

SOMERSET HERALD.

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We learn, by a letter from Charles A. Kimmel, of the U. S. Army, to one of his brothers, that HENRY RINK, of Berlin, in this county, was killed at the battle of Buena Vista.

He was found the day after the battle, by his fellow townsman, lying on the field, shot through the head with a musket ball.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

BELFAST DATES TO 26th MARCH.

Arrival of the Wm. Kennedy.

DECLINE IN CORN & CORNMEAL.

Prices of Flour Maintained.

PHILA. April 20th 4, o'clock P. M. The ship William Kennedy arrived this afternoon from Belfast, Ireland, bringing dates to the 26th of March, being four days later than any papers previously received.

The commercial news is of importance, but there is no political news of much interest.

There have been large arrivals of Indian Corn, and under the influence of heavy receipts, prices had declined twenty shillings per ton (2240 lbs.) Corn had shared in the decline proportionately.

The quotations given for Corn and Wheat were as follows, per cwt, viz:

Prime Red Wheat is selling at seventeen shillings nine pence to eighteen shillings four pence. White Wheat eighteen shillings to eighteen shillings six pence.

White Corn fourteen shillings ten pence to fifteen shillings. Yellow fourteen shillings five pence to fifteen shillings.

Cornmeal fifteen shillings to fifteen shillings five pence for White, and for Yellow fifteen shillings five pence to sixteen shillings, per cwt.

United States Flour was quoted at 39s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per bbl.

The market for Corn and meal subsequently acquired more firmness, and closed with a better feeling.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, April 29—night. The Cambria arrived at Boston this evening at 6 o'clock, having been telegraphed at four p. m. She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and made the passage in just fifteen days from Liverpool.

PHILA April 21st—10 A. M. THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news by the "Wm. Kennedy" and Cambria has thrown great confusion into our grain markets, and here and in New York as well as East and West, they must suffer some decline. Many believe, however, they will rally again. As the wheat market is depressed the Cotton market is elevated and in about the same proportion.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 10 A. M. FOREIGN MARKETS.

The steamer Cambria brings the prospect of a good harvest in England, the effect of which has been to reduce prices in grain, more than the large importation from Europe and the East.

There have been great fluctuations in the corn market for two weeks past and the article has received quotations.

Bowed Cotton 61d. to 61d. Orleans 61d to 71d. At Liverpool on the 20th of March, the declining tendency of Breadstuffs infused a vigorous feeling into the Cotton market. The manufacturers were in much better spirits and came forward freely.

The business done was participated in by both the trade and purchasers on speculation.

Exporters were in the market and took a fair amount to the better qualities of Orleans.

The animated feelings on the part of buyers soon caused an advance and prices for all descriptions went up, full penny, while on the great bulk held in the market an advance of fully 2d was claimed.

The decline on the various descriptions of food during the past month has been as follows:—

On Indian corn twenty eight shillings per ton.
 On Rye four shillings per quarter.
 On Rye Flour, six shilling to eight shillings per bbl.

On Sack Flour, 24 to 25 shillings per 480 lbs; and on U. S. Flour 10 shillings per barrel.

Within a few days a better feeling and reaction has prevailed, and an improvement of 2 shilling per barrel on Flour

took place.

On Corn Meal 5s per 480 lbs and 2 shillings on the barrel.
 The trade had generally acquired much more firmness and very heavy transactions took place at the prices current for Flour, which were as follows on the sailing of the steamer.

Western canal 37s to 38s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 28s to 35s 6d, and New Orleans at 34s to 35s per bbl.

The Prices Current for American wheat were 10s 9s for Southern up to 11s 5d a 11s 6d per 70 lbs for Northern wheat.
 Rye 48s to 50s per quarter.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

The "Great Western," or "The Heroine of Fort Brown," as she is often called, still sticks to the army. Indeed, it is only when she is abroad with the soldiers that she appears to be at home. At the present time her tent is pitched at Saltillo, where she exhibits the same rough-and-ready good-nature, the same esprit du corps, which has distinguished her since she "joined the army." She keeps a restaurant, or mess-house, more especially for the officers, and gives a kick to a saucy customer, or a cup of coffee to a favorite one, with equal facility. She does a steak on a T, but he who would attempt to "do" her, would find himself to labor under a mistake.

Let any one say a word against the American Army, and she is sure first to set him up and then to knock him down. One instance, by the way of illustration: On the evening of the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23d, a little effeminate fellow, in all the haste, and all the bewilderment of John Gilpin in his involuntary equestrian feat from Islington, rode into Saltillo and up to the quarters of the Great Western. He was trembling so that one would imagine an invisible electrifying machine was operating on his nerves.

