

SOMERSET HERALD.

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FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR, Samuel Will, 3 years, Henry Frank, 1 year.

Gen. TAYLOR is reported to have said that he never wanted to run for President, because his opponents would presently say of him, as they did of Gen. HARRISON, that he never was within ten miles of a battlefield. The old hero was a prophet. The Locofocos have begun the game of falsehood, and a correspondent of the Indiana State Sentinel has the honor of opening the ball thus:—"Gen. Taylor is a very ordinary looking man. He appears to have two prominent traits, courage and firmness; but if he possesses any other qualifications I know not what they are. No great generalship was displayed on the day of the battle. Gen. Taylor and Gen. Wool planned and issued orders, while Gen. Lane was the active General that carried the plan into execution, and the battle was won by bravery, and not by generalship."

That will do for a beginning. EXCHANGE BANK OF VIRGINIA.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Exchange Bank at Norfolk, on Thursday, the question of acceding to the proposition to establish a branch of that Bank at Alexandria was submitted and decided in the affirmative. The branch is engrained on the present Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, the capital of which is \$82,000, to which the Exchange Bank adds \$100,000 of its capital, making the capital of the branch under the name of the "Office of the Exchange Bank at Alexandria" \$182,000.

The Stockholders then elected as Directors of the new branch, ROBERT JAMIESON, LEWIS MCKENZIE, CASSIUS F. LEE, and LOUIS A. CAZENOVE.

WHERE ARE THE MEN?—The Union some weeks ago, published elaborate statements showing that by the 1st of July Gen. SCOTT would be at the head of 20,000 men, and Gen. TAYLOR at the head of 10,000. The 1st of July has passed, and we ask where are these "men in buckram"? At the last dates from Gen. Scott his force did not exceed 8,000 effective men, including the garrisons at Jalapa and Perote, while only about 3,000 were on the march from Vera Cruz to reinforce him; and Gen. Taylor has only about 5,000, including every man bearing arms, from Brasos to Buena Vista.—New York Gazette.

The Wheeling Committee and the Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have agreed upon terms, which it is thought will ensure the completion of the Road to Wheeling in a short time. The unrestricted right of way is granted from the Virginia line to Wheeling, and no particular route is to be adopted in the way thither. Wheeling is to subscribe \$500,000 to the stock of the Company, and is to give 2 1/2 acres of ground for a depot, with the use of steam power.—Cumb. Civ.

The Government steamers Secretary Mason and Secretary Buchanan, with the schooner Col. Ford went to sea on Saturday from Philadelphia. The destination of these vessels is for Vera Cruz, via Key West. They are laden with stores for the army.

About 700 visitors arrived at Saratoga last week.

FROM TAMPICO.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 7th instant announces the arrival of the schooners Sarah and Major H. Bache from Tampico, both having sailed on the 27th ultimo.

By these arrivals the most interesting news relates to the American prisoners in Mexico. All the accounts, verbal and written, agree that intelligence had been received at Tampico that Major Gaines and Borland, Capt. Clay, and the other American prisoners in Mexico, had been released and ordered to Tampico under a large escort. This escort was said to consist of 900 men.

The verbal reports which have reached us are to the effect that, when the prisoners had reached within 150 miles of Tampico, they were met by Urrea, who detained them as prisoners. The story is further, that Urrea had ordered out all the men of the country that could be raised for the purpose of making an attack upon Tampico. It appears to be certain that such was deemed the imminency of an attack that three companies of the 11th infantry, which were waiting at Tampico for transportation to Vera Cruz, were ordered up into the city. Every man there was under arms expecting the town to be attacked.

We have heard so frequently of the apprehensions of an immediate attack upon Tampico that very little attention is paid to them. The present alarm appears to be better founded than usual. We see no reason to doubt the report of the release of our prisoners, of their encountering Urrea, and his treatment of them.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The Mobile Herald and Tribune has complete files of papers from the city of Mexico down to the 16th of June, several days later than we have seen. The news is not of great importance, but it lets us into the state of affairs at the capital.

