

SOMERSET HERALD.

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FOURTH OF JULY.

The Somerset Guards will celebrate the Anniversary of our National Independence on Monday the 5th day of July.

The Guards will form in the Diamond at 12 o'clock precisely, and with the citizens will march to the Lutheran Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by R. L. Stewart, Esq., and an Oration delivered by Jos. F. Loy, Esq.

After which the Guards and citizens intending to participate with them will proceed to Jacob Neff's Hotel and partake of the dinner to be served at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The citizens of the County are respectfully invited to participate with them on the occasion.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

The President of the United States, in his reply to the address of Mayor Davies at Baltimore on Tuesday, said:

"The purpose of my brief visit is to pay my respects to my fellow-citizens of Baltimore and of the Northern Section of this country. Had I postponed it beyond the present summer, it is not probable that any other convenient opportunity to make it would have occurred during the period of my term of official service, at the close of which I shall retire to private life."

A LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The circumstances under which the following letter was received by the Editor are regarded as a warrant for its publication. We felt it our duty, when the first demonstrations were made in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, to dwell upon the subject at considerable length. We were desirous that some of the suggestions contained in our article should meet the eye of General Taylor, and therefore enclosed it to his address, with a few words of reference to our position as a journalist. In reply to that communication we have received the admirable and significant letter which we take pleasure in laying before our readers:

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the "Signal" of the 13th of April.

At this time my public duties command so fully my attention that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an Officer of the Army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connexion, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse if the country calls me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own.

For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say that I have not the slightest aspiration. A much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties, awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views expressed in your editorial.

With many wishes for your prosperity

in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself, most truly and respectfully, your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army. Jas. W. Taylor, Esq., Cincinnati Ohio.

BAITIMORE & OHIO RAIL ROAD.

The Baltimore correspondent of the National Era holds the following language of the conduct of the Baltimore and Ohio Company towards Baltimore, Pittsburgh and other places:

The course of the Railroad company in relation to the matter, has, to my mind, been a standing insult to this community, and an instance of most criminal tampering with the interests of the public, while the way in which the Pittsburgh and Connelville company has been used as a "cat's paw," would be positively intolerable to any people less patient and forbearing than our Pittsburgh neighbors! Indeed, this whole Railroad courtship has been carried on in a mode decidedly contemptuous in appearance; and I should be disposed to treat it with a contemptuous ridicule, as such, and characterize it as a huge farce, had I not good reason to believe that powerful influences have been at work. There is an immense speculation in prospect at the Virginia terminus, some of the participants in which are known to me, but I withhold their names for prudential reasons. Some facts, not a little curious and instructive, as illustrations of the private motive by which mankind are not unfrequently actuated in their public acts may yet leak out, unless the Baltimore company should come to its senses, under the "one man power" of its distinguished President, and speedily give us a business connection with the great Ohio region, by the Pittsburgh route—a consummation most devoutly to be wished, as giving our poor collapsed trade a chance to recover, so far as retarding some circumstances will permit.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM VERA CRUZ.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE. VERA CRUZ, JUNE 13, 1847.

Yesterday another train arrived here from Jalapa, after having run the gauntlet under the protection of about 150 sick, wounded, and discharged soldiers.

It was not until they arrived within seven miles of the National Bridge that they had any idea of being molested, nor had they any news of Col. McIntosh's command; but, learning that a large body of guerrillas would await them on the morrow at certain positions on the road, they concluded to push forward to the bridge that night, and, if possible, pass those places before the guerrillas could concentrate their forces. Accordingly, they arrived at the bridge about 11 o'clock at night, which they found barricaded and guarded by guerrilla sentinels, who fled on their approach. Here they encamped for the night, but, unfortunately, just as they were starting off the next morning they were fired into by about twenty Mexicans from a height, killing three or four men. They saw a large number of men on the heights further off, and there is no doubt but that if they had not come on as far as they did the night before, the whole party would have been cut off.

