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**FOR GOVERNOR**

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OF CENTRE COUNTY.

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OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

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OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

**FOR AUDITOR,**

**John Witt,**  
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

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

**WHAT DOES IT AMOUNT TO?**

The Locofoeco papers are constantly harping upon the importance of the European market to our Farmers. They have reiterated the idea so often, that many of them seem to believe that there is really something in it. But the statistics of the past show that the market of Rhode Island has been of a great deal more importance to Western Farmers, for the past 25 years, than that of Great Britain. As our Locofoeco contemporaries (some of them at least) are rendering themselves excessively ridiculous by their glowing pictures of the importance of the English market, we subjoin a few facts which may have a tendency to check their enthusiasm.

**Total of the Domestic Articles, the Growth and Produce of the United States, Exported from the United States into Great Britain from 1821 to 1845:**

Article	Total value	Average An.
Beef, Tallow, Hides	\$4,318,855	\$172,753
Butter and Cheese	1,302,005	52,480
Pork, Hams, Lard	2,045,399	81,810
Wheat	1,616,172	64,647
Flour	14,243,216	569,732
Indian Corn	1,051,591	42,063
Mead	40,115	2,205
Rye, Oats, &c.	184,116	7,361
Apples	283,995	11,360
Potatoes	3,386	.....

Aggregate in 25 y's 25,095,554 1y, 1,033,822  
Average of Breadstuffs, Grain and its products, Apples, &c., \$697,158.

Average of Provisions, Animals and their Products, &c., \$306,667.

The returns of the present year will show a much larger aggregate; but no man of sense will cite such returns as evidence of a permanent foreign demand.—The aggregate the past 25 years is the true test; and the figures we have given will demonstrate the truth the Whigs have uniformly urged, that a Home Market is the only market to which our Farmers can look with any certainty of permanency.—*Albany Ev. Journal.*

**BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.**

**IMPORTANT DECISION.**—We learn that at a meeting of the Board of Directors this morning the report from the committee appointed on the subject of the extension of the road to the Ohio river, under the law of the last Virginia Legislature, was made by Mr. T. P. SCOTT, the chairman. It is a very elaborate document, and enters fully into an examination of all the points of the case, stated that the committee has had a full and free interchange of opinion with the committees appointed by the citizens and the city of Wheeling on the subject, and recommends that the law be accepted, with the provisions and agreements entered into by Wheeling, and which it was authorized to make by the law itself. We have heretofore stated the general principles of this agreement.

The report and proposals of the committee were approved by the Board by a vote of 17 to 5, and a resolution adopted calling a general meeting of the stockholders for the 25th of August next to decide upon accepting the law and agreement entered into under it. If the stockholders decide to accept it, as it is supposed they will, the work of extending the road to Wheeling will be entered upon with all possible dispatch.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

**From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.**  
**GEN. IRVIN'S UNPOPULARITY.**

The Harrisburg "Union," with its usual recklessness and disregard of truth, boldly asserts that Gen. IRVIN is unpopular at home, and that he was a minority Congressman during the whole term of his service as a Representative in Congress. Now, mark how plain a tale will put down the perpetrators of such unblushing falsehoods. We give the official vote of the several counties in the district, at the election in 1843, by which it will be seen that Gen. IRVIN not only carried his own county—which usually gives from 600 to 800 Locofoeco majority—by 342 but was elected by a majority of 1279 in the district:

County	M'Culloch.	Irvin.	Scattering.
Huntingdon,	1293	2338	00
Centre,	1294	1636	00
Millin,	1002	978	00
Junata,	610	773	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>4389</b>	<b>5725</b>	<b>57</b>

Irvin's maj. over McCulloch, 1336  
Scattering, 57

Irvin's majority of the whole vote polled, 1279  
Here is evidence of Gen. IRVIN'S popularity at home, where the people know him. Gen. Irvin was elected in a strong Locofoeco district, by a majority of 1279. Does this prove that he is unpopular at home? Centre county, which usually gives from 600 to 800 Locofoeco majority gave Gen. Irvin 342 of a majority. Does this prove his unpopularity at home?—The facts, and the returns show it, that Gen. Irvin received much the largest vote ever received by any Whig in the district in proportion to the vote polled, and the efforts of the 'Union' to create the impression that he is not popular at home and will not receive the support of the Whigs, only insults the knowledge of the people, who have seen and know to the contrary. He has always run ahead of the ticket, and will do so again on the 12th of next October.

If we were engaged in controversy with an honorable editor, we would expect him to acknowledge his error, and do justice to a man he has foully slandered; but as we are unfortunately contending the fallacies of one who dare not retract a lie, we of course do not look for it. We might as well expect the "Union" Editor to give us the name of that "near neighbour of Col. Polk's."

