

GEN. TAYLOR.—To our mind it is clear that Gen. Taylor is destined to be the next President. There is no resisting the tide of public sentiment. From all quarters we receive intelligence of the enthusiasm manifested by the people in behalf of the gallant veteran who "never surrenders;" and when once the brave men who have shared with him and who may yet share with him the toils and dangers of the camp, shall have returned to their homes and related their exploits, and shall have made their fellow citizens at home fully acquainted with the character of their commander, the enthusiasm which is already so manifest will become general and irresistible. It is perhaps fortunate for General Taylor and the country, that the Administration left him at Buena Vista just as it did: with a small force, and that force chiefly volunteers, to contend against a large body, the flower of the Mexican army, headed by their master spirit; for, had it acted otherwise, had it furnished him with a force which in the estimation of military men would have been adequate to the enterprise in which he was engaged, the energy of his character could not have been fully developed. As it is, "he who runs can read it," and if his achievements have a parallel in history, it has never met our eye. Bandbox politicians and narrow souled sticklers for etiquette and parlor formalities may be incapable of appreciating the merits of one whose lot it has been to receive more hard knocks from the enemy than hard dollars from his country; but, depend upon it, the people know how to estimate his services, and also how to reward them.

The Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny have put in nomination the following ticket:—
Senator.—George Darsie.
Assembly.—Lewis J. Noble, Christian Soively, Marshall Swartzwelder, Henry Long.
Treasurer.—J. W. Baxter.
Commissioner.—Thomas Perkins.
Auditor.—William Cavan.

A Locooco paper has started a story, that the Mexican Congress had passed vote of thanks to Senator Corwin for his speech against the war. We think if Mexico has any gratitude to express for favors received, it ought to be manifested toward Mr. Polk for having furnished her with a commanding General.

Two prominent Whigs are leading our armies in Mexico; and the Locoocos call the Whigs "the Mexican party."—James K. Polk gave Santa Anna "aid and comfort" in returning to Mexico; whereas the Polk men are very appropriately called the "Santa Anna party."

The Washington Union says, Mr. Polk did not give Santa Anna the pass imputed to him, but admits that an order to let Santa Anna into Mexico was issued by Mr. Marcy to the Squadron in the Gulf; which, we think, is pretty clearly "acknowledging the corn."

Maj. John P. Gaines, the Whig candidate for Congress in the Covington district, Kentucky, is now a prisoner in Mexico. The Locoocos will of course oppose his election on the ground that he is a "Mexican Whig."

Some of Shuk's friends are trying to ride him into office on Gen. Taylor's back. Old Rough and Ready will scarcely permit himself to be used as a pack horse for carrying such a load!

The Locoocos of Fayette have formed their ticket. William Y. Roberts and William Rediek are the candidates for Assembly; William Snyder for Sheriff.

The election for Judges in New York came off on Monday. In New York city—the only district heard from—the Locus carried their candidates.

The season continues favorable, and the growing crops present quite a vigorous and promising appearance.

No material changes in the eastern markets since the date of our last.

[For the Herald.]
Mr. Editor:—I have noticed in the Baltimore American, a suggestion to the effect that Gen. Taylor be nominated and run as a "People's candidate" because, as is alleged, not only the Whigs, but also many Democrats desire his election as President. If such be the case, it shows a gratifying unanimity of sentiment on a subject of the first importance to the People themselves, and gives hope that the next Presidential election may pass over without the usual degree of excitement. But it will be the safest plan, not to indulge in this hope too soon or too much; not to count upon a political millennium before we perceive sure signs of its approach. And then, too, we should inquire whether the Whig party can give up their distinctive organization without endangering their principles, and know also that such a combination of hitherto conflicting elements would in future move harmoniously together. Let us examine this matter a little by the lights of experience, and see how it stands.

