

SOMERSET HERALD.

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HEAR COL. DONIPHAN.

Fellow citizens! What have we gained by this war? Of Gen. Taylor I can safely speak, having been through all his lines of operation. He has gained four distinguished victories—perhaps the most brilliant victories that have ever been gained on the continent and yet he has gained nothing. Why, sir, (turning to Mr. Benton) is it that the efforts of our army are like the efforts of a fevered patient, who spends all his strength in spasms and as soon as they are over is prostrated? After the brilliant victories they have achieved they have been forced for want of men, ammunition, money, and conveyances, to lie idle until the enemy have been able to gain strength anew, and then the battles have to be fought over again. In our victories nothing has been gained. Suppose Gen. Taylor remains where he is, will he have gained anything? He has been there ever since last September, and unless some better means are afforded him he will remain there until next October. The expense of this war is enormous. I have been told that \$1,000,000 a week has been paid to sustain the war, and yet Gen. Taylor lies in the very position where he was eight months ago, and there he must lie!

Although I have not been over Gen. Scott's line of operations, yet it is clear that he cannot sustain himself from his want of means. He may take the city of Mexico, but he cannot sustain himself there—take it he may, but it is impossible for him to keep it. For Santa Anna although he was stoned when he went to the city of Mexico, from some cause has gained new strength, (some have thought that it arose from General Scott's proclamation) and he will soon have an army sufficient to cope with Gen. Scott.

The above extract is taken from the speech delivered by the gallant Col. DONIPHAN, on his return to St. Louis, with his brave volunteers, after one of the most brilliant campaigns on record. The North American truly says—"that coming from his mouth, the victor in a battle which Col. Benton pronounced "one of the military marvels of the age," they will sound in the ears, and sink into the hearts of the whole country as a confirmation of the charges so often brought against the Administration, of waging the Mexican war so carelessly and supinely,—of neglecting,—nay, almost of abandoning in the heart of the enemy's country, the troops sent thither to conquer a peace.

Of the merits of the war Col. Doniphan says:

It is not for me fellow citizens, to discuss the merits of this war. But it is natural that I, for one, should say something in relation to it. It is a STRANGE WAR; when first commenced, it was denounced by a large party in our country—the party to which I belong—as a war for political purposes. But, when soldiers were to be raised for the prosecution, you find that men of all parties—the opposers and the advocates, the accusers and the accused—were ready to engage in the war; to rally under the same standard, to fight in the same field. What a

spectacle for the people of the Old World to gaze upon.

These extracts prove Col. Doniphan to be a rank "Mexican Whig," notwithstanding all his forced marches and hard fighting. The Colonel must put a bridle upon his tongue, or he will be hauled up by the Polk and Santa Anna party for affording "aid and comfort" to the enemy notwithstanding his gallant services.—B. & S. Journal.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

Gen. Taylor and the Presidency.

The Texas Annexation Scheme inflicted JAMES K. POLK upon the country as its President. The Mexican War is a fruit of Annexation. And in Prosecuting that War, Gen. TAYLOR is carving his way to the Presidency. Annexation and War are a portion of our National History—a dark chapter written on stained pages—but veritable History nevertheless. The future, should Gen. Taylor live, is as certain as the past. And thus a War, brought upon us by scheming demagogues with high-reaching aspirations, has confounded and overwhelmed them all! The best and brightest feature in this great National drama, is, that the Presidency has been unconsciously won. The result was achieved before the thought was entertained. There may be danger in the example. Men may be led hereafter to seek the Councils of the Nation through its Camp. But opportunities will not often occur unless our form of Government undergoes a change. As a Republic, we shall not become a Warlike Nation. The expense and the experience of the existing War will serve us for a quarter of a century. While healing the wounds and paying the debt incurred during the Mexican War, we shall be in no danger from Military Chieftains.

Since Gen. Taylor is to be President, we must rely upon his wisdom and patriotism for an enlightened and upright Administration of the Government. For this, we have, in a life devoted to the faithful discharge of responsible and perilous duties, and a character above reproach, very strong guarantees. And, for ourselves, we would prefer to rely upon these rather than to ask or receive professions or pledges. We are content with the general knowledge that Gen. Taylor is, in head and heart, a Whig. Thus, imbued, we doubt not but that he will carry out Whig principles.

