleet weighed anchor, and under cover of a moon some what clouded, approached within 600 yards of the castle. As soon as they had got their respective positions, they opened a broadside from the fleet, which was answered by the castle with great spirit, both by round shot and shell, Capt. T. continued the engagement for about half an hour, although the signal from the Commodore's ship, calling him off had been hoisted for some time; but I suppose was not seen on account of a cloud of smoke which hung around the shipping.

This attack of Capt. T. on the castle is considered one of the most daring feats that has been attempted since the commencement of hostilities.

During the whole of to-day General Patterson, in conjunction with the navy, has been making the most extraordinary exertions to finish an entrenchment to plant a marine battery, consisting of three 68's and two long 32's, which have been landed during the course of the day from on board different vessels of war.

The officers and sailors have heretofore borne the brunt of all the labor in landing the arms and munitions of war belonging to the army, and have applied themselves to it with an energy that certainly entitles them to great credit; but now that they had an opportunity of participating in that part of the expedition where honors are to be won and laurels gathered, they exerted themselves with an almost superhuman effort. About two hundred volunteers and sailors were attached to each piece of ordnance, which was by them conveyed over sand-hills and hollows half knee deep in sand, and through a lagoon about two feet deep and seventy yards wide, with a soft bottom. They were all placed in position, about three miles from where they landed, during the night.—The sailors and the volunteers worked admirably together.

During the early part of last evening the town was lighted up by a building on fire, which was ignited by the bombshells. It was impossible to tell what building it was, but it was supposed by the engineers to be the Barracks. As soon as the fire was discovered from our mortar battery, I was very much gratified to observe the cessation of our fire; for, notwithstanding we were endeavoring to destroy their town, or compel them to surrender it, with their other strongholds and fortifications, still humanity would seem to require that a temporary cessation of hostilities should take place under such circumstances. War is terrible in its most modified form; but the besieging of a city like Vera Cruz, when we know that we are battering down the houses over some fellow-creatures' heads, but cannot tell whether we are destroying the soldiers—our real antagonists—of the women and children. \* \* \* And then to witness the burning houses lighting up

the church spires and domes of the prominent buildings, with the families moving about on the tops of the houses in the utmost consternation and apparent despair, cannot do otherwise than excite a feeling of commiseration.

MARCH 24.—After the fire in town last night, our batteries again opened and continued until morning. During the day the army guns have worked very slow, on account of a short supply of ammunition, being prevented from loading any yesterday by the norther.

Early in the day Gen. Patterson let the town hear from him. The entrenchments and guns were entirely undiscovered by the Mexicans until the "sailor lads" commenced unmasking. They soon commenced pouring into the city a severe and effective fire, until about 4 o'clock—their position being only seven hundred yards from the walls of the town, and with such a range as to enable them to flank most of the fortifications and works from whence the enemy was firing.

The following is the size and weight of the guns, with their officers, as far as I could learn them:

POTOMAC—Two 32-pounders, 63 cwt., Captain Aulick and Lieut. Baldwin.

RARITAN—One 32-pounder, 63 cwt., Lieut. Ingersoll.

MISSISSIPPI—One 8-inch gun, 63 cwt., Lieut. Lee.

ALBANY—One 8-inch gun, 63 cwt., Lieut. Perry.

ST. MARY'S—One 8-inch gun, 63 cwt., Lieut. Kennedy.

The navy battery set the town on fire again to-day.

The Mexicans did not fail to return Gen. Patterson's fire with great energy, and I am sorry to say with some effect—killing 4 and wounding 6—among the latter was Lieut. Baldwin, of the Potomac.

At 4 o'clock the officers and crews from the navy were relieved by the following: Capt. Mayo, Lieuts. Semmes, Decamp, Frailey, and Studman; Passed Midshipmen Nelson, Cazier, and Wager; Midshipmen Shubrick, Joe Smith, Magaw, and Upshur.

MARCH 25.—To-day the combatants appear to be more eager on both sides, and the firing more rapid—the army battery mounts eleven 10-inch mortars, four long 24's, and four Cohorns. During the morning the Mexicans concentrated their fire as much as possible upon Gen. Patterson and the navy, but the return fire through the day silenced two of their batteries, and the navy breached the walls in different places. Midshipman Shubrick and three sailors were killed, and one mortally wounded.

The Naval Officers at Gen. Patterson's battery were relieved to-day by Capt. Breece, Lieuts Knox, Wemford, Alder, Taylor, Purser Harris, Midshipmen Bennett, Mayo, Morris, and some others whose names I could not learn, Drs. Baxter, Nunn, and Hambleton.

To-day a white flag was sent in, asking on behalf of the people, to allow them to leave the city, with their families and persons who were making no resistance. I could not learn what was the precise nature of the reply, but they did not get what they desired—they had waited a little too long. Gen. Scott was not the person to be caught by a ruse of this kind.

