

SOMERSET HERALD.

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FOR COMMISSIONER, Daniel Lepley, OF SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

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Protection of Great Britain.—Those who quote the example of Great Britain to justify the removal of all protection, should read the following extract from a speech made to his constituents by Mr. Smythe, one of the most efficient co-operators with Sir Robert Peel, in his recent free trade measures:

"I cannot, however, quit this subject of Free Trade without expressing my opinion on the abstract principle. I by no means hold that the principle of Free Trade is absolutely true, nor that it is of universal application. If I were an American, the citizen of a young country I should be a protectionist. If I were a Frenchman—the native of an old country with its industry undeveloped—I should equally be a protectionist."

Some of our Loco-foco contemporaries are greatly "exercised" in their minds on account of the conduct of the Clergy in preaching upon War and Slavery. It will be remembered that Mr. Polk in his message launched his anathema upon freedom of speech and of the press, (where his own conduct was concerned,) and was duly echoed by his partisans throughout the land. These matchless democrats have evidently taken lessons of the Dutch Justice, "Certainly—every man may think for himself, provided he sink not the court.—Hartford Courant.

THE MEXICAN FORCE.—The New Orleans Times says:—"The forces drawn together for the defence of the Mexican capital are stated to be 25,000 men in the city itself, 4000 hourly expected from San Luis, under Valencia, with fourteen pieces of cannon, and 15,000 scattered on the road between the city of Mexico and Puebla, to act against the invading forces as they advanced." To meet these Scott will have about 13,000 men, with artillery and batteries of the most complete character.

THINK OF IT! The expenses of Mr. Polk's administration for the last three months were \$22,489,500—being at the rate of \$90,000,000 per annum! Think of it—a quarter of a million dollars spent every day, because James K. Polk was elected President, and Texas annexed to the Union. Think of it, Pennsylvanians, before you determine to support for re-election a Governor, who approves of all Mr. Polk's unconstitutional acts.—B. & S. Jour.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday week, a sail boat returning from St. Nicholas to St. Antonio, near Quebec, was capsized, and of nineteen individuals who were on board—three men and sixteen females—all were drowned, except two of the men and one woman.

DISCHARGED.—The person arrested at Carlisle, supposed to be one of the Flagmen, escaped from prison while under sentence of death, has been discharged from custody, it being proved that he was "some other person."

We find the following letter in the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, published at Harrisburg, Pa. The editor remarks of it that "it will be read with interest. It is an able production, and embodies some wholesome truths which we commend to the attentive perusal of the candid of all parties."

FAYETTE COUNTY. UNIONTOWN, July 30, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—Our political prospects in the West are bright and brightening.—The Whigs are everywhere united on TAYLOR AND IRVIN, and their vote for Governor this fall will, in my opinion, be stronger than it was last for Canal Commissioner, when our majority in the State was, I believe, about 10,000. Since then the political current has been running everywhere (as the election will show) in favor of the Whigs and against the Locos. Not only in Pennsylvania but in every State in the Union. Look at this fact. In the present Congress the Locos have more than two to one in the House of Representatives. In the next Congress the Whigs will have a decided majority—a political revolution, I believe, without a parallel. The people will submit to a great deal, but there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and this point has been reached and transcended by our rulers, both State and National.

Our candidates are fixed, and no true Whig can hesitate. TAYLOR is the Whig candidate for President. The public press and popular opinion have settled this question in every State in the Union, and his election may be considered as "a fixed fact." He is and always has been a true and genuine Whig, and well they know it at the "White House." Hence the hostility of the "Union," Polk's official, which growls and snarls at "Old Rough," like a pampered mastiff which is about to be deprived of his stolen meal.

The old hero has, as usual, taken the true position, to run as the "people's candidate," and not as a partizan. His ground at Buena Vista was no better selected, and his enemies will soon find it out. Thousands of the patriotic and honest Democrats will rally with us around his standard in spite of all their leaders can say or do. "Old Rough" will always know his friends from his enemies. He will see the journals of the last session of Congress when an effort was made by the Locofocos to convert a vote of thanks into a vote of CENSURE, against him, by adding a proviso disapproving of the capitulation of Monterey, and every Locofoco voted for it, and every Whig against it, yet some of these very men who voted against him are now pretending to be for him; but Old Rough will know and remember them, and the people, the friends of TAYLOR and IRVIN, will this fall remember the fact that the Shunkmen voted unanimously against Gen. Taylor, and there are some other votes the Shunkmen, from Pennsylvania gave last spring which ought to be stereotyped and kept before the people at the head of every Whig paper until the second Tuesday of October.

