

SOMERSET HERALD.

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Letters from Charles A. Kimmel.

18 MILES FROM SALTILLO, MEXICO. MARCH 3d, 1847.

DEAR BROTHER:—I received your letter dated 9th January, on the last day of February, and I was very glad to hear from you. Since writing last we have been marching and fighting. We were ordered on to Victoria, and after marching four days, we were again ordered back to Monterey, and after remaining there one day, we again took up our line of march for Victoria, where we arrived after a march of thirteen days. We encamped there about a week when we were joined by Gen. Patterson's command from Matamoras, and the whole division took up their march for Tampico. After marching one day, our company (Bragg's Battery) with another battery, and the Mississippi Regiment of volunteers were again ordered back to Monterey. It is supposed that our marching back and forth was all a plan to draw Santa Anna down this way from San Luis. We reached Monterey in safety, where we remained a week, and were then ordered to Saltillo, four days march—we there found Gen. Wool's command. Here I first saw Henry Rink, of Berlin, who joined Washington's Artillery in Somerset. He was in good spirits and well contented. Taylor's command with Wool's encamped for two weeks about 18 miles from Saltillo on the road leading to San Luis, nothing to disturb us until the 21st of February, there was a scouting party out, who discovered the advance of the Mexican Army, and in fact our fellows were very near being taken prisoners; they escaped however into camp that night, and next morning we were all ordered to get ready for marching. We marched back to within seven miles of Saltillo, where Gen. Taylor took an excellent position, waiting for the enemy. The next morning, being the 22d, the Mexican army appeared in sight. They kept coming in all day. In the afternoon they commenced firing upon us, but we did not return the fire much during that day,—on the next morning our reveille was a fire from Santa Anna's big gun, which we returned, and the battle commenced in earnest, and continued all day. The Mexican Army was 25,000 strong, and we had 5,000. It was the hardest battle we have fought yet. The Mexicans tried several times to break our lines but all to no purpose. Our battery was all over the field—where ever there was any danger, there we had to be in the thickest of the fight.

I would tell you more about the fight, but you will see all about it in the papers. Gen. Taylor sent his thanks to our company, saying that we had saved the army on three occasions during the day. You can judge by that, that we had hard fighting to do. The Mexicans took 3 pieces of artillery from Capt. Washington's Battery. Some of the Arkansas and Indiana Volunteers left the field and run into Saltillo. Santa Anna retreated on the second night of the battle on his way back to San Luis, so it is supposed, leaving all his killed and wounded for the Americans to take care of. The Mexicans had over 1200 killed and 1700 wounded; the Americans only 700 killed and wounded.—The next day I was walking over the field of battle, when among the killed I found poor Henry Rink, shot through the head. He was killed on the second day of the fight. You can write to his friends and let them know it.

3 MILES FROM MONTEREY, MARCH 20, 1847.

I wrote a letter to you from Saltillo dated 2d of March. A few days afterwards Gen. Taylor marched us down to Monterey together with the Mississippians and

Dragoons. In my letter of the 3d I gave you a short description of the battle at Buena Vista. Before this time, you have no doubt received all the particulars of the fight. It is no doubt the greatest battle that has ever been fought in Mexico, considering the force that old "cork leg" had—he had 25,000 men in the field, and several thousand cavalry stationed on the other side of Saltillo to cut off our retreat, but he found out that we don't retreat ourselves. He had also sent a portion of his cavalry between Camargo and Monterey to cut off our supplies.—They did take one train and part of another, consisting in all of 132 wagons with all they contained, killing all the teamsters, in fact burning some of them alive. Since we have been here we have been out expecting they would give us fight, but they have not shown themselves. I suppose we will remain here for some time to guard our trains back and forth.

Your brother, CHARLES A. KIMMEL. JOHN O. KIMMEL, Somerset Pa.

The Baltimore Republican says:—"The war and its glories and its heroes belong to the Democracy."

The "war," yes. Its "glories and heroes," no. Its "glories" belong to the whole American people. Its principal "heroes" are Whigs. The good names of those "heroes" have been assailed by "the Democracy" in Congress; and but for the patriotic magnanimity of the Senate, Gen. TAYLOR would have been censured for his humane and wise capitulation at Monterey, and insulted by being despoiled of his command by Col. BENTON.—Alb. Journal.

