

SOMERSET HERALD.
SOMERSET, PA.,
TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1847.
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.
GENL. ZACHARY TAYLOR.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
HON. ANDREW STEWART.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.
FOR GOVERNOR
General James Irvin,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Joseph W. Patton,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Persons sending to us 4th of July proceedings for publication, will please have them written out in a legible hand. We make this request for the reason that we have sometimes received the toasts, &c., given on such occasions, on separate strips of paper, and some even written with a pencil, which makes it very difficult for the compositor and often leads to errors in their publication.

Democracy and the State Debt.
There is danger, it seems to us, that the Mexican war at this time engages so entirely the public mind, as to cause matters of local interest, though ever so important, to be, in a great measure, lost sight of. This should not be so. Whilst the war is raging abroad, sound policy dictates that affairs should be rightly managed at home. In a little more than three months hence, our State elections will take place, and it is to this subject that we desire to direct the attention of our readers. We, of course, mean to speak of the Pennsylvania election only.

Democracy, or in other words, the Locofoco party, assumes to itself the exclusive care of the rights and interests of the people, and we wish, therefore, to examine into its conduct and see in how far it has been faithful to the trust which it has taken upon itself. Of the five Governors last elected, four are Locofocos, and one a Whig. Under the Administrations of the former, viz. Shultze, Wolf, Porter and Shunk, the State debt, amounting at present to about forty millions, appears to have been created, while under the administration of Ritner, according to a report of Auditor General Hobart, the permanent debt was somewhat reduced. It follows, then, that the Locofoco party is justly to be charged with, and held responsible for, the present public debt.

Now, in order that the people may arrive at a correct conclusion in regard to the advantages that flow from Locofoco rule, they must first decide whether a debt of forty millions, the interest upon which is raised by taxes, is a blessing or a curse unto them. If the former be the case—if they are benefited by heavy taxes—then has Locofocoism faithfully discharged its trust, and the people are in duty bound to continue it in power. But, if the contrary be the case—if paying a large amount of taxes annually into the State Treasury, without thereby diminishing the State debt one dollar, is injurious to their pockets—then it is clear that Locofocoism has departed from the line of duty, has been faithless to the people, and ought to be ousted. Let every tax-payer examine this subject for himself, and when he goes next October to deposit his vote, act in conformity with the result of his investigations.

THE PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENTS.
There are those now living who remember the time when the first turnpike was made from Philadelphia to Lancaster. The country over which it passed being level, the practicability of such a work was not doubted so much as the ability of the company to raise the funds for its completion,—but when the project of extending the road over the mountains to Pittsburgh was started, many, it is said, shook their heads very significantly and declared the thing could not be done.—What changes time will effect! A little over quarter of a century has passed away since the improvement of which we are speaking was commenced, and what do we now behold! Turnpikes running in all directions, over mountains and through valleys—Canals, extending thousands of miles, crossing ravines, and creeks and rivers—and Railroads without number, connecting distant points and bringing them, as it were, into close proximity with each other—and, above all, Telegraphic wires, stretching from the seaboard to the Lakes, and from the centre of the Union to its extremities, conveying intelligence from point to point with lightning speed! These are among the improvements of the last thirty years; and who can tell what others will be made in the next thirty years to come!—Already is it spoken of to extend a Railroad over the Rocky Mountains to Oregon, and it may be that in twenty years from this time we shall have both a Road

and a Telegraph from St. Louis to the Pacific, in addition to what shall be accomplished within that period in the interior of our country. It is indeed within the range of probability that even before that time, a man may jump into a Railroad car, say, at Somerset in the morning, go to Pittsburgh for Breakfast, dine somewhere a hundred miles beyond, sup at Cincinnati, then proceed to St. Louis and Independence, and finally to Fort Vancouver, and return again in the course of a fortnight! Nor is it less probable that at the same time he may get a message from home and return an answer to it from the shores of the Pacific in less than half an hour! Who will deny that the present is an age of improvement, and who can foretell what the "ingenuity of man" will accomplish within the next half a century?