The Diario del Gobierno of the 13th June contains the decree of Santa Anna prohibiting the publication of notices as to the state of defence of the city of Mexico, and cutting off all communication "with the point of the Republic occupied by our common enemies, the North Americans." All persons infringing this decree to be proceeded against according to the laws against spies of the enemy.—All persons, therefore, requiring to pass into or to write to such parts must obtain a safe conduct from the Supreme Government, or from properly constituted military authorities.

The following paragraph is from the Diario of the 12th June:—"Trustworthy letters and the evidence of persons of veracity confirm the report that the Yankees in Puebla do not number 6,000, the artillery does not amount to 25 pieces, most of 8, 6, and 4-pound. What generalship they show of leaving in Puebla in case they move forward? Certainly not less than 2,000.—And with hardly 4,000 will they attempt to come to Mexico? In such cases it is vulgarly said the meat is too little for so much broth."

The last Alton (Illinois) Telegraph contains two letters from Jalapa, written by Mr. Davis, one of its editors, and aide-camp to Gen. Shields. The latest is dated on the 7th ultimo. After having stated that Gen. Scott had concluded to abandon Jalapa and concentrate all his force at Puebla, he says:—"Why he has adopted this course, and determined to concentrate all his forces at Puebla, with the exception of a few men left at Perote, cannot remain much of a mystery with any reflecting mind. Gen. Scott has doubtless satisfactorily ascertained that now is the golden opportunity for him to make a descent upon the city of Mexico. He has also become further satisfied that to attempt to do so with the small force he has in advance would be running a hazard that, in the event of a failure, he could not justify himself for doing; and his patience having become completely exhausted at the non-arrival of reinforcements from the United States, he, upon consultation with his officers, came to the conclusion to abandon the country between Puebla and Vera Cruz, except Perote, for the present, and, with a concentration of all his forces, to make a rapid and decisive assault upon the capital of the enemy. He has other objects in view besides the taking of the city of Mexico, which you will in due time learn, and which will exhibit in a more striking manner than ever his great generalship.—So soon as the capital is reduced, it is the design of the General-in-Chief, I learn, to open his line of communication again with Vera Cruz, so that its abandonment will be but temporary. It may turn out upon a little further examination, that a communication far more safe and easy of access than Vera Cruz can be opened with Tlaxcala. If so, he will of course at once adopt that route."

THE ARKANSAS REGIMENT.—Eight companies of the Arkansas regiment of Cavalry, returning from the war, arrived at New Orleans on the 3d instant. They number but 233 men. A new company has been formed out of the regiment for and during the war, consisting of 103 men, rank and file, which is commanded by Capt. MEANS, formerly Lieutenant Col of the regiment.

The remains of Col. HARDIN and Capt. ZABRISKIE, of the Illinois volunteers, and of Colonel YELL and Capt. PORTER, of the Arkansas volunteers, all of whom were among the slain at Buena Vista, have been conveyed to New Orleans by late arrivals from the Rio Grande, on their way to the places of their former residence.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The Troy Daily Post publishes the following letter from General TAYLOR, addressed to a citizen of Lansingburg, New York:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION. Camp near Monterey, May 29, 1847.

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your most interesting letter of the 1st instant, and to which I desire to reply in terms more expressive of my thanks to you for your kind consideration for myself, and yet more so of my high appreciation of the upright and patriotic sentiments which are the principal tenor of your letter; but I am burdened with my official duties, and at this moment with many letters from distant sources, which require attention, and will necessarily oblige me to reply to you in few lines.

The Presidential office presents no inducements to me to seek its honors or responsibilities; the tranquility of private life, on the contrary, is the great object of my aspirations on the conclusion of the war. But I am not insensible to the persuasion that my services are yet due to the country, as the country shall see fit to command them. If still as a soldier, I am satisfied. If in higher and more responsible duties, I desire not to oppose the manifest wish of the people. But I will not be the candidate of any party or clique, and should the nation at large seek to place me in the chair of Chief Magistracy, the good of all parties and national good would be my great and absorbing aim.

