

deprived by the administration of new recruits to his army, may he live to deprive them of the white house in Washington.

By Joseph Nedrow.—Gen. Z. Taylor, a patriot, a christian, and a statesman; may he be our President in 1848.

By George W. Baker.—Gen. Scott; the manner in which he managed the bombardment of Vera Cruz, demands the praise of millions.

By Solomon Snyder.—The patriotic soldiers from the old Keystone, they are getting what they well deserve, the undivided praises of their fellow citizens.

By Henry Koonz.—The capitulation of Monterey, independent of Polk and Benton sarcasm, was hailed with delight by the citizens of the United States.

By William Dull.—The Battle of Buena Vista; the most splendid victory on the part of the Americans, ever recorded in the annals of the world.

By Henry Baker.—The Battle of Palo Alto, long to be remembered in honor of the fall of the lamented Kinggold.

By John Walter.—Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, the patriot who fell at Buena Vista. Peace to the memory of a man of worth.

By John Senniff.—Our host and hostess; the delicious viands prepared by them for our accommodation calls for our warmest thanks.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. E. PALMER, Esq., of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz.—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

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GEN. PILLOW AND COL. HASKELL.—The following is told in the Tennessee Republican.

When the 2d Tennessee volunteers were driven back at Cerro Gordo by the hurricane of grape, canister and musketry which seventeen pieces of artillery and nearly three thousand small arms had hurled against the advancing columns, cutting down nearly a third of their number in the short space of three minutes, Col. Haskell assembled the scattered regiment and re-formed it in the clapparel for a second charge. Gen. Pillow, on coming up and casting his eyes over the gallant little band, was so struck with the diminution of their numbers that he demanded, "Where is your command, colonel? there are not half of them here!" "They are there, sir," replied the intrepid Haskell, pointing towards the enemy's batteries—"they are there, sir, dead and dying on the field to which they were ordered."

OCEAN STEAMERS.—A new company has been formed at New York for the purpose of establishing a line of Steamers to ply direct between New Orleans and Liverpool, touching at Havana. It is to consist of four Steamers, of the average burthen of twenty one hundred tons. The keel of the first, one to be called the United States, was laid some time ago. This vessel says the New York Herald, when completed will be one of the most perfect specimens of ocean steam-ships in the world. She will have two marine engines, of eleven hundred and twenty-five horse power each, the cost of which with the machinery, will be one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. The diameter of the cylinders of these engines is eighty inches with nine feet stroke. She will have four wrought iron boilers with iron shafts and cranks, as well as iron water wheels. In a short time we will have the most perfect system of Steam Navigation in the world.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

FROM THE N. O. BULLETIN OF JUNE 30.

The *Arco-Iris* of the 22d has letters from the capital which appear to be late, though the dates are not given. The purport of them is, that the work of fortifying the environs of the city is going on rapidly, and that seventy pieces of artillery had arrived from Acapulco and other points, which they were mounting as fast as possible. They mention the arrival of Alvarez at the head of 8,000 men, and they set down the entire force in the city as 20,000 armed militia and 15,000 troops of the line. These letters further say that the Clergy are taking an active part in the business; that arms of all kinds were pouring into the capital and considerable sums of money.

The complaints in our army of the tardiness in receiving reinforcements and necessary transportation are universal.—Had these needful supplies of men and means been forwarded with becoming dispatch, it is conceded on all hands that Gen. Scott would ere this have taken possession of the Mexican capital without meeting serious resistance. Now it is doubtful when he will again make a forward movement. The 16th instant was the day appointed to advance from Puebla but such were the preparations of the enemy to receive him that he was compelled to delay his march until reinforcements arrived. The rumor which has been so generally circulated through the city, that he had arrived within twenty-five miles of the city of Mexico, is without foundation.

The guerrillas, too, are becoming bolder in their attacks upon bodies of men moving along the road. Indications of obstinate resistance are rife from every quarter, nor can any presage of peace be drawn from any source, unless there be comfort in the adage, "the darkest hour of the night is just before the day."