About six miles this side of the bridge they met Gen. Cadwalader's command. No encounter had taken place since Gen. C. joined Col. McIntosh, but active preparations were being made to proceed on the journey immediately, and, if possible, play the guerrillas a Yankee trick. For this purpose Gen. C. has sent nearly all his dragoons by a circuitous route of several miles to the rear of the supposed position of the guerrillas, thereby, if possible, to cut off their retreat, while he walks into their affections on this side with his infantry; and he has no doubt ere this given them something to remember him by. I learn that he had expressed his intention of following them up so long as there is any hope of settling the old score with them, and we feel satisfied, from his well known energy, that he will keep his word.

Gen. C. sent down by the train the sick and wounded of his command, and all the sutlers and merchants who had gone up with goods under the protection of the detachment.

An order reached Jalapa last Tuesday for the evacuation of that place within the space of six days after the receipt of that order, the sick, wounded, and public property all to be removed to Perote, which will be the principal depot on the route to Mexico. This move appears to be sincerely felt by the inhabitants of Jalapa, many of whom are making preparations to leave with their families for a safer part of the country, if such a place can be found.

Those who remain will be entirely at the mercy of the guerrillas, and those who have shown the least favor to the Americans, either from good will or necessity, will receive no mercy at the hands of these cut-throats.

I am almost ashamed to bother you with rumors, but it has been reported here by nearly all the officers and men who came down with the train, that this depot is to be immediately removed from this city to Tuspan; that a road is now being opened between Puebla and that place, and that all communication will be cut off between this city and the interior very soon, and I must admit that it looks a little plausible, although up to this time I cannot learn that any orders have reached the authorities here to that effect. That such a road can be opened, bringing the two points within a distance not exceeding seventy-five miles of each other, there is no doubt.

Vessels are daily arriving with troops, and there are now about 1,000 at camp ready to proceed to the interior; most of

them are companies belonging to the different new regiments.

VERA CRUZ, JUNE 14, 1847.

General Cadwalader marched with his command from the place where he reached Col. McIntosh, seven miles this side of the Puente Nacional, on the 10th instant, reaching the bridge about sundown, which he found occupied by the guerrillas, as well as the heights around.

Lieut. Blakely, of the Voltiguers, was detached with a section of mountain howitzers and twenty men, and supported by the infantry, they were ordered to charge the bridge, which they did in gallant style, and carried it; but I regret to say, that of Lieut. B.'s detachment, he lost one man killed and four wounded. Lieut. B. included among the latter, having received a musket ball in the leg. They also lost five horses, but I cannot learn the loss sustained by the infantry in this particular charge. The infantry immediately charged the heights, carrying them in fine style. In the mean time, General Cadwalader, fearing for the safety of Captain Blair and Capt. Gate's companies of voltiguers, who were on the way to the command, in charge of a train containing forage and provisions to supply the place of those captured from the train while under the command of Col. McIntosh, sent back Capt. Gate's company of dragoons, who fell in with a large party of guerrillas, who attacked them, and whom they nobly charged, leaving ten dead Mexicans on the field. I cannot hear what number of our men were wounded at the National Bridge of other detachments with the exception of Lieutenant Rhodes, who was wounded in the knee, and has returned to this place. On the morning of the 11th, the advance had another sharp encounter about three miles beyond the Bridge, driving the guerrillas before them. Capt. Blair's and Capt. Barnard's companies, having turned over the supplies, left the Bridge on their return. At the same time Gen. Cadwalader left there to proceed on his journey, and they report that on the 12th they heard the report of firearms in the direction of Cerro Gordo, and from all appearances there is no doubt that this command had to fight every foot of its way to Jalapa. The loss of the Mexicans was no less than forty, while ours, as far as heard from, is one killed and eighteen wounded.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, MAY 28, 1847.