"Why, what's the matter with you, Miss Nancy—what's scoored you now?" said the "amiable hostess."

Oh, Mrs. Bourdette—Mrs. Bourdette! said the counterfeit soldier—the apology for a man, "we'll be all slain by the Mexicans: Gen. Taylor is on the retreat; it's all over with us; we'll be either shot, or sent to the mines. Oh! I wouldn't care," he continued, in whining tone, "I wouldn't care," but for my old woman and three children in the "States." "I know, John," said she to me when I was coming away—I know your courage will get you into a scrape—you are too impetuous, John," said she; and it was true for her. If I was not I might still be a waiter in a respectable restaurant in New Orleans. Haunt you got a cup of coffee for me, Mrs. Bourdette—[such is the Great Western's matrimonial name]—haunt you got a cup of coffee for me, just to quench my thirst?"

"Not a d—n drop, Watson," said the Amazon woman of the camp, sternly.—"So you, you diminutive, whose heart has got the shaking ague—you say that Gen. Taylor has retreated?"
 "Oh I saw it," said the little man, "saw it with my two eyes."

"It's a—no-such-thing," said the Great Western, emphatically; "Gen. Taylor never retreats—the American army never retreats—it never has since I joined it—nor ever before, to my knowledge; so clear out, you skunk, you, or I'll give you what you did not wait long enough for the Mexicans to give you!" And here she brandished an old sword, which she converted into a carving knife, over the head of the little man, from which he ran off still faster than he ran from Buena Vista.

This scene was not well over, when news arrived of the death of Capt. Lincoln. On hearing it, the large knife fell from her hand—she fell herself on to a chair and wept like a child.
 "You knew the Captain well, did you not, Mrs. Bourdette?" said a person present.

"Knew him!" said she, wiping the big tears from her bronzed face with her greasy apron—"Knew him! I didn't know any one else. It was he" enlisted me six years ago, in Jefferson Barracks, shortly after my first husband joined the regiment—and we have lived together, that is, he has eat at my table, all the time since.—Ah, there was no REMOVAL in him.—But, poor dear man, I must go and see to him this very night, lest them rascally greasers should strip him, and, not knowing him, I could not give him decent burial."

Off she went to the blood-stained battle-field, sought among the dead and dying till she found out the corpse of the brave Captain, which she brought to Saltillo and had decently interred. She now keeps his sword and other equipments, and vows not the part with them through life.

The Captain did go through the mock ceremony of an enlistment with the heroine of Fort Brown, and she was not by any means the least brave person whom he took into the service of the Uncle Sam.

ALVARADO SURRENDERED.

Letters received at Washington and Philadelphia last night, announce the complete success of the expedition against Alvarado, under the command of Colonel Harney.

The place was surrendered without loss; and a body of troops, under Colonel Harney, after successfully investing the town, and receiving the command from the enemy, were placed in authority.—The American flag floats over every prominent part of Mexico from the Brazos to the Coast of Vera Cruz. Tampico, Anton Lizardo, Vera Cruz, San Juan d' Ulloa, Brasos Santiago, and Matamoros are all in our possession.

The Trenton State Gazette has nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor for President.

From the Army at Santa Fe.

FOUR ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE INSURGENTS—TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO MEXICANS KILLED—11 AMERICANS KILLED AND 47 WOUNDED—CAPTAIN BURGWIN KILLED.

We have by the St. Louis paper of the 8th instant, a confirmation of the sad news previously given of the massacres in Santa Fe.

After the first massacre of Governor Bent and his party, there was a second at Ano Ondo, 12 miles from Taos, where nine Americans were killed by 300 Indians and Mexicans.

On the 20th of January, the murder of Gov. Bent and his men was known at Santa Fe when Col. Price determined to march out of Santa Fe and meet them in the open field. He took with him 340 men.

On the evening of the 24th, Col. Price encountered the enemy at Canada, numbering about 2000 men, under the command of General Jesus Tafova. The enemy were posted on the hills commanding each side of the road.

The artillery not having much effect, the enemy were charged and routed. The enemy were 2000 strong, and lost 36 killed, and 45 prisoners.

Col. P. on the 27th, took up his line of march towards Taos, and encountered them at El Emboda on the 29th. They were dispersed in the thick brush off each side of the road, at the entrance of a defile, by a party of spies, who immediately fired upon them. A charge was made by the three companies, resulting in the total rout of the Mexicans and Indians. The battle lasted half an hour, but the pursuit was kept up for two hours.

