

SOMERSET HERALD.

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[For the Herald.]

TO THE EDITOR AND READERS OF THE "Somerset Weekly Visitor."

A PLAIN SIMPLE QUESTION IN ARITHMETIC AND ONE IN MORALS.

The present Polk Tariff was passed in the summer of 1846, and went into operation on the 1st day of December 1846. It reduced the duties imposed on Foreign goods by the Whig Tariff of 1842, on an average about 35 per cent. In the years 1845 and 1846 the Potato Crop in many sections of the U. States and Europe and especially in Ireland was blasted by a disease called the "Rot."

Now to show that Whig Tariffs or Loco-foco Tariffs have nothing, or very little to do in producing or preventing the exportation of grain, &c. from this country, it is only necessary to refer to the Records of our Government. From the official reports on Commerce and Navigation it appears that the total amount of Beef, Tallow, Hides, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Hams, Lard, Wheat, Flour, Indian Corn, Meal, Rye, Oats, and other small grain, Apples and Potatoes exported by this country into Great Britain during 25 years, viz: from 1821 to 1845 inclusive, was only \$25,095,554, or a trifle over one million per year.

In 1831 when the High Democratic Tariff of 1828 was in operation, the exportation of Wheat, Flour, Corn, Meal, Rye, Oats and other small grain was the greatest, amounting to \$5,620,128

In 1840 when the compromise act was at the lowest point, the exportation of the same articles was the next highest, amounting to \$4,149,945

In 1845 under the moderate Whig Tariff of 1842 the exportation of some articles, was only \$248,056

In 1822 prior to the Democratic Tariff of 1824, the export was the lowest, consisting solely of Corn and Meal being only \$14,036

The average yearly export of some articles during the above 25 years was only \$686,011

If any man therefore persist in saying that high Tariffs prevent, or low Tariffs promote the exportation of breadstuffs, &c. he must either be a fool or a knave.

QUESTION 1.—If the Polk Tariff of 1846 produced the "Potato Rot" in the crops of this Country and Europe for 2 years and the failure of the Grain crop of Europe for 1 year before said Tariff went

into operation, and by so doing has increased the prices of breadstuffs 50 per cent. what further reduction of the Tariff will produce a Potato Rot and Grain failure in the balance of the world (excluding the U. States) and thus raise the price of breadstuffs 100 per cent. ?

QUESTION 2.—Can that man be honest who attributes to the Tariff of 1846, an effect produced by God alone, (viz: a famine in one part of the earth, by which another section more highly favored is benefited,) and thus deceives the people of this country, as to the cause of their produce increasing in price ?

O. P. Q.

[For the Herald.]

Mr. Editor:—The last Visitor after quoting the Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature relative to the War says, "to show their sympathy for the Mexican Military plunderers and oppressors of the people," they, the Whigs of the Legislature, the "Mexican Whigs," "had only to go one step further, by voting a sum for furnishing the Mexican army with supplies &c." Such a resolution would be "characteristic" of these Federal Mexican Whigs I suppose.

Ah! Mr. Visitor! you forget, don't you? For what did Jemmy Polk give Santa Anna a pass to enter Mexico, but to afford "aid and comfort to the enemy?" And for what purpose was the \$3 million appropriation asked of Congress by Polk, but to pay off the Mexican soldiers, &c., as one of his prime supporters, Senator Sever confessed? For shame that you should be so forgetful and thus steal away from your master the honor of furnishing the Mexican army with officers and supplies. Sure they have enough until next Congress, when I have no doubt an additional sum will be asked and thus relieve the State Legislatures from the trouble and expense.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.—The New Orleans Delta says:—"The spirit of Landy's Lane, of Bridgewater, and Queens-town, pervades the general orders of the gallant Scott, issued the day before the battle of Cerro Gordo." The calm determination, heroic resolve, firm purpose, and judicious foresight, displayed in this document, must excite the warmest applause and highest admiration of every American. In Scott's vocabulary there is no such word as "fail." He never permits a doubt to cross the high purpose he has in view. There is no looking back—no return. "The enemy's whole line, entrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front, and at the same time turned. And then he is not satisfied with a bare victory! He will not stop his onward course, and quietly repose on his laurels until he is reinforced. But he pushes on, not even resting from the fatigues and wounds of battle nor awaiting the slow approach of baggage wagons, but with the determination to reap the benefit as well as the honors of a victory, he pushes forward his columns upon the heels of the fugitive enemies, and stays not the pursuit until there is not one to follow. Glory, then, to Winfield Scott! and forever silent be the ribald tongue or pen that would link his name with aught that is not glorious in action, invincible in courage, and unflinching in source and wisdom."