The Whigs, if I have a correct conception of their views, contend, prominently, for the People's supremacy under the constitution, and viewed in this light, the suggestion referred to, taken by itself, seems consistent and plausible enough.—If the object be, to put down the influence of the office-holders and to raise that of the framers of the constitution designed it should be, then, I say, it is all right.—But, is it certain that such is the object? Or, is it not rather to be apprehended that it is a plot of the office-holders, to "come it over" the Whigs? For, in the face of the fact, that the Administration with its host of retainers have not the confidence of any considerable portion of the people, can it be expected that they will act in good faith if the Whigs consent to amalgamate with them, or allow them to amalgamate with the Whigs, unless there could be an explicit understanding that, under the new Administration, the affairs of Government should be conducted upon the principles held by the Whig party?—Would the Democrats pledge themselves to sustain the Administration in such a course? If they will do so in advance of a nomination, I suppose there can be no difficulty in making the proposed arrangement. If they will not do so, then I would say, "hands off!"

If my reading of the past political history of this country has not misled me—and in case it has, there are those who can correct me—there was in 1824, if not a similar merging of parties, at least a general dissolution, which subsequently led to the organization of the two great antagonistical parties of the present day.—There were then four candidates in nomination. Wm. H. Crawford was the regular Democratic candidate, because nominated according to the usages of the party. John Quincy Adams, a prominent member of a Democratic Cabinet, however he may have been nominated, was the favorite of the office holders.—Henry Clay, perhaps the most popular man in Congress, was selected as the candidate of the WESTERN DEMOCRACY. And General Jackson, whose military fame had gone abroad over the world, was chosen as a "People's" man. Into the support of Mr. Adams entered most of the Federalists of the New England States, and also some of the Democrats. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay were each supported by a branch of the Democracy, and Gen. Jackson had the support of a third branch. But among the supporters of the latter were also many, if not most of the prominent Federalists out of New England—those who had long been waiting for the "moving of the waters," but who, on account of their Federalism, had ever been thrust aside when the spoils of office were distributed. General Jackson was defeated in 1824, but elected in 1828—not as a DEMOCRATIC candidate though run as such in some of the States—but he was elected as GEN. JACKSON, and that, too, by the aid of those old Federalists. These had in due time to be provided for; but there was danger that their occupancy of the principal offices would give the new administration a FEDERAL CASTE, and in order to obviate this difficulty it was resolved to give it a "wool dyeing" in the tub of "Democracy," which was done accordingly under the direction of Blair and Kendall, and others of like kidney with themselves. Thereforward the Administration was "Democratic;" and, however strange the anomaly, all the old Federalists who had been provided with offices became REAL, SIMON PURE DEMOCRATS! These had their full share in the bringing forward and carrying out of those measures by which this Administration was to distinguish itself, and the consequence was, a general system of Federal policy, which so disgusted many of the honest old Democrats that they could no longer adhere to the newly created "powers," but abandoned

them at once and forever. Gen. Jackson saw the precariousness of his situation.—The storm was fast gathering around him; and wisely, for the safety of his Administration, he dissolved the Cabinet, because, to use his own words, "it did not move as a unit." The secret of the difficulty was, that the Federalists had amalgamated with the Democrats in his election and after the victory had been won, the former, according to the common phrase, "stole from the others their thunder," and now, having the power, were carrying out their own political tenets, sheltered and protected by the ample folds of the cloak of Democracy.

Gen. Jackson's personal popularity was sufficient, amid the raging of the elements, to buoy up his ship; and, guided by his strong arm and still stronger will, it outrode the storm, though so badly shattered that his "illustrious successor," less popular than he, was compelled, at the end of four years, to "give it up."

I have called up these reminiscences to show that influential and designing men may sometimes get into power under "false pretences" and afterwards use the advantage which their position gives them, to the injury of those to whom they are indebted for their elevation; and that it is at all times the safer plan for a political party to adhere to their principles, lest by pursuing a different course they furnish their opponents with weapons more dangerous than those which they already possess.

General Taylor is understood to be a Whig in principle and practice, and is therefore all that the Whigs could desire, his honesty and competency being admitted; and if, with a full knowledge of this fact, any portion or the whole of the Democratic party choose to support him, I, for one, shall most heartily rejoice, and shall then hope to see the day when all party strife shall cease and the people be united in sentiment as they are already united in interest. MONTEREY.