Sentiments such as these have been the burden of my replies to all who have addressed me on this subject, expressing the assurance that by the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the people alone, and from no agency of my own, can I be withdrawn from the cherished hope of private retirement and tranquility, when peace shall return.

Please accept, with this my brief reply, the warm appreciation and high consideration of yours, most sincerely, Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen'l. U. S. Army.

An Answer to the Question, "What harm this War has done to us."

Col. Wm. B. CAMPBELL'S first regiment of Tennessee volunteers numbered 1,000 brave men on their march to Mexico. Only 350, rank and file, of this gallant regiment returned with their Colonel to their homes.

Col. Wm. T. HASKELL'S 2d regiment of Tennessee volunteers numbered 1,040 on their march to Mexico. Only 360 of these gallant men, rank and file, returned with Col. Haskell to their homes and friends—their wives, sisters, brothers, and other relatives and friends.

The rest of them—thirteen hundred and thirty—sickness and bullets, disease and shot, and swords, have consigned to an early grave in a foreign land, from their native homes, without coffins and winding sheets, or headstones to tell who they are or where they are. Poor fellows! mournful and vacant are many loved homes and firesides: but the sleeping dead know it not. They repose beneath the burning sands of an inhospitable clime, promiscuously thrown together; and there they must rest in quiet till the last loud trump calls the nations of the earth to stand before the God of armies! —Jonesborough Whig.

We were told a day or two since, by a volunteer belonging to the first Indiana regiment, which has just returned from Mexico, that of this regiment, which contained, when it was mustered into the service twelve months ago, over nine hundred men, only between four and five hundred are returning to their homes.—This regiment was not in any battle, but to it was assigned the duty of guarding the depots along the Rio Grande. Over one half of the men have died, or are in a dying condition, by diseases common to the wretched climate. Far harder was the lot of the poor fellows, who wasted away under the fell influence of pestilence than that of those who met with quick deaths on the battle-field. On the heads of the promoters of this unjust war rests a most fearful responsibility; for they are responsible for the deaths of the many thousand who have already fallen victims to the stern terrors of battle and pestilence.—Louisville Journal.

SABBATH WORK.

"The battle of Palo Alto was fought on Friday the 8th day of May."

"The American army arrived and took position in front of Monterey on Sunday, the 20th of September—the battle commenced the next morning."

"The battle of Del Norte, New Mexico, was fought on Sunday, the 24th of January."

"The battle of Buena Vista commenced on Sunday, the 21st of February."

"The surrender of the city and castle of Vera Cruz was made to General Scott on Sunday, the 28th day of February."

"The battle of Sacramento was fought on Sunday, the 28th day of March."

"The battle of Cerro Gordo commenced on Sunday, the 18th day of April."

VOLUNTEER FARE.—Every patriotic young man who has been to Mexico in search of glory, and to see the elephant, complains of the miserable fare which the commissaries gave them. These inhospitable caterers are so anxious to make the profits as large as possible, that their treatment of the volunteers reminds us of the old anecdote:—"John dontige Cousin Simmon's horses too many oats—you know they have hay."—"Yeth thur," said John, moving towards the barn.—"And hark ye, John, don't give them too much hay—you know they have oats."

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S LETTER.—We observe a great disparity of opinion as to the recent letters of General Taylor, but have seen no occasion to change our own previously expressed opinions. Some of the Whig presses have been so much surprised at the letter published in Cincinnati, that they have pronounced it a forgery. We are not surprised at this, nor, indeed, at any thing. We observe that the New Orleans Delta mentions the receipt of a letter of similar import to that published in the Signal at Cincinnati.—We have no doubt of their authenticity, nor any of General Taylor's willingness to be a candidate for the Presidency, nor, indeed, of his election, if a candidate.—We hold it, however, to be the duty of General Taylor, at the proper time, to make known his opinions upon the great political question of the day. If they are Whig opinions, and he is a candidate, Whigs will vote for him, and if not, we presume they will give their suffrages to some man holding sentiments in common with themselves. As for the Loco Focos, they mistake their man if they suppose they can use, abuse, or mislead a common sense man like General Taylor, who has received little else than repeated injuries from the Administration. As to the politics of General Taylor, the last Louisville Journal says:—"Within the last three days, we have seen a letter from General Taylor, in which he twice declares, unequivocally, and in so many words, that he is 'A WHIG.'"