A HIT.—The Louisville Journal says:—"The functionaries at Washington did not think Gen. Taylor worthy to have his name appear in the last annual message of the President. The people will perhaps think him worthy to have his name appear at the bottom of the annual message of the President in 1849."

EXTRAORDINARY UNANIMITY.—Santa Anna says that, in the council convoked after the battle of the 23d of February, all his officers were perfectly unanimous in advising a retreat and he concurred with them. What a harmonious band of heroes!

MORE TROOPS.—A requisition has been received by the Governor of this State, for its quota of the new levy of 6000 troops. We presume this levy is to make good those whose terms of service are about to expire, and to fill any vacancies which may be caused by other casualties.

ELECTIONS IN 1847.—Elections are to be held during the remainder of this year as follows:— Kentucky, Aug. 2 Maryland, Oct. 6 Illinois, " 2 S. Carolina, " 11 Missouri, " 2 Pennsylvania, " 12 Indiana, " 2 Ohio, " 12 Alabama, " 2 Michigan, Nov. 1 N. Carolina, " 5 Mississippi, " 1 Tennessee, " 5 Louisiana, " 1 Vermont, Sept. 7 Texas, " 1 Maine, " 13 New York, " 2 Georgia, Oct. 4 New Jersey, " 8 Arkansas, " 4 Massachusetts, " 9 Florida, " 4 Delaware, " 9

MIAMI INDIANS.—The steamer "Declaration," yesterday from St. Louis, brought down to Evansville, Ia., fifty-four Indians of the Miami tribe, who had been on a visit for six months to their relatives in the West. Among the party were the Chiefs Lafontaine and Wildcat.—Cin. Gaz.

LIEUT. COL. CLAY.—The N. O. Picayune says: "His last words were of his father. When he was shot down a second time he drew a brace of pistols from his belt, handed them to Captain Cutter, and requested him to deliver them to his father with this message: "Say to him that he gave them to me, and that I have done all that I can with them, and now return them to him." Here the enemy came thick around him, and these were the last words he was heard to utter."

GEN. TWIGGS'S EXPEDITION TO THE PUENTE NACIONAL.—Gen. Twiggs was about to start on an expedition to carry the fortifications at the National Bridge, about twenty-five miles from Vera Cruz, where it is said La Vega has fortified himself with 4000 troops. Gen. Patterson is to follow him as soon as the requisite number of mules to transport his supplies can be raised. Large orders have been sent to this city for mules, and it is expected that Gen. Quitman's expedition to Alvarado, will open a market for a supply of this most necessary means for farther operations.

The Government has drawn on the Banks for the entire balance remaining in their hands, for the use of the army.—The whole sum is about \$600,000. The disbursements of the Sub Treasury are very large at this time, and the amount collected at the Custom House will also be very large, as the due packet ships are coming in.—N. Y. Express.

As many as twenty-four Iron Steam Ships are now building on the Clyde.—One of them, the "Simoon," war ship, 800 horse power, is nearly as large as the Great Britain.

FROM THE ARMY. LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Arrival of the St. Mary's. ANOTHER VICTORY—ALVARADO TAKEN WITHOUT FIRING A GUN. Surrender of Jalapa—National Bridge Probably Taken. The following slip, for which we are indebted to the Mobile Herald and Tribune, informs us of the onward progress of our arms, and the fall of another stronghold of the Mexicans without firing a single gun: Victory follows victory in rapid succession, and the Mexican nation will ere long be compelled to sue for peace, or be wholly in our possession.—The following is the intelligence from the Tribune: NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA, April 13th, 1847. Gentlemen:—The U. S. sloop St. Mary, has just this moment arrived, 8 days from Vera Cruz, with news of the taking of Alvarado, by Lt. Hunter, commanding steamer Scourge, without firing a gun, on the 2nd instant.

The St. Mary's brings despatches from Com. Perry. She has a great number of her crew sick. The sudden departure of our mail prevents my giving you all the details. The New Orleans Picayune and Delta also mentions a report received there, that the authorities of Jalapa had made overtures to Gen. Scott for the surrender of that city, and that Gen. Twiggs had taken the National Bridge without resistance.

The N. O. Delta says: The town of Jalapa had sent its Alcalde, with a civil escort, proffering the surrender of that town, and praying that a force be sent by the United States to take possession of the town and to protect the right of the citizens.