MARCH 26.—Last night Gov. Morales was strongly importuned by the inhabitants, who are said to be suffering severely, to surrender the town; but he was obstinate, and would not listen to their appeals. He declared he would not surrender the garrisoned works until every man was buried underneath their ruins, and not one stone left on top of another. Thereupon a meeting of the National Guard was held, and Gov. Morales was deposed, and Gen. Landero placed in command.

Our batteries worked last night, and up to 9 o'clock this morning, with apparent increased vigor, when a flag of truce was received by Gen. Scott, with a proffer on the part of the Mexicans to treat for a surrender. Accordingly, a commission on our part was appointed, consisting of Gens. Worth and Pillow, Col. Totten, and Capt. Aulick, of the navy, who met the Mexican commission at the lime kiln, on the right of our mortar battery, about one mile distant, and they continued in session during the day.

Early this morning a norther sprung up very suddenly, and blew most furiously all day. Rude Boreas piped his shrillest whistle, and old Neptune seemed to do his best, in the general commotion by land and sea; the rifted clouds flew like sable-winged messengers of death through the air; while the furious lashed ocean piled her crested waves far upon the beach. The clouds of sand swept like hail across the strand, from hill-top to the valley's depth, and almost like the famed sirocco of Egypt, with maelstrom-force, or the sweeping blast over Zahara's desert, filled the air with darkness, and man and beast with feelings of dismay. The mariner was tempest-tossed by the quick surges of the angry deep, and fear might well blanch the cheek of the boldest.—The soldier covered low, to escape the drifting sand that, in almost impalpable particles, penetrated even the smallest apertures; tents were lifted from their positions, and in many instances torn literally into ribbands, and clothing and camp equipage were strewn in confusion for miles around.

During the prevalence of this violent gale, the steamship Alabama went ashore, but was got off with the assistance of the boat's crew of the Princeton, under Midshipman Bassett. The brig Porpoise, about ten miles at sea, was thrown on her beam ends, and compelled to throw overboard her lee guns. About thirty vessels were driven ashore opposite Sacrificos, of which the Eliza S. Lepper was got off by the boats of the Princeton.

During the whole of the day, amidst the prevalence of the storm, the commis-

sioners were endeavoring to settle the terms of treaty. They adjourned at night, and gave the Mexicans until 6 o'clock of the 27th, to accept or reject.—The enemy was evidently in a bad position and trying to get the best terms possible. But General Scott, I think I may safely say, representing the interests of our country, and holding, as it were, the honor of our arms in his grasp, will accede to no proposition but such a one, in general terms, as he may advance. He would prefer whipping terms out of them, inch by inch, if necessary, than to yield the interests of the nation, or honor of our flag. Our banner must be planted upon the walls of the city and castle of San Juan d'Ulua, in honor and respect by the world at large.

MARCH 27.—This morning the Mexicans did not accede to the terms of the commissioners, and orders were given to fire again at 9 o'clock. However, about that hour the enemy solicited another meeting of the commissioners.

Gen. Patterson's battery was relieved to-day by the following officers from the Navy: Capt. Forrest; Lieuts. Case, Blunt, Eld, Humphrey, Almy, Rogers and Claiborne; Midshipmen Hunter, Renshaw, Cilley, Smith, Genet, Barbour, Carter, Jones, and Lodge.

A general impression pervades the camp to-day that the Mexicans are treating only for the purpose of repairing breaches and fixing up their destroyed fortifications; but our engineers and ordnance officers have not been behind them in this respect. During the day we have been placing our guns in better position, supplying the magazine with ammunition, and providing the army with scaling ladders and their appurtenances, ready to scale the walls and pass the breaches, if necessary to take the city by storm.

The terms, however, were agreed upon and submitted for ratification.

MARCH 28.—Com. Perry was preparing to land another battery of ten guns from the Ohio, but the necessity was obviated by the ratification by both parties of the stipulations agreed upon by the commissioners.

The Mexicans surrendered the city of Vera Cruz and castle of San Juan d'Ulua and the armament and munitions of war, together with their small arms. The officers retained their side-arms, and the whole surrendered as prisoners of war, and are allowed to retire into the country on their parole.

Bank Note List.

Table with columns for Bank Name, Location, and Amount. Includes entries for Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland.

LIST OF CAUSES.

Table listing legal cases and their respective attorneys. Includes names like Stoner, Husband, Kimmel, etc.

AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Somerset.

in and for the county of Somerset on the 5th day of May 1845, before the Hon J S Black, and his associates, Judges of our said court. The account of Joseph Cummins, assignee of Daniel Hoover, was confirmed by the court, and 15th February 1847. On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq. Samuel Guther, Esq., was appointed auditor, to make distribution of the fund in the assignees hands among the creditors.

Somerset County, ss. Extract from the minutes, certified this 4th day of March, A D 1847. A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of the above commission, I will attend at my office in Somerset, on Friday the 30th of April next, to discharge the duties therein enjoined upon me, of which all interested persons are desired to take notice. SAM'L GATBER, Auditor, March 23, 1847.