"A LITTLE MORE GRAPE."
In the heat of the battle of Buena Vista, Gen. Taylor was watching the effects of Capt. Bragg's battery upon the enemy. Capt. Bragg was showering balls into their ranks, but still they stood their ground. "Give them a little more grape," said Gen. Taylor coolly, addressing himself to the gallant Captain. The latter immediately ordered the guns to be charged with grape shot, and a few discharges caused the Mexicans to falter. Another and another followed in quick succession—the enemy fled, and the day was won.

Fayette County Whig Ticket.—Sheriff, Harvey Morris. Assembly, J. W. Philips, Wm. Colvin. Commissioner, Jeremiah Kendall. Treasurer, Joseph D. Wilgus. Poor House Director, William Abraham. Coroner, F. H. Shugart. Auditor, Samuel C. Griffith.

Forty thousand females are employed in Massachusetts in the various factories and establishments for the manufacture of straw hats, stocks, &c., who earn from four to five millions of dollars yearly.

A gentleman, some days since, brought to our office some potatoe tops already affected with the blight, which it is generally supposed is the prelude to the rot.

Wm. T. Goldsborough has been nominated by the Whigs of Maryland for Governor. Philip F. Thomas is the Locofoco candidate.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the meeting of the Harbor and Lake Convention, at Chicago, Illinois.

What are we fighting for?
The question which heads this article is perhaps better answered by a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun than any other authority that could with safety be quoted. This writer in speaking of Mexico, says:—"She must be whipped into good behaviour or held in bondage till she can be civilized and educated, and made a worthy associate of the family of nations." This once done, an "alliance offensive and defensive, against the future interference of European Powers on the American Continent" is to be formed between her and the United States; thus establishing a Continental system for the two nations, on a plan somewhat similar to that which binds together the great Powers of Europe, generally known as the "Holy Alliance."

The project thus shadowed forth by one who is not known to hold an official station at Washington, was deemed so absurd and so inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and the parting advice of Washington, that but little credit was given to the statement at the time of its first publication; but later developments go to prove that the writer knew what he was saying, and that the purpose of the Administration is, after all, not so much to punish the alleged insult offered to Mr. SLIDELL or to compel Mexico to pay the instalments due the United States, as the establishment of a "Continental Balance" in the American Hemisphere. Such is the legitimate inference to be drawn from the article referred to, supported, as it now is, by a somewhat similar statement put forth by the Government paper at Washington.

Then, it would appear, we are not fighting for the redress of grievances committed against us by Mexico, but we are sacrificing our men and our money, laying waste the fields and battering down the cities of Mexico, overrunning her territory and killing her people, in order that she may not fall into the hands of foreign Powers, but, after having been "whipped into good behaviour," be "civilized and educated, and made a worthy associate of the family of nations!" Our duty, in the language of a contemporary writer, seems to be, "not only to sustain our own freedom, but we are to see that the Indians, Mulattoes, Mesozoos, and Lazzaroni, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, are to be and remain independent."

This, then, is what we are fighting for! The Mexicans are an ignorant, a poor, degraded and powerless rabble; easily deluded, and consequently wholly unfit for self-government; and, lest somebody else should undertake to govern them, Mr. Polk steps in and kindly offers to perform that office himself. 'Tis a new way to civilize a nation: killing off one portion to protect the other, and at the same time, by so doing, teach them good manners! And why was the object of the Administration so long concealed!—Why assign a dozen other reasons for commencing the war, and never the true reason? Was it not done under an apprehension, that if the purposes of the Administration were known and understood, the people of the United States would not be willing to risk their lives in the conflict?