**Henry Clay's Baptism**

A correspondent of the New York Episcopal Recorder gives the following interesting account of Mr. Clay's Baptism: A notice was very generally circulated through the public papers of the country some two or three years ago, to the effect that Mr. Clay had become a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The wish was, doubtless, rather to the thought as Mr. Clay had not at that time taken any such step. He has always been known to have the highest respect for the institutions of Christianity, and to have been a decided believer in the divine authenticity of the Christian Religion—his amiable and now deeply afflicted wife, having for many years been a humble follower of its blessed Author. When the weather permitted it, living as he does a mile and a half from the Church, Mr. Clay has always been a regular attendant on its services; and for two or three years past, having had more leisure from public duty, his attention had evidently been turned to the high considerations connected with things spiritual and eternal—his life having been devoted so intensely to the good of others, as scarcely, until this period of retirement, to leave him an opportunity to think of himself. But he has at length consecrated his great powers to God. He was Baptized in the little parlor at Ashland, on Tuesday afternoon the 22nd ult., together with one of his daughters-in-law, (the other being already a member of the Church,) and her four children, by the Rev. Edward F. Berkley, Rector of Christ Church, Lexington. The Baptism was administered privately, for the reason, that the congregation of Christ Church, are replacing their old Church, with a new edifice, now in rapid progress of erection, and are not suitably situated for the most solemn and decent administration of this life in public.

When the Minister entered the room on this deeply solemn and interesting occasion, the small assembly, consisting of the immediate family, a few family connections, and the clergyman's wife, rose up. In the middle of the room stood a large centre-table, on which was placed, filled with water, the magnificent glass vase, presented to Mr. Clay by some gentleman of Pittsburgh. On one side of the room, hung the large picture of the family of Washington, himself an Episcopalian by birth, by education, and a devout communicant of the Church; and immediately opposite, on a table, stood the bust of the late General Harrison, with a chaplet of withered flowers hung upon his head, who was to have been confirmed in the Church the Sabbath after he died—fit witnesses of such a scene. Around the room were suspended a number of family pictures, and among them, the portrait of a beloved daughter, who died some years ago, in the triumph of that faith which her noble father was now about to embrace; and the picture of the late lost son who fell at the battle of Buena Vista.—Could these silent lookers on at the scene about transpiring, have spoken from the marble and the canvass, they would heartily have approved the act, which dedicated the great man to God. There was a deep emotion pervading that small assembly, at the recital, under such circumstances, of the sublime ordinal of the Church, and every heart thrilled with a solemn joy,

when the merciful and glorious covenant was sealed, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

This act will be publicly ratified at the visitation of the Bishop, on the 3d Sunday in July, in the Apostolic rite of the Confirmation.

**FROM MEXICO.**

**FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE EXTRA**  
**OF JULY 12.**

The steamship McKim arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, in charge of its first officer, Captain Pillsbury having died on the passage of yellow fever.

The McKim left Vera Cruz on the 3d instant. There had been nothing later received from the city of Mexico, than was brought down the night of the 1st instant, but fuller accounts had transpired at Vera Cruz than were received by the Alabama.

We have no further information of the march of Gen. PILLOW. Had any disaster occurred to him, the news of it could scarcely have failed to reach Vera Cruz promptly. Our letters make no mention whatever of him or his command.

By this arrival we have files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 29th ultimo, inclusive. In the *Diario del Gobierno* of the 25th of June appeared an important diplomatic correspondence.

The first note is from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretaries of Congress, referring to that body a communication from BUCHANAN which announces Mr. Trist's appointment. We learn that this letter was communicated to SANTA ANNA by or through the British Minister at Mexico, Mr. BANKHEAD, who has exerted himself to bring about a negotiation for peace between the two nations.

Mr. Buchanan's letter is dated April 15th. It acknowledges the receipt of the Mexican Minister's letter of the 22d February, declining to accede to our proposition to send commissioners to Jalapa, Havana, or other point before the blockade of the Mexican ports should be raised and the Mexican territory evacuated by our troops.

Mr. Buchanan writes that the President holds such a condition absolutely inadmissible—neither demanded by national honor nor sanctioned by the practice of nations. He urges that such a preliminary condition would render war interminable, especially between contiguous nations, unless by the complete submission of one of the belligerents. He shows how perilous a course it would be for a nation which had sacrificed men and money to gain a foothold in an enemy's country, to abandon all the advantages it had won, and withdraw its forces in order to induce negotiations, without any certainty or security that peace would ensue from such negotiations.