Gen. Twiggs had taken up the line of march for Jalapa on the 3d April, with a column of 2500 men. Col. Harney had left the day before with his regiment, 2d dragoons. This enterprising and gallant officer had succeeded, by the most incredible exertions, in mounting the whole of his regiment, and it now numbers 500 strong, and a nobler band of cavaliers never went forth to battle.

La Vega had been at Puente Nacional with 900 men and nine pieces of cannon; but not being supported by the Government, he had concluded to abandon the post, and marched off his force to the city of Mexico. Immediately after his departure the citizens of Jalapa assembled together and determined to send the Alcalde to the American camp, to surrender the town.

Col. Bankhead, with the 2d artillery, is under marching orders, and would follow Twiggs's column with a long train and large military force. The people begin to come into Vera Cruz, bringing vegetables and other market supplies. Gen'l Worth had enacted a tariff upon all articles brought into the city to be sold. The market was well supplied with beef, mutton, vegetables, fish and oysters, at moderate prices. All the grogshops—except two respectable hotels; that had special license from the commander—are suppressed, and liquor cannot be sold within the city, without the consent of the General in command of the city.

A great many laborers are employed in cleansing the streets of Vera Cruz, which are in a horribly filthy condition. A stench pervades the whole city, particularly that part of it which suffered most from our cannon. It is supposed that there must be many persons buried beneath the ruins of the houses destroyed by our shells.—Everything gets along smoothly under Gen. Worth's government. Several volunteers were under arrest for outrages against the Mexican people. They are to be tried under Gen. Scott's order, issued some time ago in Tampico, and it is said, from the tone of sentiment prevailing in the army, they will be severely dealt with.

THE ARMY.

Several officers of the army, lately arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, are of opinion that General Scott will be prevented from marching into the interior of Mexico, further than the highlands of Jalapa; by the approach of the period when the term of several volunteer regiments under his command will expire.—Some of those terms will expire before the first day of next July, when the men may re-enlist or not. If they choose to return home, the General will be under the necessity of disbanding them, and providing the means of conveying them to their homes; and this duty he might be called upon to perform at a moment when it would be extremely inconvenient to him and hazardous to the army. It is the part of prudence, therefore, to remain at Jalapa till he receives reinforcements from the United States, or till Gen. Taylor is so far advanced on his march as to render a junction with him easy and sure.

Gen. Taylor is in the same situation. The chief part of his force consists of volunteers, enlisted for twelve months; and their terms may not expire so soon as those of some of the regiments under Gen. Scott, yet his situation would be critical, if he found himself at San Luis Potosi, or in the vicinity of the capital of Mexico, while his volunteers claimed their discharge and no troops at hand to replace them.—N. O. COURIER.

The wheat fields in many parts of this country have a very unpromising appearance. It is thought by many experienced farmers that even should the remainder of the season prove favorable, there will scarcely be an average crop.

More ground is being prepared for corn than was ever cultivated before in this country. At the present prices corn is by far the most profitable crop that can be raised.—Lancaster Examiner.

[From the Nat. Intelligencer. INDEPENDENT OPINION.

We have already had occasion more than once to remark, that opposition to the origin and objects of the Mexican War is by no means confined to that large and respected portion of our countrymen who are classed as Whigs. It is to be found in all classes of men, under whatever political denomination they have heretofore ranged themselves.

A remarkable case of independent opinion, and flinging off party shackles, in regard to this great question, has just come under our notice, in the case of Mr. Sykes, late editor of a Democratic paper at Columbia, in the State of Tennessee, who attended a Whig State Convention at Nashville, and, in a public address, gave his reasons why he should, at the ensuing election, support the Whig candidate for Governor of that State.

In the course of this address, Mr. Sykes said that he had not changed his principles, but he believed that the Whigs are nearer the true Democratic ground in relation to several of the new (and some of them momentous) issues that have been sprung upon the country than the Administration, and therefore he goes with the Whigs in opposing the Administration of the General Government. He said, further, among other things, (as reported in the Columbia Observer,) the following, which fully bear us out in the belief we have heretofore expressed, that opposition to the measures of this Administration is more deeply rooted than the ground upon which parties have heretofore divided:

"It was time (Mr. S. said) that every true lover of the Union—every true friend of the South, should speak out plainly on this momentous subject.—The nation is truly in a crisis: dangers threaten us on all sides: we have closed the first volume of our history under the Constitution—the second is now opened: a new era is presented—an era of conquest: no mortal foresight can foresee what will be written in it."