Among the annoyances incident to the position in which Gen. Taylor finds himself, is a sort of "fire in the rear" which political Letter Writers are sure to keep up. And just now the old Veteran is in more danger from these paper volleys than from the "grape and canister" of the Mexicans. It is difficult, we know, for a public man to refuse to answer a civil Letter. But under the circumstances, we cannot but regard the Letters of officious Politicians, asking replies from Gen. Taylor, as both improper and impertinent. In nine cases out of ten, the writers are rigging for favor or consideration. The motive of these busy-bodies, however plausibly concealed, is an unworthy one. The country, we are quite sure, would hold Gen. Taylor excused for entirely disregarding this numerous class of correspondents.

Meanwhile Gen. Taylor's acceptance of the nomination of the Democratic Whigs of New Jersey, as a candidate for President, is couched in a becoming spirit and conveyed in appropriate language:

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey, Mex, June 22 '47.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, with sentiments of high gratification, the receipt of a copy of the Resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Whigs of the county of Mercer, New Jersey.

My thanks are specially due to my friends of the State of New Jersey, for their flattering expression of approval and esteem, and which I can assure them is as truly reciprocated.

I embrace this occasion to remark, that if the people of the country desire to place me in the high office of Chief Magistracy, I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse; but, on the contrary; in that position, as well as one more humble, it will ever be my pride and constant endeavor to serve the country with all the ability I possess.

Please convey these my thanks and brief acknowledgments to the citizens of the County of Mercer. I wish them and yourself much prosperity and happiness.

With great respect, I remain your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, M'j. Gen. U. S. Army. Dr. John T. Clarke, Secretary of Public Meeting at Trenton, N. J.

CAUTION TO ICE-CREAMERS.—The Nantucket Inquirer of the 9th instant says:—

"A quantity of lemon ice cream had been put into a freezer on Tuesday morning, and allowed to remain there, in liquid state, until Wednesday noon, when it was frozen, and about thirty gentlemen and ladies ate pretty freely of the cream. The consequence was, that they were all made sick, a few of them so severely, that for an hour or two during the night, it was feared they would not recover. All however, are now convalescent. The action of the acid in the mixture on the tin lining of the freezer, for more than twenty-four hours, produced an active poison, and the sufferers may congratulate themselves that they escaped with only being made sick. A tin vessel of vanilla cream stood unfrozen in the same way, on Tuesday till Wednesday, but those who ate of it were not all injured by it."

FROM SALTILLO, (MEXICO.)

The Cincinnati Signal states that the following extracts are from letters addressed to an officer lately of the First Ohio Regiment, and are written by a gentleman prominent in the army, and who has the best means of information:

"HEADQUARTERS, SALTILLO, JUNE 17.

"According to my promise, I avail myself a little leisure to inform you of the 'news in front.' Gen. Wool, as usual, is devoting himself to the drill and discipline of the troops, and under his indefatigable exertions the new levies will soon be capable of good service. Only three companies are quartered at this place to protect the stores and regulate the city. I begin to think the prospect of a forward movement is almost hopeless. The efforts making at San Luis Potosi to check our advance are represented as formidable. Gen. Valencia is no doubt there, trying hard to reorganize an army. A Mexican, who came from there a few days ago, reported 8,000 regular and 2,000 irregular troops. This may be an exaggeration, but you know we never found their force less numerous than they represent it. That extraordinary efforts are making to reanimate the Mexicans, I have no doubt; and if we go forward, we are sure to have a fight at San Luis, for we must advance with an inferior force.

"I have just heard from a Mexican that there are some 900 of the enemy's troops encamped at Potosi, a hacienda about twenty-eight leagues from this place, and to the left of the main road to San Luis. The fellow has been forwarded to Gen. Wool's headquarters for further examination."

"HEADQUARTERS, SALTILLO, JUNE 25.

"Another package of papers and letters has been captured, which give news from San Luis up to the 14th instant. They state that a union of seven States, adjacent to San Luis, has been made, for the purpose of resisting any treaty that may be made at Mexico or elsewhere. Delegates met at Lagos on the 26th ultimo, and swore to sustain the constitution of 1824.

"The forces at San Luis were last week ordered to march on us at this place, and they did so until the advance brigade got within about twenty leagues, when a parley and mutiny arose among themselves, and they retired. Gen. Wool made preparations to receive them at any point; but their courage failed, and we now think they will direct their efforts towards Gen. SCOTT. The news from that region is through Mexican papers only.—Gen. Scott is surrounded, they say, in Puebla. Gen. Santa Anna has about 25,000 troops at the city of Mexico and seventy pieces of cannon. The papers state that Gen. Alvan has taken post, with 4,000 lancers, between Puebla and Perote, and that the Mexican forces are daily augmenting.