He then cites the case of our last war with Great Britain to show that we never considered for a moment that our nation required us to insist upon the withdrawal of British troops before consenting to treat for peace. We sent commissioners to Ghent when portions of our territory were in the possession of British troops; and it was notorious that while negotiations were going on at Ghent hostilities were carried on upon both sides with unwonted vigor; the most memorable actions of the war taking place after negotiations had been concluded. Such a preliminary condition to negotiation cannot be cited in modern times; at least Mr. Buchanan knows of none.

He then expounds the unusual conduct of Mexico under another aspect. The President, in his desire to avoid the war, had sent a Minister to negotiate a peace. Even after the war had commenced, by the attack of the Mexican troops upon Gen. Taylor, the President had reiterated propositions with a view to opening negotiations which should put an end to hostilities. He had declared to the world that he would exact no conditions that were not honorable to both parties; and yet the Mexican Government had refused to receive the Minister sent to her, and after declining to accede to the opening of negotiations, Mexico had never made known upon what basis she would consent to a settlement of the differences between the two Republics. There will never be a termination of hostilities, Mr. Buchanan proceeds, if Mexico continues to refuse to listen to the overtures which have been preferred, and which tend to re-establishments of peace.

The President will not, therefore, make further overtures for the opening of negotiations until he has reason to believe that such will be accepted by the Mexican Government; but, nevertheless, such is his desire for peace; that the evils of the war shall not be prolonged one day later than the Mexican Government makes it absolutely necessary. Accordingly, to carry his determination into effect, he has sent, in the quality of Commissioner, to the headquarters of the army in Mexico, Mr. N. P. Trist, first clerk in the State Department, with full powers to conclude a definite treaty of peace with the United Mexican States. Mr. Trist is recommended as possessing the full confidence of the President, and worthy of that of the Mexican Government.

In conclusion, Mr. Buchanan forbears from commenting upon the closing passage of the last letter from the Mexican Minister, lest it should give to his present note a less conciliatory character than he desires for it. He recurs with pleasure to another passage in the same letter, wherein is expressed the pain with which the Mexican Government has seen altered the cordial friendship which it had cultivated with this Republic, the continued advancement of which it had always admired, and whose institutions had served as a model of its own. Such sentiments, continues Mr. Buchanan, the President deeply feels: his strongest desires are that the United Mexican States, under

such institutions as prevail with us, may protect and secure the liberty of their citizens, and maintain an elevated position among the nations of the earth.

Such is an outline of Mr. Buchanan's letter of April 15th. We have not translated it, as the original will no doubt at once be made public. There is no indication in it of the basis upon which Mr. Trist is authorized to conclude a treaty.

This letter the Mexican Minister acknowledges on the 22d of April, saying that the President had instructed him to reply that the whole subject matter of it had been expressly reserved by the sovereign Congress of the nation for its own control, and that the letter would be at once transmitted to it for its action.

We learn by the Mexican papers that Congress was at once convened to take the matter into consideration, but up to the 29th of June no quorum had been procured.

By a letter from a source entitled to great respect, we further learn that Gen. Scott gave to the Mexican Government till the 30th ultimo to set upon the letter, when, if nothing should be done, he would march in.

The best opinion in Mexico, in our judgment, we have had an opportunity of learning by this arrival. That opinion gives but poor encouragement for peace, but does not entirely despair. Other gentlemen, with very ample opportunities for judging, write from the city of Mexico that there is no hope of a settlement of the difficulties: that the Mexicans have not yet been sufficiently whipped; and that Gen. Scott will have to march into the city of Mexico. None of the letters we have seen mention any thing about the number or position of the Mexican troops.

**AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MEXICO—PROBABLE ADVANCE OF GEN. SCOTT.**

**FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE OF JULY 14.**

We have at last direct accounts from the American prisoners in Mexico, which enable us to clear up the contradictory rumors we have had in relation to them.—Letters were received here yesterday from Major GAINES, dated in the city of Mexico on the 26th of June, with the use of which we have been favored. It appears from them that the rank and file of the prisoners have been released and sent to Tampico. The officers had not been released on the 26th of June. We give the greater part of Major Gain's letters, which, it will be seen, throw great light on Gen. Scott's movements, as well as upon the fate of the American prisoners:

**CITY OF MEXICO, JUNE 26, 1847.**

I am very sorry that I have it not in my power to advise you of our release from bondage. This execrable Government, in violation of repeated promises and a solemn engagement entered into with Gen. Taylor the day after the battle of Buena Vista still detains us as prisoners of war.