The march was resumed on the next day, and met with no opposition until the evening of the 3d of February, at which time they arrived at the Pueblo de Taos, where they found the Mexicans and Indians strongly fortified.

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From Vera Cruz.

On the 28th of March Gen. Scott had the resolution of Congress presenting the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor and his army promulgated in general orders in the following words: "As many of those gallant officers and men who achieved the brilliant victories alluded to are now with this particular army, at a great distance from the distinguished Major General Taylor, the pleasing duty devolves upon the General-in-chief to announce that resolution in printed orders to the whole army now with him."

Some men belonging to the New York and 1st Pennsylvania regiments, and four sailors from the frigate Potomac, left the camp at Vera Cruz the 28th ultimo, and went out into the country seven or eight miles. Some of them returned the same evening, and reported that they had been attacked by rancheros, and most of their number killed. No faith was placed in their representations, but on the 31st a detachment was sent out, and found the remains of five of those killed. They had been shot and horribly mutilated.—Among those who were killed were the Rev. W. H. T. Barnes, of Wilmington, Delaware; Robert Jeff. of Southwark, Pennsylvania; George W. Miller of Providence, Rhode Island, belonging to the Philadelphia Rangers; Benjamin Fane, of Providence, Rhode Island; Hardin, of the Potomac; and three men belonging to the New York regiment, whose names are not known.

A stringent order was issued by Gen. Scott on the 1st of April, denouncing certain outrages which had been committed by a few worthless soldiers in the army, and calling upon the mass of the troops, officers and privates, to assist in bringing to justice those who should disgrace our national name by any violation of law whatever. Soldiers are not allowed to stray from camp without a written permission, and officers are forbidden to give permission save to the orderly and sober.

F. M. Diamond is appointed collector and Felix Peters inspector of revenue.—J. P. Levy is appointed harbor master.—The former alcalde, R. P. Vela, having declined to continue in office, Lieut. Col. Holzinger is appointed in his place.

(Picayune.)

A disastrous explosion took place on Wednesday last, a week, at Messrs. Dupont's celebrated Powder Works, three miles from the city of Wilmington, by which 18 persons were instantly killed. The shock was distinctly felt in Philadelphia.

The Messrs. Dupont, in accordance with a practice of their father before them generously bestowed on each of the widows of the unfortunate victims of this dreadful casualty \$100 annually, so long as they remain widows.

THE DIFFERENCE.—James K. Polk, President of the United States, with a salary of \$25,000 a year, contributed fifty dollars for the relief of suffering Ireland. Gen. James Irvin, a private citizen, voluntarily contributed fifty barrels of flour, equal to three hundred dollars!

LATEST FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Accounts from the Brasos of the 6th instant contradict the report, which has just appeared in some of the papers, that a battle had been fought between General Taylor and the troops under Generals Urrea and Canales. Gen. Urrea, being apprized of Gen. Taylor's advance, took care to get out of his way by withdrawing his forces, and Gen. Taylor returned to Monterey.

The latest advices from Saltillo are to the 23d, and from Monterey to the 24th, at which time every thing was quiet at both places, and no apprehensions were entertained of a different state of things.

A letter received by the Matamoros Flag dated Buena Vista, 12th March, states that all was quiet; that the wounded were mending rapidly, and gives the soul inspiring information that, according to instructions from Gen. Taylor before leaving, upwards of forty mule loads of provisions had been sent from his camp to Encarnacion for the use of the wounded Mexicans, who were in the hospital and in a state of starvation. The writer justly says the humanity of such an act is beyond all praise; and, though great is the glory which Gen. Taylor has acquired by a succession of splendid victories over the Mexicans, all he has gained in this way sinks into insignificance compared with the humanity of this act, and which he has always shown the fallen enemy.—DELTA.

FROM THE TRIBUNE.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
 Extract from a letter of an officer of the Army to a friend in New York.

"CAMP AT AGUA NUEVA, MEXICO,
 "February 28, 1847.

"Take this whole transaction in all its parts, it is without doubt the greatest victory, the best fought battle, in which our country has yet been engaged. I can hardly credit it that I have myself seen and taken part in such an astounding affair.