"You may therefore get news of a battle on that line before you receive this.—I think, from this last demonstration against this line, no new effort will be made against us."

"We have now about 2,000 troops here, and are daily expecting more. There are no prospects of an early peace or an early march, and we are doomed to look on and wait for forces."

The Southern mail of last evening furnished the following in confirmation of the above, as well as some additional intelligence of the condition of things in the district under the command of Gen. TAYLOR. It is copied from the Matamoros Flag of the 14th instant:

"Gen. TAYLOR is still at Walnut Springs, quietly awaiting the arrival of those reinforcements so often promised, and always delayed. He desires to go forward or back; thinks he has a prospect of getting more reinforcements than necessary for mere garrison duty in this country, but not enough to prosecute hostile movements. He has 120,000 rations, 800 wagons, and 2,000 mules waiting ready to move forward.

"The camp near Mier, designed as the headquarters of Gen. Hopping and the 'School of Instruction,' has been selected at the Sulphur Springs, about three miles from Mier, at the junction of the Alamo river with the Rio Grande. It is said to be a delightful place, and some 1,500 troops are already collected there. Col. Belknap and Major Crossman started from Camargo on the 8th instant, on the Rough and Ready steamer, designing to try the navigation to the new camp.

"It was rumored along the road that Urrea was on this side of the mountains, but it was not generally believed in Camargo or above there on the line; the country wore the appearance of perfect quiet, and there was no interest in either present or prospective operations.

"At this place Mexican reports assume a more concise form, and we are forced to give credit to some of them. It is beyond doubt that Urrea is on this side of the mountains. We have positive information of his being in Victoria five days ago and of his having arrested the Governor of this State, and sent him under guard to the city of Mexico, charged with hatching treason against the Mexican Government. It is also pretty certain that a nephew of Canales has been arrested and shot by his order, treasonable correspondence having been found in his possession.—The Department of Tamaulipas is put under contribution for a large sum of money, and Urrea is deputed to enforce its collection with the bayonet. There is a report that he has left Victoria with the design of attacking Tampico, in conjunction with troops from San Luis; but this rumor we cannot trace to any reliable source."

Spurious notes, altered from \$2's to \$10's, on the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, have been put in circulation in Balt.

DEATH OF FIVE CHILDREN.

A very melancholy accident occurred yesterday opposite this city, the particulars of which are summed up in the following, which we take from the Telegraph.

An accident of the most distressing nature, involving the lives of five human beings, occurred in Sligo, between four and five o'clock on Monday afternoon, Mr. Givver, school teacher, whose school is on the side of the hill, had just given the children the customary recess, and a number of them were playing under the school house, a small one story frame building, elevated at the lower end several feet from the ground, when a large stone, weighing we suppose at least half a ton, loosed from the earth by the rains, rolled down the hill almost with the velocity of lightning, striking one end of the school house, knocking it off its props and crushing a number of the children who were playing under it. The teacher saw the stone coming and jumped through the window just in time to save himself.

The following are the names:

Killed: Charles Doran, aged 8 years; Morgan Richards, aged 7 years; John Davis, aged 10 years; Oliver M'Aninch, aged 10 years; John Cassidy, aged 7 years. They were all dead when taken from under the house. John Crogan was slightly injured, and Robt. M'Corke dangerously. A number of other children were under the house at the time, but providentially escaped unhurt. The sympathy of our citizens are with the bereaved parents.

This is the second accident of the kind that happened in Sligo within the last four years.

Most of the Mills on the opposite side the river have been stopped yesterday and to-day from the mourning thus brought into so many families in the vicinity.—Pitts Amer.

MARRIAGE BY STEAM.

The village of California (we suppose a number of blacksmith shops and stores constitute it a village) the county seat of the new county Montevue, was the scene of a Marriage a few days since, remarkable only for the locomotive speed of the courtship that preceded it. The bridegroom, a citizen of Benton county, Mo., on arriving in California, stepped in a store, and politely informed the measurer of tape, who stood quietly behind the counter, yard-stick in hand, in expectation of the entrance of a customer, that he was in want of a wife, and that if he knew of any woman who was in a similar situation in regard to a husband, he was "her man." The gentleman to whom he applied himself replied, that there was at his house a lady who had remained "in maiden meditation, fancy free" for some years past; but that he had no doubt that a gentleman of the Bentonian's distinguished appearance and pleasing manners could carry the citadel of her heart by storm. An introduction was then solicited, the store door was closed, and—presto! the modern celebs stands in the presence of the tall California.—He said nought of love, he said nought of dying, but like a plain, blunt man, he plunged in MEDIAS RES by the inquiry whether she wanted to marry? She told him she didn't "want to do anything else." He then asked if she would marry a man about his size—she told him she "would do nothing shorter." Being answered according to his wishes, he sought out a justice near at hand, and in fifteen minutes after his entrance into the village, a bachelor and a perfect stranger, he was the wedded lord of one of California's fairest daughters. When we last saw the wedded couple, they were mounted on a poney, wending their way to the husband's beautiful home on the banks of the Osage.—Ful. Telegraph.