On the 3d instant I received a note from the Government to present myself at the Castle of Santiago, our late prison, and there receive the final determination of the authorities in our case. At the castle we were informed that we were exchanged, and that we should depart the next day for Tampico.—The officers only, without the men—and were directed to go to the palace, receive our instructions, expense money, &c. preparatory to our departure. At the palace we were told to call the next day, and on the next day we were informed that they were without means to send us, and that we could not go. Thus were our hopes blasted, after having made all necessary preparation on our part for the trip. This disappointment was the more galling because the reason assigned was known to be a mere subterfuge, and it turned out that four days afterwards our men, one hundred and seventy in number, were sent off to the same place without our knowledge, which required a much larger sum than it would have required to send the officers. Indeed it would have taken a very small additional sum to have sent us with them, and that we would cheerfully have paid ourselves. By sending off the men without our knowledge they were subjected to great suffering and inconvenience on a long road to Tampico, without the preparation necessary in the way of clothing, shoes, &c., which were then in fact being furnished them. The true reason why the officers were not allowed to accompany them remains to be seen.

Since that time (the 4th) I have heard nothing from this infernal Government, if Government it may be called, but to-day I have received an assurance from Gen. Scott that, immediately upon his arrival in the vicinity of the city, which will surely be within twelve days, he will make a peremptory demand for us. It will be complied with, as I think. You may therefore look for me early in August.

Gen. Scott, we are assured, has made every possible effort to procure our enlargement, but to no purpose. His approach to this city will certainly take place in a very few days. His measures preparatory to moving are all taken, and preparations nearly complete. He comes with a force sufficient to accomplish his object effectually.

I have now the most positive information of Gen. Scott's readiness to move on this capital within the next three or four days. He will have an easy conquest. We regard these remarks of Major Gaines upon the movement of Gen. Scott as to the utmost interest. He is a cool and cautious gentleman, guarded in what he says or writes, and must have strong grounds for the judgment he expresses as to the Mexican means of defence. We confess that our opinion as to the degree of resistance Gen. Scott will encounter from the Mexicans has been modified by this letter; but that Gen. Scott would promptly and thoroughly flog the Mexi-

cans when he met them, we have never doubted. This letter confirms the expectation of our Vera Cruz correspondent, and of the editors in the city of Mexico, that General Scott would advance from Puebla about the last of June. We look eagerly for further arrivals from Vera Cruz.

**IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.**

**Latest from the Army of Gen. Scott.**  
**FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE OF JULY 8.**

The steamship Alabama arrived at an early hour yesterday from Vera Cruz, touching at the Brasos. She left the former port on the 2d of July and the latter on the 4th.

By this arrival we have direct advices from Mexico to the morning of the 29th of June, and from Puebla to the 30th.

Gen. Scott had not been able to leave Puebla. He was awaiting the reinforcements under Gen. Cadwalader and Gen. Pillow, who had not then arrived. [Some of the papers mention that Gen. Cadwalader arrived at Puebla on the 30th. Letters from Mr. Kendall of that date make no mention of it, though he was constantly expected. He was at Perote about the 20th, awaiting Gen. Pillow.]

The news from the city of Mexico is very indefinite. Gen. Scott is said to have communicated to the Government that Mr. Trist was with him and authorized to negotiate for a peace. Santa Anna had been in vain endeavoring to procure a quorum of Congress to lay Gen. Scott's communication before it. Mr. Kendall's letters rather encourage the prospect of an early peace; but we have had access to letters from a very responsible source in the city of Mexico which take a very different view on the subject. The writer thinks Gen. Scott will have to march into the city to secure a peace.

The censorship of the press existing in Mexico prevents us from knowing what measures to defend the city will be taken. Santa Anna was to leave the capital on the 30th ultimo, intending to pass three days in the country for the benefit of his health. It is said that every avenue of entrance into the city is fortified, but the writer in Mexico, upon whom we very much rely, thinks the American army will easily overcome all such obstacles—the defence of their fortifications will only embarrass the Mexicans.

We are unable to throw much light upon the movements of Gen. Cadwalader and Gen. Pillow. The latter is said to have been compelled to contest the road with the guerrilla parties, till he was beyond Cerro Gordo. Guerrillas took advantage of every defect to resist his progress. His loss is said to have been severe.

**FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.**

One of the passengers by the Alabama informed us that Gen. PIERCE, with a large train and a column said to be two thousand strong, consisting of reinforcements for Gen. Scott, would leave Vera Cruz in a few days, probably about the 6th. These troops had arrived since the departure of the last column under Gen. Pillow, and embraced nearly all the balance of the reinforcements belonging to the ten new regiments, and with the troops of Generals Pillow and Cadwalader, would make an addition to Gen. Scott's army of between five and six thousand men.