The reparation for insults offered by Mexico to our Minister; her failure to pay her instalments; her alleged design upon Texas, and all the other pretext set up for commencing hostilities against her, appear now to be all waived by the Administration, and the ground taken that it is our duty to FIGHT HER UNDER OUR PROTECTION! And this office has been assumed by us voluntarily; there was not a party in Mexico that asked our interference, though it is whispered about and generally believed that there was a certain SANTA ANNA OUT of Mexico, who very much desired it, as it might enable him to regain his lost power. Be this as it may, what has the nation to gain by this war, now avowed to have been waged for the safety and benefit of the very people whom we are slaughtering? Will the guaranty of independence to Mexico compensate us for the loss of thousands of our citizens and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and is it certain that in keeping up a standing army to protect the liberties of others we do not endanger our own?

BUENA VISTA.
From the New Orleans Picayune June 9.
Dreadful Steamboat Explosion.
TWENTY LIVES LOST.

The steamer Admiral arrived this morning in port, and brings intelligence that the steamer Edna, Capt. Philips, on her way down from Ouachita, met with a dreadful accident. On the 4th instant, when opposite the town of Columbia, just as she was starting from the wharf, all four of her boilers exploded, killing twenty or more persons, and severely wounding several others. Amongst the killed are—Judge G. Mayo, of the 11th Judicial District; L. M. Duty, Claiborne Parish; A. G. Hill, Champognote, Ark.; Mr. O'Neill, and one person, name unknown, from South Carolina; J. H. Vass, barkeeper; James Poole, pilot, at the wheel; Oliver Mushon, 2d engineer; Austin Stigro, carpenter; two deck passengers and eight deck hands and firemen, names unknown; also a gentleman from Florida, supposed to be Mr. A. M. Jones.

The boat sunk immediately after the catastrophe, and near every thing on board was lost. Seventeen of the bodies have been found. Several of the wounded have been brought to this city.

Dr. JOHN B. LEWIS, of South Carolina, (for himself and WILLIAM EVANS and J. J. SPRINGER,) does not hesitate to attribute this disaster mainly to the misconduct of those having charge of the boat. In a letter to the Picayune he says:

"It presents another lamentable exhibition of that recklessness of conduct which too frequently characterizes those individuals having charge of the lives and property of the travelling community.—This boat was under the charge, as I understand, of the clerk, Mr. Johnson, and the chief mate; and the conduct of the crew during her passage up and down the river was the subject of conversation by every one. They were evidently in a state of excitement, and were supposed to have been under the influence of ardent spirits. When she arrived at Columbia many persons on shore remarked that she would certainly blow up, such was the peculiar whizzing sound escaping from her, and which we heard before she made the landing. Here we laid about three-quarters of an hour, during which time not a particle of water had been thrown into her boiler; and when she rounded off the explosion took place, shivering the boat into countless fragments, tearing the boilers into numerous pieces, and throwing them from one to four hundred yards. The groans of the wounded, the shrieks of the drowning, and the consternation depicted upon the countenance of the survivors exceed description. Many lives were saved by the prompt and efficient aid of the kind citizens of Columbia. They were untiring in their efforts to render succor; nor had they ceased their exertions to recover bodies at the time of our departure. I understand that this boat has been running since 1840, and that her boilers were unsafe. Whether she had a certificate from the inspector or not I am not informed."

A new steamboat route to Boston will be in operation this week, from New York via Providence. The Rhode Island and Worcester will be put upon that line, and passengers will be carried through between New York and Boston for two dollars each.

FALSE MARKS.—It is stated that an importation of British cottons, with the stamp of the Barlet Mills, counterfeited upon them, has been made in Boston.

GOVERNMENT SECRETS.
CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.
WASHINGTON, JUNE 21, 1847.

In a few words I will give you every thing that is authentic in regard to a prospect of a speedy peace with Mexico. Col. Sours took out with him instructions to Gen. SCOTT to this effect: That he was to organize, or aid in the organization, of a Government *de facto* in the city of Mexico, and make with it a treaty according to certain terms. This messenger was cut off, and his message arrested. But the same instructions have gone through other channels.