THE LOUISVILLE MYSTERY.—A few days ago a young lady walked into a clothing store at Louisville, purchased a suit of clothes (as she alleged) for her husband, and then walked out. Not many minutes after this transaction, she was seen in the neighborhood of the store in the very garments she had purchased for her husband. Curiosity was excited, the police were on the qui vive, but the young lady, some how or other, could not be found. The Cincinnati Herald thus solves the mystery:

"We have at last found out the secret of the mysterious lady who was the cause of so much speculation at Louisville. On Wednesday, as we were informed by respectable authority, a drayman on Main street, near Sixth, was accosted by a young gentleman, who asked him if he knew where a certain person lived, mentioning the name of a keeper of a house of ill fame. The drayman said that he did. Whereupon the young gentleman offered him five dollars if he would show him the house. He did so, and on arriving was requested by the gentleman to walk with him up stairs, which he did.—When up stairs the stranger asked for Mary.—She came down, when he announced himself as her brother, whom she had not seen for years. Quite a talk ensued, when Mary asked for her sister and family. The supposed young gentleman announced himself the sister, and opening his vest, proved it. Thereupon ensued tears, showing a world of natural affection, which was too real for doubting. The couple then went out of the house, and taking the Pittsburgh packet, left the city. The disguised sister had learned the condition of the one here, and had assumed this disguise that she might safely gain admission, and induce her to leave. She took the drayman with her that she might run no risk of personal danger." What more touching illustration could be furnished of sister's love.

HEROISM IN A CHILD.—Two little children of Mr. Robert Demell, of Montgomery, Ala., were severely scalded on the 25th ultimo by the upsetting of a tea kettle. One of them, a little boy, died in a few hours. The Journal relates of the little sufferer, only seven years old, that when the servant rushed to remove the kettle from off him, he cried out, "Let me alone and save sister;" and throughout evinced great patience and equanimity until death closed the scene of suffering.

Pittsburgh Market.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Bacon, hams, per lb, Pork, Lard, Tallow, rendered, Butter, in kegs, Cheese Western Reserve, Apples green, per barrel, Peaches.

Bank Note List.

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

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 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, 63, 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 6-47-41. Trustee.

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 bailiwick, 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, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 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 all 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.

Cumberland Market.

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

BOLTING CLOTHS

To Millers.—T. B. Kehler & Co., have just received a large and well selected lot of the old Anchor Brand BOLTING CLOTHS, which will be sold lower than ever offered in our market. The article has been well known, having given general satisfaction heretofore. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock, as we obtain them direct from the agent in New York, and can sell them on better terms than have been offered in this market. Inquire of T. B. KEHLER & CO., July 27-47. Opposite Mineral Bank, Cumberland, Md.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

At a meeting the Burgesses and Town Council on the 13th inst., the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the Borough Auditors be instructed to make report to the next meeting of the Burgesses and Council on the 3d August next, of their settlements with the late officers, and also of all claims due to and by the Borough."

In pursuance of the above resolution, all persons having claims against the Borough are required to produce them to the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 3d August next.

EDWARD SCULL, JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM, Somerset, July 27, 47-21. Auditors.

LIST OF CAUSES.

Table with 2 columns: Cause Name and Parties. Lists various legal cases such as Rhee and wife vs Phillippi, Clester's use vs Craig, etc.

JURY LIST.

For August Term, 1847.

GRAND JURORS.

- Somerset borough, William Mong, Curtis Kooser. Somerset township, Daniel Adams, George Cobough, Peter Friedline, Nicholas Flamm. 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 Koozt. 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 Gladfield. Elklick township, Josiah Dively, Daniel L. Miller, Elijah Wagoner, Jenkins Griffith. Jenner township, Henry Betz, Joseph Boyers. Berlin borough, George Heffley. Shade township, Jesse Slick, John Wagoner, David Cristey. Southampton township, George Cook, Jr. Brothersvalley township, Henry Suter, Michael Snyder, Samuel Boger. Summit township, Abraham Beaheny. Allegheny township, Edward Dorsey.