He said "he believed that if the matter had been managed with ordinary prudence, our difficulties with Mexico might have been amicably and honorably settled. The war was owing to the mismanagement of the President. The President assumed to do that which, under the constitution, he had no right or power to do, to decide a question of disputed boundary. If the army had remained at Corpus Christi, and Mr. Silldell had not been sent to Mexico until the settlement of the Oregon question, in all probability there would have been no war with Mexico, and this nation might have obtained more from Mexico without incurring the stupendous debt the war has brought upon the country, than she will acquire by the war: he had been convinced by the discussions in Congress that the President was responsible for all the consequences of the war.

"To give the President the right to make war, and then to denounce all who do not sanction his course as 'enemies to their country'—as the 'Mexican party'—as 'friends, compatriots, and fellow soldiers of Santa Anna and Ampudia,' would be to convert our Republic into a Despotism.

Mr. Sykes said "he did not agree with the Whigs in many of their views upon national questions: he was with them in their opposition to Executive usurpation; he believed that it was necessary for the Whigs to come into power, to save the country from the awful consequences of the deep misrule of this Administration."

FROM VERA CRUZ TO MEXICO.

As there are many inquiries respecting the distance between the cities of Vera Cruz and Mexico, we have obtained by the kindness of a friend the following schedule of distances on the route: Leave Vera Cruz for Calpoon Tuesday evening at 11 o'clock, distance about 70 miles. Arrive at Calapo on Wednesday between 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Leave Calapo on Thursday morning for Perotea, distance 55 miles.

Between Calapo and Perotea you go up the mountain until you reach a height of upwards of 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. Arrive at Perotea in the evening. Leave Perotea on Friday morning at 3 o'clock A. M., for Puebla, distance 95 miles. Arrive same day at Puebla, at 4 o'clock A. M. Leave Puebla on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock A. M. distance 80 miles. Arrive same day in Mexico about 4 P. M. About half way between Puebla and Mexico you descend for upwards 20 miles at a rapid gait.

SINGULAR CASE.—A Mrs. Abington, of Providence, R. I., fell to the ground while hanging out clothes, and was taken up for dead. She was deposited in a tomb at Pawtucket in due course, but has since been removed in consequence of her body being found, on examination, to be warm. The body remains warm, and the color in her face natural and fluctuating, but there are no other signs of life. The most eminent physicians have as yet been unable to give a satisfactory solution of the mystery.

Several journals, quoted in the Nation, estimate the deaths in Ireland from absolute want, at 50,000, and it is stated that such is the police report of the constabulary office in Dublin.

MINNESOTA. The Toledo Blade furnishes the following interesting sketch of this new territory:

"It is bounded on the north by Canada West; on the east by Michigan and Wisconsin; on the south by the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes, which is the most northern line of Iowa; and on the west by the river Sioux and red river of the North. The line separating Minnesota from Michigan is in Lake Superior to the Falls of the St. Louis river, and thence south till it strikes the river St. Croix, which it follows to the Mississippi.—Thence down the Mississippi to latitude 43 1/2, the place of beginning.

Embraced within these boundaries there are about 90,000 square miles—equal to 58,000,000 of acres. It is nearly the same latitude as the State of Maine. In area it exceeds the Island of Great Britain, and it is nearly equal to France.—Comparing it with old States, it is as large as New York and Pennsylvania.—For the production of wheat and the grasses its soil and climate are favorable.

Now, it appears to the people of the United States as extremely distant and interior. So did Wisconsin fifteen years ago. In commercial advantages, it will not be one of the most favored of the States, nor yet one of the least. By means of Lake Superior, on which it borders for more than one hundred miles, from Pigeon river the Fond du Lac, its northern and middle portion will have cheap communication with all the Lake shores, and the Atlantic, and through the Upper Mississippi and St. Peter's Rivers, will hold easy intercourse with the whole great valley below.

"Lake Superior affords abundance of good harbors, and the Mississippi offers fine navigation up to the Falls of St. Anthony, more than 100 miles above the southern boundary of Minnesota.

"With the exception of its western portion, it is well watered by rivers and lakes. Its lake border is rich in metalliferous deposits.