The vomit still prevailed at Vera Cruz and the daily deaths, our informant stated, were from thirty to forty; of these, it was said, full one half were Americans, including not only soldiers, but also laborers, teamsters, and private citizens; the balance were Mexicans.

A large number (said to be thirteen hundred) mules, belonging to the Government, were stolen from a pen close by Vera Cruz on the 27th. It was done in broad daylight. The keeper had been arrested, and was confined in the castle.

Lieut. Merryfield, of Capt. Ford's company Third Dragoons, blew his brains out, on the 26th, at Vera Cruz, without any apparent cause.

Business was extremely dull at Vera Cruz, and the merchant vessels arriving very limited in number.

**IMPORTANT FROM THE WESTERN PLAINS.**

The steamer *Little Missouri* arrived yesterday from Weston. Her clerk kindly furnishes us with the particulars of an express which had arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 5th instant, and which particulars he obtained of the Quartermaster. The express was sent by Lieut. Love, who commands an escort which left this place some months since with \$300,000 in gold for the troops at Santa Fe. At the time the express left, he was beset by a large number of Comanche Indians, with whom he had had several engagements for four or five days previous. Sergeant Bishop, the second in command and four others were slain and four wounded. The loss on the part of the Indians was supposed to be upwards of a dozen. These encounters took place some distance this side the Arkansas river.—None of their mules or subsistence had been lost.

This express also brings word that several other Government trains had been attacked by large parties of Comanches.—The opinion prevails that these Indians are led on by a class of outlawed wretches from the State, who are aware of the value of the prize they would obtain by murdering Love and his train.

Mr. Smith the wagon master, who went out with the first train of wagons this spring, and who had established a temporary fort on the Arkansas, was attacked by the Indians and driven from his fort, and the last that was heard of him he was bravely fighting his way toward Santa Fe. He had taken four horses from the enemy, but had lost none of his own horses or mules. Two of his men had

been killed. It is thought entirely unsafe for any thing less than a strong military force to attempt crossing the Plains at the present time.

Four companies of the Missouri volunteers on this route for Mexico were last seen at Council Grove; Capt. Shepard's company had progressed further.

There was considerable excitement among the volunteers at Fort Leavenworth on the reception of the news by this express.—St. Louis Union of July 9th.

**PROPOSALS**

FOR putting a cupola and roof upon Gideon Meeting House at Centreville will be received by either of the subscribers. Proposals to be handed in without delay.

AARON WILL,  
HENRY SHAFF,  
JONAS SHULTZ,  
Committee.  
July 27, 1847.

**Cumberland Market.**

Flour,	per barrel,	\$5 00 a 5 75
Wheat,	per bushel,	1 60 a 1 25
Rye,	"	60 a 0 75
Corn,	"	00 a 0 75
Oats,	"	23 a 0 37

**Bank Note List.**

PITTSBURGH, PA.		
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	State Bk & branches 1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant "
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Stevensville "
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville "
Grand bank	par	Marietta "
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon "
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks "
" Delaware Co.	par	Columbus do "
" Montgomery Co.	par	Circleville "
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville "
Columbia Bridge Co.	par	Putnam "
Doylston bank	par	Wooter "
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon "
Far. Bk Bucks Co.	par	Sandusky "
Far. Bk Lancaster	par	Genaga "
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk "
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland "
United States bank	30	Xenia "
Brownsville "	1	Dayton "
Washington "	1	Western Reserve "
Gettysburg "	1	Franklin Bk Columbus "
Chambersburg	1	Chillicothe "
Susquehanna Co. Bk	1	Lake Erie "
Leligh county bank	1	Scioto "
Lewistown	1	Lancaster 10
Middletown	1	Hamilton 13
Carlisle	1	Granville 50
Erie bank	1	Farmers Bk Canton 30
Farmers and Drivers'	1	Urbana 50
Bank, Waynesburg "		MARYLAND.
Harrisburg	1	Baltimore banks par
Honesdale	1	" B. & O. R. R. Scrip 10
Lehannon	1	" Camb. Bk Allegany 1/2
Pottsville	1	" Far. Bk of Maryland 1/2
Wyoming	1	" Far. & M. Bk Frederick "
York Bank	1	" Frederick co bank "
West Branch bank	1	" Hagerstown bank "
Relief Notes	1	" Mineral bank "
Merchants & Man Bk	1	" Patapsco bank "
Pitts. relief notes	1	" par Washington bank "
City & County Scrip	1	" Bank of Westminster "

**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 messuage, 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 Chorpensing, 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