The force under the command of Gen. Pillow, which left Vera Cruz on the 18th escorted a train of about one hundred and twenty-five wagons; the force amounted to nearly 1,800 men, and we regret that our accounts induce the belief that it suffered excessively in the first and second days' march from the heat of the weather. The march on the second day is represented as having been particularly severe, the time chosen for it being during the heat of the day, through heavy sand, and when eleven miles were to be made without water! One hundred and fifty men are said to have been completely knocked up on this march: six or seven died upon the road, and the rest were sent back and were arriving at Vera Cruz in small parties at our last accounts. Both our private advices and the papers from Vera Cruz impute this trifling with life entirely to the change introduced by Gen. Pillow of marching during the heat of the day, instead of selecting early morning or the after part of the day for such service.

FROM THE N. O. BULLETIN OF JUNE 30.

A letter has been received by the *New Orleans* from a Mexican officer of rank, which states there is no prospect of peace; that even the capture of the capital would not produce that result; and that the war will be prosecuted, on the part of the Mexicans, with more vigor and bitterness than ever. For all this of course due allowance must be made, coming from the source we have mentioned, though we are inclined to believe that the enemy do not entertain any intentions of making peace. If the report is correct that Santa Anna has been invested with supreme authority with the exception of the power to make peace, it looks very ominous of a determination to fight it out on the part of the enemy. The next advices will be looked for with great interest, not only from the headquarters of Gen. Scott, but also from the detachments with Generals Pillow and Cadwalader.

Editorial Correspondence of the *Picayune*

PUEBLA, (MEXICO), JUNE 5, 1847.

The news from the city of Mexico is of considerable importance. The report is that Congress will not accept Santa Anna's resignation, all which he probably knew when he sent it in, and that he now intends to carry out his schemes in a more high-handed manner than ever. To defend the capital he appears determined upon; but instead of adopting a conciliatory policy, and bringing about a union of the different parties and factions, he has sent a number of the most noted officers either to prison or into exile, and by threats and abuse is endeavoring to bring over their friends to his cause. Officers who gave their paroles at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo are forced into the army or else are treated with violence and driven from the city. All the American citizens in the capital were ordered, on the 1st instant, to leave at the expiration of twenty-four hours, either for Jalisco or Morelia, and many were obliged to pack up and be off without a moments time to attend to their business. This tyrannical decree will of course be ruinous to the interests of all, but more especially to the heavy commercial houses. In the mean time every citizen has been called upon to take up arms for the common defence, and the *leperos* are driven to work at the fortifications at the point of the bayonet. Cannon are being cast at a foundry in the city, balls and shells at ironworks near San Rafael, and other establishments are busy turning out munitions of war. Defences are in process of construction at Chalco, Ayotia, Guadalupe, Chapultepec, and other points, and the war-party would fain believe that they can resist the advance of the "infamous and cowardly" North Americans. Great hopes are entertained of the prowess of the *Guardia Nacional*—composed of the young men of the capital, merchants', clerks', law students, the better class of mechanics, &c.—but as it is known that many of them hire servants to carry their muskets to and

from the parade ground, no great harm can be anticipated from this force. It is further thought that the Indians from the South (the *Pintos* under Alvarez) will strike perfect terror into the hearts of "los Yankees," inasmuch as they cast their arrows with great accuracy, and when charged upon throw themselves on their backs and fight vigorously with their *machetes*, or short swords. It is fairly presumable if they undertake this latter game, that but few of those who throw themselves upon their backs will ever rise to their feet in this world.

It is a very old saying that "those whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad." If the Mexicans are not mad, then their actions must go for naught.—The pertinacity with which they cling to Santa Anna is one evidence of their being demented; and their absurd hope of defeating the Americans and preserving their nationality is another. Were a man gifted with forty different lives, and were he to lose thirty-nine of them by drowning while clutching at the self-same straw, the fortieth he would probably sacrifice in the same vain effort. So with the Mexicans: with the evidence of a long list of reverses and malpractices staring them in the face, they still cling to the tyrant and his fortunes. He may be the best man among them; he is certainly the worst.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, JUNE 7, 1847.