"The most important points in Minnesota, at present, and probably for all time to come, are Fond du Lac, at the western extremity of Lake Superior, and Fort Snelling, near the Falls at St. Anthony. "With many, its cold climate will be an objection. It is pretty well north, but if a man wishes to raise a vigorous family (and we know of nothing more desirable) he will much sooner seek a home in Minnesota than in Texas. There is, however, abundant room, as yet, this side of that territory. Northwestern Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin should first be settled."

LATE FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Our latest intelligence from the city of Mexico is the following, translated for the New York Commercial Advertiser from the Havana Diaria de la Marina of the 9th instant:

"On the 31st of March was published in Mexico the capitulation of Vera Cruz. President Santa Anna issued an address to his countrymen, in which, among other things, he says:

"Mexicans: Vera Cruz is in the power of the enemy. It has fallen, not before the valor of the Americans or the influence of their good fortune. We ourselves, to our shame be it said, have brought this fatal disgrace upon our arms by our interminable dissensions. * * * I am resolved to go and meet the enemy. * * * Chance may decree that the proud American host shall take the capital of the Aztec empire; I shall not behold that disaster, for I shall first lay down my life in the struggle. * * * Yet the nation shall not perish; I swear that Mexico shall triumph if my wishes are seconded by a sincere and unanimous effort. A thousand times fortunate for us will prove the disaster of Vera Cruz, if the fall of that city shall awaken in the breasts of the Mexicans the enthusiasm, the dignity, and generous ardor of a true patriotism. It will undoubtedly prove the salvation of the country."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

PHILA. April 22, 1847. Lieut. Gray has arrived at Baltimore, bearing despatches from California.

On the 8th January Commodore Stockton and Col. Kearney with 500 men, encountered Flores with 700 artillery and dragoons at San Gabriel. The Americans charged them gallantly, and took the Mexican battery.

The next day they had another battle on the plains of Mesa. It was a severe one. The Mexicans charged on our seven men, who withstood them nobly with their boarding pikes, while our mounted riflemen dealt destruction in their ranks. The Americans gained the battle with a loss of only 16 men killed and wounded. Lieut. Rowan was the only officer wounded, and he but slightly.

Thirty of the Mexicans were killed. Com. Stockton refused to negotiate with Flores. He alleged that he had a right to shoot him as a rebel.

Subsequently Flores surrendered to Lt. Col. Fremont, and promised to become an American citizen.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—In Baltimore a few days since, a child swallowed a cent which had been given it. It lodged firmly, so that it could neither get up or down, and so low in the throat as to be beyond the reach of instruments. A physician was called in as soon as possible, and finding his instruments of no use, administered antimonial wine freely, with castor oil and molasses. In a few moments the child commenced vomiting, and with some efforts succeeded in throwing up the cent, affording immediate relief.

It is stated that the poet Tom Moore is a brother-in-law to Senator Sevier.

Millinery & Mantua Making. MISS S. N. EARL.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Somerset and vicinity that she is capable of doing the above work in the Neatest and most Fashionable Style, and will be grateful for a share of their patronage. [April 27]

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Joseph Lichty, late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased, on the 5th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL J. LIGHTY, HENRY MEYER. April 27, 1847. Adm'rs.

Somerset County, ss.

An adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, 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.

Somerset County, ss.

An adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, 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.

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.

Pittsburgh Market.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Apples, Peaches, Potatoes, Seeds, Clover, Timothy, Flaxseed, Wool.

Bank Note List.

Table listing banks in Pennsylvania and Ohio, including Bank of Pittsburgh, Exchange Bank, Mer. & Man. Bank, Bks. of Philadelphia, Girard Bank, Bk. of Germantown, Chester County Bank, Delaware Co. Bank, Montgomery Co. Bank, Northumberland Bank, Columbia Bridge Co., Doylestown Bank, Far. Bk. Reading, Far. Bk. Bucks Co., Far. Bk. Lancaster, Lancaster Co. Bank, Lancaster Bank, United States Bank, Brownsville, Washington, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Susquehanna Co. Bk., Lehigh county bank, Lewisburg, Middletown, Carlisle, Erie bank, Farmers' and Drovers', Bank, Waynesburg, Harrisburg, Honesdale, Gettysburg, Pottsville, Wyoming, York Bank, West Branch Bank, Relief Notes, Merchants & Man. Bk., Pitts. Relief Notes, City & County Scrip.