DIED:
On the 8th inst., Mr. ADAM BRANDT, of Stonycreek township, aged 61 years, 6 months and 2 days.

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.
Fellow citizens.—I take the liberty of placing my name before you as a candidate for County Treasurer, at the ensuing general election.
June 15 ANDREW STEWART.

Mr. Row.—Henry Little, Esq., of Sioystown, is recommended as a suitable candidate for the Legislature, at the approaching election, by many. SHIADE.

Mr. Row.—Please announce the name of Daniel Lepley, Esq., of Southampton, a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Convention. MILFORD.

Jacob D. Miller of Elklick township, will be supported for the office of County Commissioner, at the ensuing election, if nominated by the Whig County Convention. SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.

New Advertisements.
To Journeymen HOUSE JOINERS.

THE undersigned, residing in the Borough of Somerset, Pa., wishes to employ three journeymen house joiners, to whom constant work during the season and liberal wages will be given. Any one willing to engage, will please make application soon.
BENJAMIN F. BEATTY.
June 15-47

DANIEL KAUTZ. C. P. KAUTZ.
HATS!! HATS!!
Daniel Kautz & Son, RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hating establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq., all descriptions of **HATS**, which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. June 15

Opposition to Main Street Chair Makers.
GEORGE L. GORDON.
Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that he intends to carry on the **Chair Making Business**, at his old stand, where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order **Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS.** **Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs**, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.
Common Chairs can be had at **FOUR DOLLARS AND A HALF**, cash.
GEORGE L. GORDON.
June 15-47

BOROUGH ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCES PASSED BY THE BURGESSES AND TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOMERSET, IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET, AGREEABLY TO THE ACT OF INCORPORATION, OF 5th MARCH, 1804.

ORDINANCE No. I.
Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That the fees to be charged by the Burgesses, or either of them, in executing the duties of their office, shall be the same as are established by law to be charged by Justices of the Peace, within this Commonwealth; and the fees of the High Constable and his deputies, shall be the same as are established by law for Constables within the Commonwealth.

Section 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the T. Clerk of the Borough of Somerset be allowed one dollar per day, for his services in attending each meeting of the Burgesses and Town Council, besides an adequate compensation for recording the proceedings of the Meetings, transcribing ordinances, &c., to be fixed and allowed by the Auditors.

Section 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That each and every of the Burgesses and members of the Town Council be fined twenty-five cents, and that the Town Clerk be fined two dollars, for non-attendance at each and every Meeting, unless in case of sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence. The fine in the case of the Burgesses, to be collected before a Justice of the Peace; and in the case of the Council and Clerk, before the Burgesses, or either of them.

ORDINANCE No. II.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on the owner or owners, or other person having the care of any horse, mare, or gelding, who shall suffer them or any of them to run at large, in any street, lane or alley of said borough.

Section 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this ordinance, a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on any person who shall ride, or any master, parent or employer whose apprentice, son or other domestic in his employ shall ride any horse, mare or gelding at a faster gait than a trot or rack within the limits of the borough of Somerset.

Section 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall drive, or any parent, master or employer whose domestic or other person in his employ shall drive any horse or horses, mare or mares, gelding or geldings in any cart, dray or wagon at a quicker gait than a common walk, or in any carriage, sleigh or vehicle faster than a trot or rack, within the limits of the Borough aforesaid, such person, parent, master or employer shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a fine not exceeding five dollars.

Section 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on the owner or owners of any Bitch dog who shall suffer her to run at large during the course of her amours within the Borough of Somerset.

ORDINANCE No. III.
Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, that forthwith after the 1st day of June next, all persons who may have obstructed any of the streets, lanes, or alleys, within said Borough, shall remove said obstructions and upon the said streets, lanes and alleys, and open their neglect or refusal so to do, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioners to remove such obstructions and open said streets, lanes and alleys, under the penalty of eight dollars.

Section 2. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on any person who shall wilfully or negligently obstruct or stop up any ditch or drain, made for the purpose of repairing any street, lane, or alley within the limits of said Borough.