THE PRESIDENT.—The Baltimore Patriot after pointing to the errors of the present administration of the Government, says:

"Mr. Polk has not, in all this, disappointed public expectation. Those who opposed his election to the Presidency insisted that he was not competent for the office—that he neither had the moral influence nor the intellectual capacity, which should be possessed by the chief magistrate—and predicted that his administration, if he were elected, would be characterized by contradictions, feebleness and corruption. This was scarcely denied by some of his advocates, and to many of them it was a recommendation that the apprehensions were just.

"Mr. Polk was elected. What the Whigs insisted of him, he has shown to be true—that he predicted of his administration has come to pass. Nobody is deceived. Mr. Polk has fulfilled the public expectation!"

SPECIE.—The specie held by the New York and Boston banks, and the sub-treasury, on the 1st instant, is estimated at twenty millions, making altogether twenty-five millions of dollars. Almost every packet-ship and merchantman brings an amount sufficient to pay the duties upon their cargoes, and but for the heavy expenses of the Mexican war, the aspect of the country's finances would be of a most cheering nature; and as it is, with the current of specie running in favor of this country in consequence of the great demand for our breadstuffs in Europe, the financial prospect is very gratifying.—Bickn. Rep.

A SAD CASE.—A London paper says: A distressing event connected with the loss of the Tweed, occurred at Southampton last week. A wife of one of the crew of that ill-fated vessel, the mother of six children, dropped down dead on being told abruptly by a neighbor that the Tweed was lost and that all hands had perished. What renders the circumstance more affecting is, that the husband arrived safely at Southampton in the Avon packet, being one of the persons whose lives were so providentially saved.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following facts and speculations from the New Orleans Bulletin are at this moment of great interest, pre-emptorily contradicting, as they do, the suggestion of the government paper that there is nothing to impede Gen. Scott's immediate march to, and occupation of, the city of Mexico: FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF MAY 7, 1847.

The advices from Mexico by the New Orleans, of which we gave a short abstract yesterday, shows the rapid and successful advance of our army towards the capital of Mexico. Not only Jalapa, but Perote, had been occupied by our army; the former is eighty two and a half and the latter one hundred and twenty-one miles from Vera Cruz. A report existed at Vera Cruz that Gen. Scott intended to advance on Puebla, eighty-four miles beyond Perote, and ninety-one miles from the capital. We do not, however, believe, from information that we have received, that Gen. Scott has any intention at present of advancing to Puebla. He has neither the force sufficient to do so, after leaving sufficient garrisons in his rear to keep open his communications, nor are his arrangements or means in other respects such as would justify him in doing so.

Another reason against the probability of Gen. Scott's immediate advance is, that the needed reinforcements and supplies cannot reach Gen. Taylor to enable him to move on San Luis previous to the 1st of July; and if it is the fixed determination of the American Government to advance on the capital, they will no doubt wish to do it by the combined movement of both armies.

We give the proceedings of the Mexican Congress, after they had received advice of the defeat at Cerro Gordo, and it will be seen that they show no indications of peace. All accounts seem to agree that a system of guerrilla war is to be adopted, and that, in fact, it already exists all along the route from Vera Cruz to the army. We have already considered this mode, and one of attacking our detached posts, and interrupting our line of communications, as the most effective mode of annoying us. It would require a much larger force on our part, in order to enable us to keep open our communications in the rear, and will occasion us much heavier losses than we should experience in pitched battles.

It is said the British Minister at Mexico, Mr. Bankhead, is endeavoring to bring about a peace. We much doubt his ability or influence to effect any thing of the kind. The death of Santa Anna, or his fall from power, we believe will tend more to such a result than any other event, and we think that he is in a most critical position, both as to his office and life, both of which may depend upon the turning of a hair.

The impression is rapidly gaining ground that he has sold himself to the American Government; and, even if this report does not lead to fatal consequences to himself personally, it will tend greatly to destroy his power and influence.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

Our friend and correspondent at New Orleans informs us of the arrival there of the steamer James L. Day, from Vera Cruz on the 6th, bringing among her passengers Gen. PILLOW and Col. MAY, the latter having got on board at Brasos. The city of Puebla had sent a deputation to Gen. SCOTT, and will make no resistance to his occupation of that place.

Arrangements had been made to defend the capital, but after Gen. Pillow was on board at Vera Cruz he received a message from shore stating that an express had arrived with intelligence that the Mexican Government had abandoned the capital, taking with it the archives, and that the citizens had sent a deputation to Gen. Scott to advance and afford them protection.

Proclamations were being circulated by the Mexicans calling for the organization of guerrilla regiments, which plan of warfare was to be adopted on an extensive scale.

In consequence of sickness, death, and loss in battle, it is said that Gen. Scott will not have left in his army more than about 5,000 effective men, after the return of the volunteers whose time shortly expires, and whom Gen. Pillow states will return almost to a man. Of the seven regiments, he says not a company will remain.