We have had an arrival and a mail from the United States. Lieut. Daniels, with a number of recruits for the 7th and other regiments, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from New Orleans up to the 14th of May. The gratifying intelligence has also been brought that large reinforcements for Gen. Scott are on the way, although it is a great pity they were not sent sooner. But so it has always been since this war with Mexico commenced—every moment has been too tardy and procrastination has given the Mexicans, after every defeat, an opportunity to recover from the shock and prepare for fresh resistance. Who will deny Gen. Scott, had he had even 12,000 available men and a sufficiency of transportation, would not at this moment have been in the city of Mexico, and very likely without even a skirmish? No one in his senses can dispute it. The fault lies not at the door, either of Gen. Scott or Gen. Taylor, that they have not been in a situation to follow up their successes.

Every arrival from the city of Mexico but confirms the previous reports that the war party is determined to defend the capital. One rumor has it that they have already ninety cannon of different calibers; but this is doubtless an exaggeration. A Frenchman who arrived to-day says that Chapultepec, Mexicalcingo, Guadalupe, and Penon Viejo are fortified, and that at the different points they have sixty cannon. The Generals in command at these places are Ignacio Gutierrez, Gaona, Mariana Martinez, and Gregorio G. Palomino. That they are not only casting cannon, but shells and balls, and with great activity is certain.

When a movement is to be made upon the city of Mexico is uncertain, but I presume as soon as a sufficient number of the new recruits have arrived. Gen. Scott lays all his plans with the most consummate address, and will make the most of the force the Government has given him.

THE WAR.—The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes the following extract of a letter from a Southern gentleman, said to be one of the most shrewd and far-seeing men in the country:

"The war with Mexico is becoming more and more serious; every victory we achieve defers the prospect of peace.—The capture of the capital, which will soon be effected, will only add to the exasperation of that people. It is a strange infatuation with Mr. Polk and his cabinet which induces them to believe a peace possible. The Mexicans look upon it as a struggle for their national existence and for their religion; and in this view they are not wrong. They know that any peace they can make will be attended with a sacrifice of a part of their country, and that the extent of our demands will be in a great measure regulated by our power to enforce them.

"They have constantly before them the French invasion of Spain and its consequences. It cost France 700,000 men, and in the sequel Napoleon his throne, and they think that similar policy on their part will ultimately lead to our abandonment of their country. We may capture all their cities; but the 8,000,000 of people of Mexico will yet remain to be conquered. In my opinion the plan brought forward by Mr. Calhoun, in a speech on the Mexican war in the Senate, is the true one, and it will ultimately be adopted, but not until some 20,000 men and fifty millions of dollars have been sacrificed."

AN ARGUMENT FOR DRINKING.—"Now I ax you fellers, who's the best citizen, him that supports government or him as doesn't? Why, him as does, in course. We support government, every one as drinks supports government, that is if he lickers at a liceuse house. Every blessed drop of licker that he swollers that is taxed to pay the salary of them ar grate officers, such as Mayors and Corporations, Hie Constabuls, Presidents and Custom-house gentlemen. Spose we was to quit drinkin'—why government must fail; it couldnt help it no how. That's the very rezun I drinks. I dont like grog I mortally hate it. If I followed my own inclination, I'd rther drink buttermilk, or ginger pop, or Dearborn's sody water. But I lickers for the good of my country to set an example of patriotism and virtuous self-denial to the rizen generation.—*Straw Sucker.*

THE ARMY BILLS.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 16th inst., makes the following statement. It is but one of many similar occurrences, and the consequence of the refusal to pay may be judged of when it is known, there was at or near Zacatecas, about \$1,000,000 which might have been procured had the bills mentioned below been paid on presentation.

Army Bills.—We saw on Saturday, in the possession of one party, \$165,000 of bills drawn at Monterey, by the Quartermaster of Gen. Taylor's army, on the Quartermaster at this place. The party who brought these bills to this city, is an English agent, who paid for them in specie, for the pressing wants of Gen. Taylor's army, and on presenting them here, he learns that no funds have been provided to meet them, and the only settlement he can obtain is in new bills on the North, payable after the 1st of July. The amount of these drafts was required for immediate remittance to England, and every business man can readily imagine, how great might be the convenience, or how fatal the consequences, to a mercantile house, in having even a much less sum than this large amount, withheld or retained on its way, even under the ordinary circumstances in commercial affairs; and how much such injury may be aggravated, under the circumstances that existed in the European money market, at the last advices.