Section 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that a fine not exceeding five dollars, be imposed on any person who shall cast or deposit any clay, logs, brick or stones (unless for the immediate use of building) wood, ashes, dung, or any other material, or shall cast or deposit, lead or convey, or leave any dead carcase, garbage, noxious or dirty liquors in or upon any street, lane or alley, or shall in any way obstruct or stop up any street, lane or alley in said borough.

Section 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the street Commissioners be and they are hereby directed to proceed forthwith to repair the streets, lanes and alleys within the said borough, of Somerset, under the superintendance of the Burgesses thereof.

ORDINANCE No. IV.
Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, That if any person shoot off any gun, cannon, or other fire arms, or crackers, or squibs, within the borough aforesaid, such person shall pay a fine not exceeding five dollars. Provided nevertheless, that this shall not affect any Gunsmith resident in said borough, when trying or proving such fire arms, nor any Militia man or other military man on days of training while on parade in the ranks, or under the command of his officers.
Section 2. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars with the costs of prosecution be imposed upon any person convicted of carrying about him a Pistol, Bowie

knife, or other deadly weapon.

Section 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars with the costs of prosecution, be imposed upon the parent, guardian or master of every minor and upon any and every other person found strolling through the streets of Somerset borough after the hour of ten o'clock at night, unless a reasonable and sufficient excuse be given therefor.

Section 4. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whoever shall bet, promote or encourage any horse race which shall be actually run, or any part thereof within the Borough of Somerset shall pay a fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars with costs of suit.

Section 5. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whoever shall engage in, promote or encourage any riot, affray, quarrel or fight within the Borough aforesaid, shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty dollars with costs of suit.

Section 6. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine of equal amount to that payable to the Commonwealth be and is hereby imposed on any Tavern-keeper within the borough aforesaid who shall be found retailing liquor to minors at any time, or to any person on the Sabbath day other than necessary refreshments to travellers.

ORDINANCE No. V.
Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Somerset, in the County of Somerset, That from and after the 1st day of June next any person, except licensed stud keepers who shall within the limits of said borough, or any part thereof, for the purpose, or with the intention of causing such stallion to cover any mare or mares, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding five dollars for each and every such offence.

Section 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any owner or keeper of any stallion, kept for the service of mares, shall suffer such stallion, to stand hitched in any street, lane or alley, of said borough, more than five minutes at one time, or if any person shall exhibit or train any such stallion, except licensed stud keepers, in any street, lane or alley of said borough, the owner, keeper or person so offending shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding five dollars for each and every such offence.

Section 3. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the 1st of June next, No person shall be allowed to stand a stud horse for the service of mares within the limits of the said Borough, without first paying to the Chief Burgess or either of the assistant Burgesses for the use of the borough, a license of five dollars and the said Burgess shall give the person so paying the said license as aforesaid, a written certificate that such person is a licensed stud-keeper, and such certificate shall exempt the person who obtains it from the penalty prescribed in the first section of this ordinance.

Section 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the High Constable to commence suits for the penalties prescribed by this ordinance against all such persons as shall incur the said penalties, immediately on his knowing or being informed of the fact that the ordinances shall have been violated; and for this service the said Constable shall be allowed a fee of one dollar, besides his legal fees for serving and executing such process, to be paid out of any funds of the corporation, not otherwise appropriated; and in case the said Constable shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty hereby imposed upon him, the sum of one dollar for every such offence shall be charged against him, and deducted from his account against the corporation, on settlement by the Auditors—Provided, That the said Constable shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the Auditors to the Burgesses and Council.

ORDINANCE No. VI.
Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That the Auditors shall proceed, on or before the 1st of July next, under the penalty of ten dollars each, to call on all persons indebted for taxes, fines, or forfeitures due said Borough, for a settlement of their accounts, and on refusal of any so indebted to settle and pay over all moneys in their hands to the Treasurer, the said Auditors shall report the same to the Burgesses, or either of them, who shall proceed to recover the same for the use of the Borough.