Santa Anna's army has entirely dispersed, and he, wholly without power and influence, was seeking, to leave his country.

Gen. Taylor remained at Monterey, and the main body of his army at Buena Vista, without any prospect of an immediate advance. All the new troops recently intended for him were, under a new order, to be sent to Vera Cruz.—Nat. Int.

GEN. SHIELDS LIKELY TO RECOVER. A PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Fredericksburg, Va., May 14. There have been no later arrivals at New Orleans from Vera Cruz or the Brazos. The Picayune received by to-day's mail, contains a list of the killed and wounded at Cerro Gordo, which presents the following aggregate loss:

Regulars—14 officers wounded; 39 of the rank and file killed; wounded 196. Volunteers—1 officer killed and 7 wounded; 3 of the rank and file killed, and 48 wounded. Total killed and wounded, 307.

A letter from the Aid-de-Camp of General Shields, published in the Delta, states his recovery to be almost certain. The ball entered the right breast about two inches below the nipple, and passing through the right lobe of the lungs without inflicting any mortal injury.

The Mexican officers say that their government have no more guns or ammunition, and that peace must speedily ensue.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF TUXPAN.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP MISSISSIPPI, AT SEA, OFF VERA CRUZ, APRIL 24, 1847.

Sir: Tuxpan being the only fortified place of importance, situated on the Gulf coast, not in our possession, and conceiving it to be a point of honor, as well as duty, to reclaim the guns taken by the enemy from the wreck of the Truxton, and mounted with others for the defence of the river and town, I determined on attacking it, and left Sacrificios in this ship for that purpose on the 12th instant, having in tow the steamers Spitfire, Vixen, and Scourge, and the gun boats Bonita, Petrel, and Reeler, with a detachment of three hundred officers, and marines from the Ohio, distributed in this and the smaller vessels. On the following day we arrived at Lobos, the appointed place of rendezvous. The Raritan with a detachment of one hundred and eighty officers, seamen, and marines, from the Potomac, added to her own complement. The Albany, John Adams, and Germantown, with the bomb-vessels Vesuvius, Etna, and Hecla, had been previously dispatched for Lobos, where they arrived in good time, and were subsequently joined by the Decatur.

On the 15th all the vessels left Lobos, for the anchorage under Tuxpan reef, but were separated during the night by a norther. Having again concentrated on the morning of the 17th, the whole of that day was employed in lighting the small vessels, in sounding and buoying the channel of the bar, and in other preparations for ascending the river.

The following morning (the 18th) the bar was safely crossed by the steamers and gun boats, with about thirty barges filled with detachments from the different vessels at anchor outside, having with them four pieces of artillery.

After crossing the bar I hoisted my flag on board the Spitfire, and immediately led up the river to the attack; the steamers having the gun boats and barges in tow, until we got into the range of fire of the enemy, when I ordered them to cast off; the gun-boats to follow up the river under sail, and the detachments in the barges to land with the artillery and storm the forts and town. These orders were executed with extraordinary rapidity, while the flotilla continued its course up the river, and driving, by its well-directed fire, the enemy from his defences.

The dispositions of the enemy for defence were judicious; they consisted of two forts on the right, and one on the left bank of the river, with positions well selected for commanding the reaches of the stream. They had seven guns mounted and detachments of infantry firing from the forts and the thick chaparral along the margin of the left bank.

General Cos, chief of the Winward military division of the Mexican army, was in command, and had with him, as is believed from the evidence of his order-book, about 650 rank and file.

But if the dispositions for defence were judicious, the defence itself was feeble; though, had it been more obstinate, the results would have been the same, for I cannot exaggerate the intrepidity of our officers and men, or say too much of the spirit that animated them.

The Truxton's guns were brought off, and the others destroyed; the forts were also destroyed.

Our loss in the attack has been small fourteen killed and wounded. The Albany and Reeler had been left to blockade Soto de la Marina; the Etna to occupy the river Tabasco; and the Vesuvius and Porpoise the port of Laguna, while the Germantown is scouring the coast north of Lobos.

I am, sir with great respect, your most obt' servant, M. C. PERRY.

Commanding Home Squadron. The Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, Secy of the Navy, Washington.

[The killed in the assault were Lewis Clayton, Antonio Francis, and John Griffin, all seamen; and the wounded were Commander Tattall, Commander Mackenzie, (accidentally,) Lieut. James L. Parker, Lieut. White, Lieut. Hartstone, and seamen James McCaun, Hiram Townsend, Andrew Sweeney, Henry O. Hart, James McCullen, and John Monroe.]