COINCIDENCES AND REMINISCENCES.—Col. HART and CLAY.—In the battle of Raisin, says the Louisville Courier, Col. Hart, of the Kentucky volunteers, was ordered by his superior in command to reinforce and maintain a position, from whence a corps of our troops had been driven by the enemy—at which point in the line he was wounded, and afterwards massacred by the Indians.

In the battle of Buena Vista, Col. Clay was ordered by the commanding General to occupy and maintain a position, from whence a corps of our troops had been driven by the enemy. In the discharge of his duty he was wounded and afterwards massacred by Mexican lancers.

Col. Hart had served as aid-de-camp to Gen. Harrison. Col. Clay had served as aid-de-camp to Gen. Taylor. They both resumed their respective commands in the line before the day of battle. They were both wounded with canister or grape in the leg. At the periods of their death they were both in the prime of life, and about the same age. In their personal appearance they resembled one another. They were equally distinguished for their high toned chivalry, and all the noble qualities that adorn the character of the patriot, soldier, and polished gentleman. It may be added, that they were beloved while living by kindred and friends with the same ardor of affection, and in death mourned in the same poignancy of grief. Col. Clay was the nephew of Col. Hart.

We take the following from the *Matorras Flag* of the 19th ultimo:—

ASSASSINATIONS.—A gentleman recently from Camargo says, that on the passage down he counted no less than six dead bodies floating on the river 3 Mexicans and three Americans. Several pilots of our acquaintance inform us that dead bodies are seen on every trip, generally stripped of their clothing leaving no doubt that they have met their death at the hands of assassins. The Indians are charged with the commission of many of these murders and as they are frequently seen on the banks of the river, there can be no doubt that they had a hand in them.

They deserve Gas!

GOVERNOR SHUNK

Gov. Shunk and Lady arrived in this place on Monday evening last, in a private carriage, accompanied by Messrs. McKibben and Anderson, from Pittsburgh, and put up at Mr. Moritz's Hotel. He remained here until Tuesday evening, when he departed in the stage for Harrisburgh. It rained during the fore-part of the day, on Tuesday; and the atmosphere was cold and chilly; but, quite in sympathy with the reception which his excellency received from his old friends in the "Star in the West." Their shyness on the occasion, must have forcibly reminded him of the instinctive forecast of rats in a sinking ship.—*Westm. Intelligencer.*

FRUITS OF ANNEXATION.—The Galveston Telegraph learns that the holders of Texas promissory notes and bonds are going to make strenuous exertions to get the next Congress to assume the whole debt of Texas. "They are encouraged to expect success from the fact that the claims of Messrs. Dawson & Co., for the TEXAS NAVY, were recommended to be paid by a committee of the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress. This recommendation was made on the ground that our revenue was pledged for the payment of this debt, and because the United States has now both our revenue and the navy."

BURIED ALIVE.—John Schellinger while digging a well in Kendall county, (Ill.) at the depth of 50 feet below the surface, was buried alive. The sand got up to his waist and before the man at the top of the well could render him any assistance, he was buried to the depth of 7 or 8 feet above his head in the sand at the bottom of the well. Every exertion was made by the neighbors who were soon on the spot to extricate him, but this was not accomplished until the evening, when he was taken out dead, having been 8 hours under the superincumbent mass. He was a young man 21 years of age from Portland in the State of Maine where his family resides.

FEAT OF A DRUNKEN MAN—THRILLING SCENE.

On Thursday evening, just before the steamboat *Jewess* left Annapolis, a man, evidently intoxicated, was perceived clinging on the outside of the railing around the steeple of the State House, in that city. Soon as he was observed by the persons below, his dangerous situation became the source of a most intense excitement. After climbing on top of the rail he stood upon his feet, and walked nearly around, with all the loose-jointedness of the inebriate, at the same time gesticulating violently at those below—once or twice we really thought his balance gone; but, staggering back, he continued his perilous walk around the balustrade. We held our breath until it became painful, and tried to look away, but like the charmed bird under the serpent's eye we could not. With all the contempt we feel for the drunken reckless character of an individual who would thus expose himself, the sight of a human being in such an awful situation was productive of feelings which we do not wish to experience again. After staggering around some distance, he fell on the inside.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE YOUNG IDEA HARPOONING.—The Monthly Rose tells the following very good story of a young whaler in Nantucket. No wonder the hardy seamen of that Island can handle a harpoon with such singular dexterity, when they begin to practise so early in life:

"Passing through Nantucket last summer, we stopped at an out-of-the-way-house for a glass of water. As we approached the half open door, we beheld the following scene, which excited our risibility at the time to a considerable extent.