LOCOFOCO VOTES.

1st. The Shunkmen in Congress voted unanimously for Farcan's amendment to CENSURE GEN. TAYLOR, or defeat the vote of thanks altogether. (see Journals.) 2nd. The Shunkmen, as a party, voted against the Wilmot proviso, and by their votes defeated it. Several of them having changed their votes to accomplish it. (see Journals.) 3rd. The Shunkmen, as a party VOTED AGAINST THE IRISH RELIEF BILL—against giving half a million to save our Irish friends, and their wives and children, from starvation, at the same time voting thirty millions to wage war upon Mexico. (see Journals.) 4th. The Shunkmen as a party voted in favor of TAXING TEA AND COFFEE, and at the same time voted against increasing the duties on iron and coal. (see Journals.)

What will the friends of Gen. Taylor—the friends of freedom—the friends of the Irish—the friends of the Pennsylvania Iron and Coal—the lovers of tea and coffee say to such men, and such a party? Will the people—the honest and independent voters of Pennsylvania sustain a party, who as such, have voted to censure instead of thanking Taylor for his glorious victories—who voted millions for war and not a cent to save a brave and generous people from starvation—who voted against liberty and in favor of slavery—to tax tea and coffee and against protecting iron and coal?

Will the people of Pennsylvania next fall countenance a party advocating such principles and supporting such infamous and ruinous measures? These men cannot—they dare not deny these charges.—They are sustained and proved by the Journals and they know it. They are challenged to the contrary—they dare not meet it.—Penn. Democrat.

INDICTMENT OF A DRUGGIST.—The Grand jury of New York have found bills of indictment, for manslaughter, against Dr. Gulon, the proprietor of a drug store, and his clerk, Wm. H. Brayton, also an apprentice of Mr. Gulon, on account of the death of a lady having been occasioned by the apprentice selling a quantity of laudanum for tincture of rhubarb.

The mortality among the emigrants at Quebec and Montreal is truly appalling.—It seems to be on the increase instead of diminishing. The deaths at Grosse Ile on the 13th, up to 10 o'clock, A. M. were 81; inmates of the hospitals 2,200. At Charles Point hospital, near Montreal, on the 16th, deaths 32; number of sick 1,237.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

We have in the New Orleans papers accounts from Vera Cruz to the evening of the 7th instant. There are, however, no further advices from Puebla, the headquarters of Gen. Scott. A postscript to a letter received from an officer of the army at Vera Cruz says: "We have indirect news from Gen. Scott—the aspect is pacific." But no details of this news are given, nor any explanation of the channel through which it was received.

Various reports were in circulation at Vera Cruz, to which but little credit is attached. One of them is that the enemy has blown up the west end of the National bridge.

A wagon train of considerable extent left Vera Cruz on the 6th instant, with an escort of 1,500 men. It was to have been commanded by Colonel Louis D. Wilson, of North Carolina, but he was taken suddenly ill with the fever on the morning of the 5th instant, when Major Lally took charge.

On the 2d instant a mail arrived at Vera Cruz from Jalapa. The Boletin de las Noticias was received by it as late as the 30th of July. This is a little paper, thoroughly Mexican, published in Jalapa. From it we learn more particulars of Gen. Pierce's march through that town than had before been received. The Boletin says that the train which the General escorted passed by without halting, but he with 300 dragoons entered the city and addressed the following note to the Corporation:

"JALAPA, JULY 26, 1847. "To the Corporation of Jalapa: A brigade of the American army, encamped near Jalapa, are in want of provisions. I therefore ask this Corporation of Jalapa to furnish, at a reasonable price, all this brigade is in need of. I will take the necessary steps to protect those who will furnish those provisions. If, at two o'clock this evening precisely, the provisions demanded are not forwarded, all the members of the corporation will be sent to Perote as prisoners. "F. PIERCE.

"W. K. VAN BONLIN, Brigade Q. M." The reply of the members of the corporation is very indignant at what they consider the harsh language of the General. They made no difficulty about the provisions; these could have been had at reasonable rates without any threat. They deplore their unfortunate position, being defenceless. This, they say, should have protected them from insult. Gen. Pierce is the first American officer, they say, who has thus had occasion to find fault with them.