Gen. Scott arrived here this afternoon with an escort of some two hundred dragoons and fifty rifles under Col. Harney, and has taken up his quarters at the palace.

In the affair at Amozoque, when Gen. Worth was advancing upon Puebla, Santa Anna commanded his cavalry—supposed to be near 3,000 in number—in person. Col. Duncan gave them something like seventy round shot from his battery; and Major Bonnevillie, with a detachment, was enabled to reach a position from which he gave them a severe fire of musketry. Near seventy Mexicans were killed or wounded, and the scampering of the rest is represented as amusing in the extreme.

The command here has been annoyed by continued rumors of an attack by troops from Mexico, aided by a rising of the inhabitants of the city; but the most active measures have been taken to guard against surprise.

PUEBLA, MAY 30, 1847.

Intelligence was received yesterday from the city of Mexico up to the day before, (the 28th.) Santa Anna on that day submitted to the Congress a formal resignation of his office as President Interino, and the members of both houses went at once into session to deliberate upon the matter.

The result of the new election for President is not yet known, but the opinion gains ground that Herrera will be the successful candidate.

There are no troops between this and the city of Mexico, nor are there any fortifications in process of construction either at Rio Frio or El Penon. What with the National Guard, the Indians under Alvarez, the Guanajuato troops under Cortazar, and the odds end under Valencia and other generals, there may be some 25,000 badly armed and equipped at the capital. All was doubt, hesitation, and confusion among the officers, and no one knew what to do. This is the latest and most reliable intelligence.

PUEBLA, JUNE 3, 1847.

It is said that Almonte has been sentenced to be shot at the capital for holding treasonable correspondence with one of our Generals. He is certainly in prison, but I hardly believe he will be shot. There was another revolution at the city of Mexico two or three days since—at least such is the report—but it was put down by Gen. Bustamente almost immediately. The originators of it are friends of Gen. Farias, and, as is supposed, of peace with the United States; and one of their cries was, "Death to Santa Anna." By the way, the story now is, that the Mexican Congress will not accept the resignation of Santa Anna. Of course there was some trick in his resignation.

PUEBLA, JUNE 3, 1847.

Our force here, in all, is about 6,000 men, with 600 wagons, and near 5,000 horses and mules. Two days ago it was thought that Gen. Scott would move immediately on the capital, but I think this morning he will remain here three or four weeks, at the expiration of which time he will not only have slightly increased his army, but will have all his horses in good condition. Santa Anna has resigned the presidency, and the act excites much astonishment here. We have not been advised what action the Congress has taken upon the subject. Many reasons are alleged for the resigna-

tion, but the most plausible I can devise are his wish to attest his popularity with the Congress, or a desire to be behind the scenes when the curtain rises from the first act of negotiation.

I was much surprised to find the church party here so much opposed to Santa Anna. Amongst the San Augustines monks and friars I do not believe he has a friend. Herrera is the favorite of the clergy. Yesterday a friend of mine, who speaks Spanish passing well, was in conversation with two reverend gentlemen, and when he told them that we were in favor of Herrera, they seemed delighted, and shook him by the hand with great good will. In this place there is no less than five hundred priests, and they, being owners of one-half the town exercise independent of their holy calling, a great influence over the people. They are treated with great respect, too, by our own people. Every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, is ordered to salute them in the streets, and a day or two ago, when the Bishop visited Gen. Scott, the entire guard was turned out, and remained at a present until his holiness had passed in and out again. To conquer a peace the best method is evidently to conciliate the clergy. To the 29th we have papers from the capital.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. O. PICAYUNE. MONTEREY, MEXICO, MAY 30, 1847.

When I wrote you last we were full of the expedition to San Luis, and active preparations were making for a march at an early period, but now every thing is knocked in the head. Seven of ten regiments have received orders to repair to Vera Cruz and join Gen. Scott, which completely strips Gen. Taylor of the troops now at the Brasos who were to form part of his force, and leaves him utterly powerless.