The editor of the Columbia, (Tenn.) Observer, who recently asserted that Gen. Pillow, while in that place a few weeks ago, declared Gen. Taylor to be a Whig, now reiterates the assertion still more strongly. He says:—"We now again state that Gen. Pillow, while here, said (asserted), if that better suits the Beacon that General Taylor is a Whig, and is well known to be so in the army. He said it to many; and we are authorized by some of Gen. Pillow's nearest relatives, to prove that he said it, by the use of their names, if it should become necessary."

A POLISH LEADER.

The bark Marcellus, which arrived at this port from Palermo on Thursday last, brought as passengers John Tysoewski, his wife and three children. This gentleman took a prominent part in the last unfortunate Polish Revolution, and indeed was the supreme Dictator when it was brought to a close. He resided in Craew, where he was an advocate of some distinction, having completed his legal studies at Vienna. When his hopes of freeing his country failed, he fled to Dresden, the Capital of Saxony. He was demanded by the Austrian Government, but was not surrendered till after long negotiations, and when given it was stipulated that he should not be kept a prisoner.—He was accordingly banished to the United States, and in consideration of his written agreement not to return, the Government of Austria undertook to pay his passage over and to supply him with a certain sum of money on his arrival.—He is now gone to Washington to receive this from the Austrian ambassador.

THE POPULAR DESIRE FOR PEACE.

Men of all parties are becoming tired of the existing war. The prestige of victory has passed away. It was natural, after so protracted a period of peace, that our people should be temporarily charmed by the clash of arms and the stirring details of sanguinary conflicts. But the "rapture of the fight" and the excitement engendered by the novelty of actual war have been succeeded by calm reflection upon the revolting evils which are the unavoidable accompaniment of open belligerency. The public heart no longer pants for bloody triumphs. The shouts of victory and the groans and agonies of the battle-field have ceased to gratify, the universal desire now is, not to hear of the further sanguinary triumphs of our invincible army, but of the cessation of hostilities and the amicable adjustment of our difficulties.—Ev. Jour.

The Sand between Vera Cruz and San Juan is over ankle deep, and the rays of the sun in mid-day are terrific. The result of this experiment upon raw recruits was the death of six men, who were sun-struck, and the disabling of near one hundred and fifty more. At San Juan so many of the troops were used up that it was proposed to send them back to Santa Fe and establish a hospital there.

After consultation, and as there was adequate force to protect such a hospital, it was decided to send them back to Vera Cruz. The Vera Cruz Eagle of the 23d inst. says that some thirty of them had then reached there. In this encounter with the sun the poor soldiers had less chance than even Haskell's command at Cerro Gordo enjoyed.—N. O. Pic.

The Mississippi regiment of volunteers who covered themselves with glory at Buena Vista, have returned to New Orleans, their term of service having expired. One of the New Orleans papers says—"General Taylor was extremely affected, on bidding adieu to this gallant regiment. When the time arrived for their parting, and the men were filing past, almost choked with emotion, he exclaimed—"Go on, boys—go on—I can't speak. It was his intention to address them, on their return home, but the recollection of the trying scenes in which they had stood by each other, quite overpowered him."

It is said that Mr. Thomas Richards, of Philadelphia, who purchased the mansion of the late Joseph Bonaparte, at Bordentown, is about to convert it into a manufactory of glass.

MAINE.

We learn from the Boston Atlas that the Legislature of Maine have passed a law by the provisions of which a plurality of votes will hereafter elect Representatives to Congress and county officers.—They have also passed, by the requisite constitution majority, an amendment of the present Constitution, providing for the election by a plurality of Governor and members of the State Legislature, both Senate and House. The former will take effect immediately. The latter will be submitted to the people at the election in September next, when it will probably be adopted. This will put an end to the numberless and vexatious trials without success to elect Representatives, and the application of the law to county officers will do away with the appointing power of the Governor, who has had the appointment of Sheriffs, Registers of Deeds, and Attorneys, in cases of non-election by the people.