The Vera Cruz Sun gives the following summary from the Boletin:

"The Boletin says that a Mexican was encountered by a party of guerrillas, and, being suspicious, he was required to undergo an examination; but, having offered resistance, he was killed. Three large packages, containing letters from the officers of the army to their friends in the United States, were found in his possession. The Boletin adds: "In said correspondence it is stated that great discord exists between the volunteers and regulars of the American army, and that this may cause them to fight among themselves." That paper is delighted at this, and takes that opportunity to call the Americans "highway robbers," "Yankees," &c. It also says that it appears from intercepted letters that Gen. Pillow and other American chiefs are of opinion that the attack upon the capital will not be successful; that the commanding officers consider the capital to be in a very strong state of defence, as much for its fortifications as for the number of men who will be brought into action; and, finally, that the guerrillas had completely interrupted the correspondence between Puebla and Vera Cruz.

"The letters after having been read were sent to the Government at Mexico.

"Four American deserters arrived at Jalapa on the 30th ultimo, three of whom were from Puebla and one from General Pierce's train. They were to leave Jalapa for Coatepec. The Boletin says that those from Puebla report that the desertion was very great from the ranks of the American army, and that seventy three deserters were advertised in one day at Puebla. The one from General Pierce's train is said to report that wagons full of sick follow him. We do not believe one word of this."

"The Boletin further says that the inducements held out to Americans to desert are not enough, that if the Government would promise them money or any other rewards, Scott's army would be destroyed. It counsels the Governors of States to take measures to foment and encourage desertion.

The same paper says assassinations are frequent in Jalapa, as well of Americans as Mexicans. A small garrison is required there for the protection of the inhabitants.

A small lot of pack-mules arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th instant from the interior. The owners would not disclose how they passed the guerrillas, but it is shrewdly suspected that they paid four dollars a head for leave to come in. The following day one hundred and fifty pack-mules arrived from Cordova, laden with sugar and Mexican brandy. No doubt is entertained that Jurata, or some of the guerrilla chiefs, have adopted the plan of granting permits in order to raise the wind. Hopes are entertained that in this way some trade will be carried on between Vera Cruz and the interior.

The Vera Cruz Sun relates that on the 3d instant a man named Thos. Clark, belonging to the 1st infantry, a prisoner in the guard-house of the palace, tried to pass the soldier then on guard, and to accomplish his purpose, seized one end of the soldier's musket and made some efforts to take it out of his hands. The latter fired at Clark, the ball passing in through his side and coming out at the back. The ball afterwards wounded a

nother man named George Evans, one of the Louisiana mounted men, and finally grazed the hip of the sentry at the other end of the portalls, also belonging to the 1st infantry. The name of the man who fired is James Robison. The wounded men were immediately sent to the hospital, and it is said Clark and Evans are dangerously wounded.

The correspondent of the "Times" writes from Vera Cruz that "nothing is passing in commercial matters worthy of remark, except, perhaps, a recent notice from the receiving and disbursing officers of the Government that no more bills on Puebla will be received from the merchants."

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

The New Orleans Picayune has two letters from Buena Vista, but they contain no news of interest. They are dated the 24th and 25th of July. Rumors were as false as ever, but no confidence was placed in them. No signs of an early march of the troops are mentioned.—The health of the troops at Buena Vista was not good. The deaths were principally confined to the North Carolina regiment, which had lost fourteen men in a week. The Virginia regiment had lost three or four cases, and the Massachusetts regiment about the same number.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

England continues to force in self-banishment multitudes of her unfortunate citizens—some through improvidence—some through the fear of it. Many who cross the Atlantic bring large sums of money with them—others are driven out of the streets, the garrets, and the cellars of Liverpool, Dublin, Cork, and Manchester, into crowded, filthy, ill-ventilated ships, and suffer privations, and from stench, sickness, vermin, &c. only less than the imprisoned in the Black Hole, at Calcutta. "It is a dreadful thing to sport with men's lives as the English and Irish holders of the Irish soil are now doing.

At the Quarantine ground below Quebec, arrived last week the bark John Mann, Liverpool, 100 dying of fever fifty-nine dead, and their bodies lowered into the salt sea! 452 passengers sailed down the Mersey. How many of them will be likely to reach Illinois or Michigan! The bark Covenanter from Cork, brought 400 passengers—80 had the famine fever and forty-three had died in the hold or steerage. The Rosalinda, from Belfast, had 17 deaths and 474 passengers—the Odessa, from Dublin 21 deaths—other vessels 34 deaths. Eleven vessels with 3,597 passengers (less 174 who died at sea) arrived at Quarantine in three days. On the 2d and 3d instant other 1,399 immigrants reached Quebec, and it is probable that of 70,000 and upward, by the St. Lawrence, at least 50,000 will eventually settle in the States, or buy farms from Canada people desirous to removing hither.