I would be utterly useless to attempt an advance into the interior with less than six thousand men, and it would require at least two thousand to keep open the line of communication from Saltillo to Brasos. If this last order is complied with, as it must be of course, Gen. Taylor's whole force will consist of the Virginia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Mississippi regiments, six companies of regular artillery, one regiment of dragoons, one regiment of Texan horse, and, say, one battalion of volunteer cavalry, composed of re-enlisted volunteers. These will scarcely number 5,000 all told, and to leave garrison forces will reduce the column to 2,000. With this force it would be quixotic to attempt to move, and you are well aware that it is a matter of great uncertainty when a sufficient number of troops can arrive at the Brasos. Thus Gen. Taylor is prevented from bringing an arduous, hard-fought campaign to a brilliant termination.

The abandonment of the San Luis expedition is the topic of conversation and a cause of universal regret. I believe Gen. Taylor freely admits the necessity of Gen. Scott's having more troops and speedily, and can only regret that a sufficient number of troops have not been forwarded.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

The steamer James L. Day has brought to New Orleans one day's later accounts from Vera Cruz, being to the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The most important part of her intelligence, as we learn from the Delta, is the flattering prospect of peace which is represented by a verbal report, that, before the steamer sailed, information had been received at Vera Cruz that Generals Scott and Worth, with the main body of the army, had advanced as far as Rio Frio without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the capital with propositions for peace. The tenor of these propositions is not known, but they were of such a nature that Gen. Scott refused to accept them, and was determined to push on his forces to the capital. It was supposed, however, from the deep anxiety felt by the new government to stay the march of our forces on the capital, that further concessions would be made to Gen. Scott before he took up his line of march from Rio Frio.

Tampico has been threatened with an attack from the Mexicans, who were reported to be 1,500 strong in the vicinity of the city.

On the night of the 13th instant, a demonstration was made by Mexicans in Tampico to rise. The American authorities, however, had timely information of the contemplated movement, and to suppress it, if attempted, called out the troops, who lay on their arms all night. There was then no demonstration of revolt made.

On the 15th instant, a party of Mexican lancers attacked the outposts at Tampico and drove the sentinels into the city. On the 16th a party of Rancheros attacked the pilot station, and were greeted by a discharge from half a dozen muskets, when they retreated.

Estate of Peter F. Hay, dec'd.

The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Peter F. Hay, late of Brothersvalley township, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate either by bond, note or book account to make payment, or at least settlement, on or before the 9th day of July next; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement and allowance by the same time. The undersigned will be found at the late residence of said dec'd. on said day and in the mean time will be prepared to make settlements at their respective residences.

GEORGE P. HAY,

of Brothersvalley tp.

PETER KNEPPER,

of Berlin Borough.

June 1, 1847—6c. Advt.

Cumberland Market.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Butter, Beef, Veal, and Cheese.

Pittsburgh Market.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Apples, Peaches, Potatoes, Seeds, and Wool.

Bank Note List.

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

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Dull, for the benefit of his creditors, in the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa.

And now to wit, 3d May, 1847, The petition of Peter Dull was presented to the Court, setting forth that Jacob Knable, Jr., who had been appointed assignee of John Dull, and took upon himself the execution of the trust, has lately died without having made a final settlement and distribution to, and among the creditors of John Dull as by the aforesaid Deed of Trust was intended—therefore praying the Court to appoint some suitable person in his stead to take charge of the effects which were in the hands of Jacob Knable, Jr. and to execute the trust in pursuance of said deed of assignment, and according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

Whereupon the Court affix Monday the 30th day of August next, for the hearing in the matter.

A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.

June 22-1847.