There is no doubt that Gen. SCOTT will find means to make such a Treaty, and with a temporary and revolutionary power. But still Mexico is not a party to it, and we may expect that one of its stipulations will be that the American forces shall be retained in Mexico, for the protection of the peace party and peace Government. You can judge, as well as any one, of the value of such a treaty. Remember the Treaty in Spain with a Government *de facto* which placed JOSEPH BONAPARTE on the throne of Spain. The nation did not concur in it. It was resisted by war on the part of the nation, and resisted successfully.

EMIGRATION OF HOLLANDERS.
The Rev. Mr. Scholte and family are now at the Monongahela House in this city. Mr. S. is the principal of an association of Emigrants from Holland, consisting of from 1600 to 1800 in all, the most of whom have already arrived in this city on their way to the far west.—We believe they have not yet located their lands, or certainly fixed their point of destination. Their next point from here is St. Louis.

This is a highly respectable body of emigrants, bringing with them their pastor, Mr. Scholte, their teachers, physicians, printer, &c. and embracing in their numbers all varieties of mechanics and agriculturalists, with an ample money capital to provide them lands and necessities in our new world. One cannot but rejoice to see such accessions to the moral as well as physical force of our country.—Pittsburgh American.

A STEADY MAN.—"My dear," said a lady one day to her husband, "Mr. S. seems to be a mighty steady sort of a man." "You are exactly right, my love; Mr. S. is indeed a very steady man, and if he was only a LITTLE steadier, he'd stand right still."

New Advertisements.
STRAY MARE.
CAME to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Greenville township, about the 6th day of June last, a Black Mare with a small star in the forehead, supposed to be about 12 years old, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.
July 6-47. PETER SAYLOR, Jr.

Assignee's Sale.
THE undersigned will offer for sale by way of public outcry at the house of Lewis Spangler, in Shanksville, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, the following real estate, viz: A piece or parcel of land lying in Stanwreck township, Somerset County, Pa., about one mile east of Shanksville, containing

TEN ACRES.
more or less, the whole of which is cleared, with a two story dwelling house, cabin barn, and other buildings thereon erected.

This property is situated in a fine section of country, and to a person wishing to locate himself in this county holds out strong inducements to purchase it: It would be an excellent situation for a mechanic, and any one desirous of procuring himself a small property would do well to examine it.

Terms—will be made known on day of sale, by
ALEXANDER HUNTER
July 6-47. Assignee of Geo. Brandt.

PUBLIC SALE.
IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 21st day of August next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased, viz: A certain message, plantation, or

Tract of Land,
situated in Somerset township, one-fourth mile east of the Borough of Somerset, at the point where the Bedford & Somerset and Cumberland & Somerset Turnpike Roads intersect. Containing One hundred and forty-five Acres, more or less adjoining lands of Joseph Chorpennig, and others, about 80 Acres cleared, on which are erected a large two story Dwelling House, a one story Log Dwelling House, a large Barn, and other Buildings; there is also an excellent coal bank on the premises.

I will also sell at the same time and place the yearly Quit Rents or reservations of ground rents, on the following Lots situated in the Borough of Somerset, viz: No. 45, 55, 65, 111, 125, 182, 203, 213, 239, 249, and 159.
Terms—one third in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without interest, payments to be secured by Judgment Bonds.
JOHN O. KIMMEL,
July 6 47-47. Trustee.

JURY LIST.
For August Term, 1847.

GRAND JURORS.
Somerset borough,
William Mong, Curtis Kooser.
Somerset township,
Daniel Adams, George Cobough, Peter Friedline, Nicholas Fiamm.
Stoystown borough,
Lewis Allen, Edward Bevin.
Paint township,
Daniel Berkeley, of P.
Southampton township,
Daniel Bowman.
Conemaugh township,
Elijah Berkeley, Samuel Custer, John Howard.
Shade township,
Henry Berkeleypile.
Summit township,
John Fike, Jr.
Stonycreek township,
Edward Glessner, William Sivits.
Brothersvalley township,
Benjamin Glass.
Milford township,
Michael Kimmel, John Mason, Jonas Younklin.
Turkeyfoot township,
Peter Lanning, Jacob H. Rush.