Section 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any officer of the said Borough, shall recover or receive any penalty, fine, or forfeiture for the use of the corporation, and shall not within ten days after receiving the same, pay the same over to the Treasurer of said Borough, he shall pay a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace within the said Borough, in the same manner as debts of the same amount are recoverable, for the use of the Borough.

Section 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Burgesses, Street Commissioners, Overseers of the Poor, Treasurer, High Constable, and Collector, or any other officer which may be elected or appointed by the corporation or Council, shall, under the penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered, for the use of the Borough, before any Justice of the Peace within the said Borough, as debts of equal amount are recoverable, on the second Monday of April yearly and every year, render their respective accounts of all moneys by them received and expended to the Auditors for settlement, and the accounts so adjusted and settled, shall be forthwith published by the Council, particularly showing the amount of taxes laid and collected, and of all moneys paid into the Treasury, and the amount and nature

of the expenditures.

ORDINANCE No. VII.
Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That a fine not exceeding five dollars, (to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of said borough, in the name and for the use of the informer, who is also hereby declared to be a competent witness,) be imposed on any Burgess of said borough or on the High Constable thereof, who, on information, shall delay, omit, neglect or refuse, for the space of 24 hours to prosecute each and every offence or offender against any of the ordinances now in force, or hereafter to be enacted in said borough.

Section 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on any person, other than a Minister or Preacher of the Gospel, who will not, on request, aid and assist in carrying into complete effect any ordinance, bye-law, and resolution, now passed or hereafter to be passed for the government or observance of persons within said borough.

ORDINANCE No. VIII.
Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That it shall be the duty of the Auditors to examine and allow all accounts before they shall pass the same, and certify them under their hands and seals; and such accounts being certified as aforesaid that they are just, shall be paid out of the funds of said Borough, on orders signed by either of the Burgesses and attested by the Town Clerk, which shall be a justification to the Treasurer or any debtor to said Borough, for the payment thereof, on settlement of his or their accounts.

ORDINANCE No. IX.
Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That all penalties, fines, and forfeitures, incurred and recovered under any of the foregoing ordinances, or under any ordinance, bye-law, or resolution that may hereafter be passed, unless otherwise appropriated, shall be paid the one-half thereof to the informer, if he or she will accept of the same; and the other half for the use of the Borough; and in case of non-acceptance of the moiety by the informer, the whole shall go to the use of the Borough.
Section 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in addition to the remedy given in the 1st section of this ordinance for the collection of penalties, fines and forfeitures, imposed by the foregoing ordinances, or that may be imposed by any ordinance, bye-law, or resolution hereafter to be passed, should there in any case be an insufficient distress, the body of the offender shall be imprisoned in the common Jail of Somerset County for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Section 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That when any offender against any of the ordinances now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, is brought before the proper officer or officers, and is acquitted of the offence charged by reason of the information being malicious, frivolous or unfounded, the informer shall be compelled to pay the costs of prosecution.

Section 5. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all prosecutions for penalties, fines, and forfeitures, incurred under any of the foregoing ordinances, shall be commenced within 20 days after the commission of the offence and not thereafter.

ORDINANCE No. X.
Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That all laws, ordinances, and resolutions passed and ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, be signed by the Chief Burgess and Assistant Burgesses and attested by the Clerk, under their hands and seals; and all copies of any law, ordinance, resolution or other matter, certified and attested by the town clerk shall be evidence of such.
Section 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all bye-laws, ordinances, and resolutions, enacted or ordained within the borough of Somerset, previous to the first day of May inst., are hereby repealed.

Section 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all the foregoing ordinances, except such as are otherwise directed in their enactment, shall be in force from and after the 1st day of June next.
Section 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the foregoing ordinances be forthwith published for three weeks in both the English newspapers printed in Somerset.

Passed, signed, and sealed, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1847.
S. GAITHER, (t. s.)
Chief Burgess.
JOHN NEFF, (t. s.)
Assistant Burgess.
ATTEST—
R. R. MARSHALL, (t. s.)
Town Clerk,
June 1, 1847—31.