A STRANGE FIRE.

On Saturday night last about nine o'clock, Mr. Isaac Harris shut up his office, Store and Cellar in Fifth street in the most careful manner, and a gentleman a next door neighbour, standing at the door, they conversed together a few minutes, and he left for home. About 10 o'clock the rain had penetrated into his cellar and he had closed a few old boards, on which he laid his Louisville Lume for retailing and set them on fire. The watchman and a few citizens, raised the alarm; and the same neighbour that he had left, kindly ran down to Mr. Harris's house and told him of the fire. He ran up with his young men and with the Watch and Firemen's aid the fire was soon put out without any other loss than about a bushel of lime and a few boards scarcely amounting to two dollars. From this our citizens may learn the danger from fire, even from lime and water, if left where the water can reach it. Mr. Harris is making a brick pavement in his cellar, to open and measure his lime on hereafter.—Pittsburgh American.

AN ARGUMENT WELL PUT.—A subscriber to the N. Y. Commercial, who had taken that paper for fourteen years, makes the following sensible remarks in a letter enclosing a remittance for another year's subscription:—"My means are small—but when I look around among my neighbours and see many smart intelligent men, who seem to take an interest in the welfare of their beloved country, and yet from false economy deny themselves and their families the pleasure of a newspaper I feel mortified and sorry on their account. I have been a constant reader of the N. Y. Spectator since 1833, and the longer I take it the more I like it:—to part with it would be like missing the company and conversation of a much valued friend."

THE PRESENT SULTAN OF TURKEY.—Abdul Medjid is much praised for his clemency and great love of justice mixt with mercy. Of twenty brothers who heard of his ascendance to the throne of their father Mahmood, he put only nineteen to death. To the other he gave not only life, but liberty. His father Mahmood was no less renowned for his wisdom. He was exceedingly fond of cucumbers, a vegetable he cultivated with his own hands. Finding there had been a "poacher" among his vines, and suspecting that the culprit was among his pages, he ordered them, one by one to be disembowelled. Six were found to be innocent, but the autopsy of the seventh revealed the culprit. Mahmood was considered a Solomon.

There may be nothing new under the sun, but there is occasionally something new to be seen under the smoke—at least something claiming this character was observable this morning passing under our window. It was a small four-wheel carriage drawn by two buck goats and driven by a dumb boy. The goats were well harnessed and obeyed the bit like well broken ponies and the driver handled the "ribbons" like one well used to the "whip." It attracted no little attention from the loungers.—Pittsburgh American.

A GLORIOUS ACCESSION.—Among a number of emigrants arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday, was an old man in the fifty-eighth year of his age, who had with him ten sons, four daughters, five daughters-in-law, three sons-in-law, twenty-eight grand children, and two great-grand-children. He was smoking his pipe quite leisurely, and seemed happy. They intend to locate themselves in the western country, and till the soil.

TWO MEN SHOT.—Two men, named John Burns and James Ball, were shot at Rochester, a few nights ago by Thomas Hisam. Burns died in a few hours.—Ball was dangerously wounded. It appears that the party contemplated an attack on the house of Hisam, who on their approach fired on them. He has been committed to answer for murder.

SODA COFFEE.

The flavor of coffee may be very much improved by adding forty or fifty grains of carbonate of soda to each pound of roasted coffee. In addition to improving the flavor, the soda makes the coffee more healthy, as it neutralizes the acid contained in the infusion.

A SMALL MISTAKE.—Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, U. S. Senator from Alabama, was quite conspicuous in the Presidential procession in New York, on Friday last.—Many in the crowd were heard to declare that President Polk was "the fattest man they ever did see."

Cumberland Market.

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

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, Flaxseed.

Bank Note List.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Location. Lists banks in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS.

Essences, Patent Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c. 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.

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. Plitson, 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

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, Proly. June 23 1847.