TRAVERSE JURORS.
Somerset borough,
Frederick Weimer, John J. Schell, John A. Snyder, Jacob Koontz.
Somerset township,
Alexander Landis, John Swank, Samuel Pile, of A., Michael Forney, Solomon Boucher, Jacob Good, Abraham Brugh, Michael Shaffer.
Milford township,
Joseph B. Critchfield, Jesse Critchfield, Michael S. Shultz.
Turkeyfoot township,
Conrad Lint, David Jennings, John K. McMillen, George Philippi, Israel Rhoads.

Addison township,
John Morrow.
Greenville township,
Jeremiah Goddelfy.
Elklick township,
Josiah Dively, Daniel L. Miller, Elijah Wagoner, Jenkins Griffith.
Jenner township,
Henry Betz, Joseph Boyers.
Berlin borough,
George Hefley.
Shade township,
Jesse Slick, John Wagoner, David Cristey.

Southampton township,
George Cook, Jr.
Brothersvalley township,
Henry Suter, Michael Snyder, Samuel Boger.
Summit township,
Abraham Beachy.
Allegheny township,
Edward Dorsey.

TO PARENTS.
Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is a certain and speedy cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints with children, and all derangements of the stomach or bowels, caused by imprudence or error in diet. It has effected cures in the worst cases of these complaints—even where hope had fled—snatched a tender infant from an early grave, and called forth the acclamation, "It has saved the child." The proprietor of this medicine begs leave to state—it is something which he has used extensively in private practice for a number of years, and believes that he has saved many lives by its timely use. Every person afflicted with these complaints are invited to try one bottle of it, which is warranted to give relief. Pamphlets containing full directions and certificates of cures accompanying each bottle.
Prepared only at No 8, South Third street, Philadelphia.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.
Shafbury, Bennington co. Vt. Aug 4 '40
Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquainted with some of those recommending your hair tonic, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional with my family in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth I, however commenced agreeably to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now having used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a full head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "Truth—No Fiction."
J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of Baptist Church, Shafbury, Vt.
Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell,
Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin,
Stuavatown Pa.

THE PLACE.
NEARLY opposite J. Neff's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of
S. KURTZ.

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

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

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,
May 4. Somerset, Pa.
DANIEL KAUTZ. C. F. 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

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.**

NOTICE.
All persons who are indebted to me either by Note, Due-bill, Judgment, Book account or otherwise, are hereby notified to make payment on or before the 20th day of July next; as I have determined to remove west soon thereafter; all who neglect this notice may expect their claims to be left with a proper officer for collection—hoping that you will make payment, therefore, and save costs.
June 8-47 **SIMON GERHART.**

Administrators' Notice.
LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Samuel Dively, late of Southampton township, deceased having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the dec'd. on Friday the 30th of July next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.
SAMUEL ELRICK,
June 15, 1847. Adm'r

Executor's Notice.
LETTERS Testamentary, on the estate of Adam Brandt, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.
JACOB BRANDT,
JOSIAH BRANDT,
June 22-47-6t Executors.

IMPORTANT.
IT is necessary that my books should be speedily closed. Those indebted to me for subscription, job work or advertising, are therefore respectfully, yet earnestly requested to call and either pay their accounts, or give their obligations for what they severally owe. My books will be kept at the "Herald" office until and during the ensuing Court week, after which they will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace. It is hoped that all those interested will attend to this notice, and by so doing save costs.
JONATHAN ROW.

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpennig and John M'Carthy, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the last Monday of August next, (30th day) in pursuance of which precept
Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1847.
SAMUEL GRIFFITH Sheriff.