An urchin, some six years old, had fastened a fork to the end of a ball of yarn which his mother was holding, when he very dexterously aimed at an old black cat quietly dozing in the corner. Puss no sooner felt the sharp prick of the fork, than she started up in jiffy, while the experimenter sung out in high glee, "Pay out, mother, pay out, there she goes, through the window!"

A GENEROUS ACTION.—Our neighborhood has been so thoroughly drained of wheat, that it has been somewhat difficult to find enough for home consumption of late. A week or two ago, a farmer of our neighborhood, in view of the foregoing circumstances, and when all others held their wheat at from \$1.75 to \$2.—placed a lot of wheat in R. H. Smith's mill in this village, expressly to accommodate the mechanics, and the poor of the neighborhood—giving directions to the miller not to charge over \$1.50 per bushel, and not to let any person have more than two or three bushels for their own use.—*Perry N. Y. Democrat.*

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.	
PENNSYLVANIA,	OHIO,
Bank of Pittsburg	par State Bk & branches 1
Exchange bank	par Mount Pleasant "
Mer. & Man. bank	par Steubenville "
Bks. of Philadelphia	par St. Clairsville "
Girard bank	par Marietta "
Ches. county	par New Lisbon "
Ches. county	par Cincinnati Banks "
Delaware Co	par Columbus do "
Montgomery Co	par Circleville "
Northumberland	par Zanesville "
Columbia Bridge Co	par Putnam "
Daylestown bank	par Wouster "
Far. Bk Reading	par Massillon "
Far. Bk Burks Co	par Sandusky "
Far. Bk Lancaster	par Grauga "
Lancaster Co bank	par Norwalk "
Lancaster bank	par Cleveland "
United States bank	par Xenia "
Brownsville	par Dayton "
Washington	par Western Reserve "
Gettysburgh	par Franklin Bk Columbus "
Chambersburg	par Chillicothe "
Susquehanna Co bk	par Lake Erie "
Lehigh county bank	par Sciota "
Lewistown	par Lancaster 10
Middletown	par Hamilton 13
Carlisle	par Granville 50
Erie bank	par Farmers Bk Canton 30
Farmers and Drivers' Bank, Waynesburg	par Urbana 50
Harrisburgh	par Baltimore Bks. par
Honesdale	par B. & O. R. R. Scrip 10
Lebanon	par Camb. Bk Allegheny 2
Pottsville	par Par. Bk of Maryland "
Wyoming	par Far. & M. Bk Frederick "
York Bank	par Frederick co bank "
West Branch bank	par Hagerstown bank "
Relief Notes	par Mineral bank "
Merchants & Man bk	par Patapsco bank "
Pitts. relief notes	par Washington bank "
City & County Scrip	par Bank of Westminster "

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.

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,
Executors.

June 22-'47-6t
DANIEL KAUTZ, C. P. KAUTZ

HATS!! HATS!!!

Daniel Kautz & Son, RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hatting 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

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	64 87 a 5 25
Wheat	1 00 a 1 12
Rye	45 a 48
Corn	40 a 45
Oats	28 a 30
Barley,	35 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	7 a 8
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 8
Tallow, rendered	8 a 00
" rough	5 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	8 a 10
" roll,	11 a 12
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	1 25 a 3 00
" dried per bushel,	50 a 56
Peaches,	1 25 a 1 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	70 a 75
Seeds, Clover	3 63 a 3 75
" Timothy	2 00 a 2 12
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 00

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 **hewn 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 Stoff, 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,
June 15 '45 Executor &c.

From Mrs. Janea 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 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,
JAMES W. ESTILL.

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.
For sale by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset, Pa. Also by Edward Betin, Stoystown Pa.