MORE TROOPS WANTED.—A letter from Vera Cruz says:—

"The roads are still infested with bands of ranehos, or 'greasers,' who fire upon our wagons or small parties every few miles, and frequently with fatal effect.—Two wagons passed my hotel to-day, each with a mortally wounded man in it and I am told that two or three are killed in this manner almost daily, between this city and Jalapa. General Scott's force is so small to permit him to detach proper guards and escorts, and at the same time to move forward effectively; and Governor Wilson is even weaker, in proportion, than the Commander-in-Chief. It is surprising that so few troops arrive from the United States. Can they not be enlisted?"

THE VICTIMS.—At a recent public meeting held at Cork, a gentleman named Lyons, expressed a belief that instead of 240,000 persons having died in Ireland of starvation, (a statement which was denied in the House of Commons,) more than thirteen that number had perished from actual want!

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election in Virginia has resulted in the choice of 7 Whigs and 8 Locs, (one of whom has since died.) Members of Congress. In the Legislature there is a tie, each party having 82 members.

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Sunday night last at 12 o'clock, with advices from Liverpool to the 4th instant. We are indebted to our attentive correspondent at Baltimore for the following synopsis of the news brought by this arrival:

The Cotton market was depressed, and prices had declined from one-fourth to one-half penny; Georgia, 6 1/2 d. to 6 3/4; Orleans, 6 1/2 d. to 7 1/2 d.

American red wheat 10s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. per bushel; Indian corn 56 to 58s. per quarter for yellow, and 60s. for white.

The Flour Market was active—prices up. Canal 41s. to 42s. The advance 2s. to 3s. per barrel.

The Money Market was greatly depressed. There had been large failures. Bullion in the Bank of England was decreasing. Rate of discount advanced one per cent.

The demand was increasing for breadstuffs on the continent.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was fast failing in health; no hopes of his recovery. O'Connell was gradually sinking.

An attempt had been made to assassinate the Pope, but the plot was discovered before its consummation.

The potato disease had reappeared.—Vegetation was backward in France.—Spring favorable in England.

There was not much political news of interest.

The news of Gen. Taylor's victories had been received with satisfaction in France.

Married:

On the 20th inst by Jacob Snyder, Esq. Mr. MOSES LAMBERT, of Stonycreek township, to Miss BARBARA CRISSEY, of Somerset tp.

Bank Note List.

Table listing various banks and their locations, including Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of David Findley, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of Samuel Kimmel, in Quemahoning township, on Saturday the 19th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated. MARY FINDLEY, Adm'x, DAVID HUSBAND, Adm'r, May 4, 1847.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Jacob Knabe, dec'd, late of Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the said dec'd in the town of Centreville, on the 26th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated. PETER PUTMAN, JOHN BOUCHER, Adm'rs, April 30, 1847-Gt

Advertisement for Franklin H. Stahl, Fashionable Hatter, featuring an illustration of a hat.

MAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats, of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere. This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up. Remember the place opposite the "Herald" Office. N B The highest price given for lamb's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [ap 20]

CUBA SEGARS. CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at M. CUREEY'S, may 4

ORANGES & LEMONS. Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of WM. McCREERY, may 4

WATER CRACKERS. BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of WM. McCREERY, may 4 ALSO, 1/2 Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

CHEWING TOBACCO. VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco.—Also, Congress Plug,—for sale at the Drug Store of WM. McCREERY, may 4

FOR CONSUMPTION. R. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at S. KURTZ'S, may 11

FOR THE HAIR. JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of S. KURTZ, may 11

PILLS. PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can confidently be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by S. KURTZ, may 11

SEGARS. CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, Crackers, Confectionaries, and Notions, to be had at the Drug Store of S. KURTZ, [may 11]

TRUSSES. THOMPSON'S and Heintzelman's Trusses; Spring Lancets and Blades, Syringes, McAlister's All-healing Ointment, for sale at S. KURTZ'S, may 11

THE PLACE. NEARLY opposite J. Nell's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of S. KURTZ, may 11

DRUGS! DRUGS!! THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash. May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c. —ALSO— Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of WM. McCREERY, Somerset, Pa. May 4.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of David Simpson, late of Jenner township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the office of Samuel W. Person, Esq., on Wednesday the 9th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated. ABSALOM CASEBEER, DAVID SIMPSON, Executors, May 4, 1847.

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. LICHTY, HENRY MEYER, Adm'rs, April 27, 1847.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non, testamento annexo, on the estate of Simon Hay, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to meet at the house of the deceased, on Wednesday the 16th of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated. JONATHAN G. WALKER, Adm'r, May 11, 1847.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Christian Schrack, late of Brothersvalley Tp, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Friday the 18th of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated. JACOB SCHRACK, GEO. SCHRACK, Adm'rs, May 11, 1847.

JOB PRINTING. NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.