Gen. Taylor HIMSELF PERSONALLY WAS the first and highest element in accomplishing this great victory; the second was our light artillery. The volunteers as a whole did exceedingly well; the exceptions to this are rather individual than by corps. Santa will not, I think, return to the conflict until his Congress have given him further means. If he does, he will assuredly be beaten again; that is, if Gen. Taylor commands our forces.

"The day (the 23d) was one of great vicissitude; two or three times it seemed that the day must inevitably be the enemy's. It would have been but for our GENERAL! he could not, would not give way; he stood firm on the hill, in the midst of the fire, the whole day, until night. At night, as soon as dark, the enemy commenced his retreat, and at daylight not a vestige of him was to be seen."

[From the "Union."
FURTHER CALL UPON VOLUNTEERS.

We understand that the President of the United States is about to call immediately about 6,000 more volunteer troops into the public service. They are principally intended to fill up the places of the volunteers whose time is about to expire. It is probable that many of them will renew their engagements; but, to provide for any possible contingency, it is deemed best to make the present call.

These troops are intended to strengthen the three divisions of our army, viz: at Santa Fe, the army in the direction of the Rio Grande, and the column of Vera Cruz.

REVENUE UNDER THE TARIFF OF FORTY-SIX.

Previous to the adjournment of the late Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury furnished certain members with a statement showing that during the month of December, January and February last, the revenue at three principal ports was \$863,000 more than for the corresponding months of the previous year. This statement was seized upon as a triumphant vindication of the new tariff.

The Whigs said at the time that the increase would be merely temporary, as it was caused by the keeping back large quantities of goods to profit by the reduction of duties. The following statement, for the month of March, of the receipts at New York alone will show how fully their calculations are about to be verified.

Imports.	In March 1847.	In March 1846.
Free goods	\$785,937	\$1,092,476
Dutiable	6,069,745	8,657,793
Specie	1,329,458	62,226

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THE HEATH OF VERA CRUZ.

We have been looking over Brantz Mayer's "Mexico as it was and is." In it we find a summary statement of the baptisms and burials in Vera Cruz in the year 1841, and it informs us of some curious and suggestive particulars. In that year.

	Males.	Females.
The baptisms were	214	210
The deaths were	600	417

Or more than fifty per cent, in the number of deaths over the number of baptisms.

The ages at which by far the greatest part of this number of 1017 died, are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
From 16 to 25 years,	183	85
" 26 to 50 "	249	132
" 51 to 75 "	35	23

Or a little more than two thirds between the ages of 16 and 75 years, and about one-third between the ages of 25 and 50 years alone. The deaths between 75 and 100 years were only two males and six females, leaving the remainder to be made up from persons under 16 years of age.

The diseases which cause these deaths are various; but the leading forms are thus stated:—

	Males.	Females.
Vomito	120	35
Small Pox	64	78
Phthisis & Diarrhea	151	61
Fevers	93	44
Dysentery	7	22

A liberal estimate of the number of the population of Vera Cruz in 1841 fixed it at 6,500 souls, and this shows that one-sixth of the entire population died in this year. Of this one-sixth, about an equal proportion perished from vomito. The disease, Diarrhea and Dysentery are the most fatal in the catalogue.

Mr. Mayer, in proceeding with the consideration of this subject, remarks:—"In 1842, I am told that near two THOUSAND died of vomito at Vera Cruz. This, however, was owing to the number of raw troops sent there from the interior to be embarked for Yucatan."

If Vera Cruz is taken, therefore, it will become a serious matter to decide what the consequent action shall be. The war itself claims too much of the sacrifice of life to leave victims of disease to work its will upon, and we question much, having for our basis the facts stated, whether it will be possible to hold the castle and the city.

THE CINCINNATI ATLAS SAYS:—"Mr. CRITTENDEN (Gen. Taylor's aid, who was passing through Cincinnati on his way home) was mortified to find that several incidents of the battle, erroneously narrated, have been ascribed to his authorship, and especially the profane language attributed to Gen. TAYLOR respecting the second regiment of Kentucky Infantry. The newspaper accounts of that incident were substantially correct, leaving off the profanity incorrectly put in the mouth of the General. In the distance, the impediments in the way of the regiment in mounting the steps of the ravine gave to their motions the appearance of unsteadiness and wavering, and, under such apprehension, the General did remark three times, "That won't do." But when he saw them regain fair ground and move on shoulder to shoulder, like well-trained veterans, and deliver their terrible fire into the ranks of the enemy, he rose in his stirrups, exclaiming, in a tone of exultation, "Hurrah for old Kentucky!"

It is amusing to look over the Locofoco papers since the glorious victories of Buena Vista