Executor's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Byers, late of Jenner township, Somerset county, deceased, in pursuance of the provisions of said will and by authority of the same, will expose to sale, at public outcry, on Saturday the 17th day of July next, the valuable

Plantation or Tract of Land,

late the property and residence of said deceased, containing 240 acres more or less, about 140 acres thereof cleared, of which 30 acres are in meadow; the buildings are a new Log House, two stories high and weatherboarded, with a kitchen attached 1 1/2 stories high, a log barn, and two hay stables and a spring house 1 1/2 stories high. There are also on the premises an ORCHARD of choice apple and cherry trees, with a cider press, &c. under roof, and a sugar camp. The sale will take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day on the premises, which are now in the occupancy of Daniel Stuff, and are situate one mile from the Stoystown and Greensburg Turnpike Road, adjoining lands of Joseph Zimmerman, John Gohn, Widow Crist and others.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April next, when possession will be given, and the balance in five equal annual payments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment bonds or mortgage.

JACOB BYERS, Executor &c.

June 15 '45

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

From Mr. James W. Estill, Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, April 1847.

Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: I feel bound to you and the public, to avail myself of this opportunity of giving publicity to the extraordinary effects of your expectorant on myself. Having been afflicted for several years with a severe cough, hectic fever, and its concomitant diseases, I seemed only doomed to linger out a short but miserable existence, until the fall of 1839, when being more severely attacked, and having resorted to all my former remedies, and the prescriptions of two of the most respectable physicians in the neighborhood, without deriving any benefit, or the consolation of surviving but a few days, or weeks at farthest, when the last gleam of hope was about to vanish, I had recommended to me your Expectorant, and blessed by that Being who does all things in the use of the means—and contrary to the expectation of my physicians and friends I was in a few days raised from my bed, and was enabled, by the use of a bottle, to attend to my business, enjoying since, better health than I had for ten years previous.

BRONCHITIS.

Beaver, Pa., January 22, 1841.

Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: Having been for a long time afflicted with Bronchitis, a disease which annually sweeps away thousands of the human race to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption; and having heard of the wonderful efficacy of your Expectorant for Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs, I purchased two bottles of it, and am happy to inform you, and all the sons and daughters of affliction, that it immediately suppressed the cough, removed the pain and difficulty of breathing and produced a free and easy expectoration, and very soon effected a complete cure.

JONATHAN DAVIS, Baptist Minister,

Beaver, Pa.

Baldness and loss of Hair is caused by a want of healthy action in the vessels which throw off the perspiration from the head. When these vessels are weak or diseased, the perspiration is thick and clammy, and adheres to the mouths of the pores, and clogs them up, and dries and forms scurf and dandruff. Less blood is then carried to the roots of the hair, and for want of which the hair has not sufficient nourishment, and consequently becomes dry and harsh, and begins insensibly to fall off, which, continuing to increase, eventually produces baldness. Restore the capillary vessels of the head to their former healthy circulation, and fine silky new hair will make its appearance, which will increase in quantity and volume, until the hair becomes thick and healthy.

Jayne's Hair Tonic is the only preparation that has ever been known to produce new hair on bald heads, which it has done in innumerable instances, and will seldom fail if properly and perseveringly used.

From the Rev. Dr. Babcock, formerly President of Waterville College, Me.

From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. D. Jayne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced, successful practitioner of medicine I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are extensively circulated. On trial of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have more than realized these favorable anticipations. They are what they profess to be—not quack medicines—but skillfully prepared antidotes for some of the most afflictive of human diseases. I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine in this city and elsewhere, and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, and a safe, as well as eminently useful remedy for the diseased.

RUFUS BABCOCK, Jr., D. D.,

Philadelphia, June 7, 1848.

AMERICAN HAIR DYE,

Warranted, if strictly applied according to direction, to change the hair from any other color to a beautiful Auburn, or a perfectly jet Black, without staining or irritating the skin like other Hair Dyes.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, 20 S. 3d st. Philadelphia. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset, Pa. Also by Edward Bevin, Stovestown Pa.

BLANK SUMMONS AND EXECUTIONS.

For sale at this Office.