The "Montreal Herald" correspondent states that the deaths at the hospital there are from 90 to 100 a week, and that the hospitals at Quarantine are all full, and 30 to 40 per day dying. "I learn (says the writer) that 296 of the passengers of the Virginia have died since her sailing, and it is said that very few of her whole number (upwards of 500) will recover. Absentee Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen have got hold of the half of Ireland; they take nearly all the earth produces, and carry it off—an absentee Clergy take all they can get, and the resident Patrons in nine cases out of ten use the millions like slaves. Is it wonderful that a feeling should have arisen in America adverse to land monopoly?—N. Y. Trib.

The Sickness at New Orleans.—The Delta of the 18th inst says:

"The list of interments for the twenty-four hours preceding nine o'clock yesterday exhibits an alarming increase in the number of deaths by yellow fever.—Fifty-two deaths in twenty-four hours is certainly, considering the sparseness of our population at present, a large number, and shows the disease has assumed an extensively epidemic character. That number is about the usual weekly mortality of our city. This time last year, we think, the deaths in our city did not exceed sixty or seventy a week; at the present rate they would be 448 per week.—This is truly a frightful increase. The weather yesterday was pleasant in the shade, but very hot in the sun. The southern wind blew freely, and altogether the atmosphere was not unfavorable to health."

RIOT IN CINCINNATI.—A quarrel took place on Sabbath evening in Cincinnati, between four or five young men, shortly after which one of them by the name of John Hahn, went to a coffee house, which had been closed on account of the disturbance, and demanded admittance. On being refused, he knocked at the door and made considerable noise, when Earnest, the landlord, suddenly opened it and fired upon Hahn with a double barreled shot gun. He fell upon the pavement and was carried home by his friends. Earnest went in re-loaded his gun, and jumped out and passed through the crowd. He was subsequently arrested and committed to jail.

WHEAT FROM THE BLACK SEA.—On the 20th of June we are informed by Capt. Deving, of the Isabella Hayne, one hundred and eighty square rigged vessels arrived at the port of Marseilles, all loaded with wheat. The port was so crowded, that at least 400 vessels were obliged to lie at anchor outside.—N. Y. Her.

A vessel with more than five hundred Slaves on board was captured by a British Brig on the 12th of June last, 100 miles WSW from Ainkie. The vessel was out from Congo river nine days.—She was sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication.

POSTSCRIPT.

A report has just reached us that Gen. Pearce had arrived with his forces at Puebla on the 6th inst. that the same day a detachment of the army had advanced toward the city of Mexico, and that the remainder were to follow the next day.—We expect important news from that quarter in the course of a few days.

THE WRONG MAN HUNG.—A young printer named Boyington, who served his time in the office of the New Haven Palladium, was hung a few years since in Alabama, upon a charge of having murdered a companion, with whom he was travelling. He protested his innocence to the last; but without avail. Recently the landlord in whose house the murder was committed confessed the crime on his death bed! Boyington was a young man of fine talents and prepossessing appearance, whose guilt was deemed conclusive only from the fact that he was the last person seen with the murdered man.—Albany Journal.

Horrors of Immigration.—The Canada papers are still recording the ravages of disease among the unfortunate emigrants; victims to crowded ships, badly ventilated and poorly provisioned, in which the filthy and the clean are indiscriminately placed. Among the passengers of one only of the hundreds of ships sent to Quebec this season, more Britons are understood to have died already than there were of Americans slain at Monterey or Buena Vista, both of them bloody affairs with great armies.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

A despatch from New York informs us that the new ship Mameluke, bound from New York to Liverpool, was struck by a squall on the 15th instant, five miles from Sandyhook, by which her masts, &c. were carried away and the ship water-logged. Thirty-four steerage passengers and seven of the crew were lost. One steerage passenger, sixteen of the crew, and four cabin passengers were taken from the wreck and carried to New York.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GENERALS SCOTT AND WORTH.—Mr. Kendall, in a letter published in the Picayune, dated June 27th, states that a Court of Inquiry had been in session for two days, having been called by Gen. Worth, on account of Scott's having expressed himself dissatisfied with the terms of capitulation of Puebla, and also as to the acts of the former while in command of the city. There has been no mention of this from any other quarter.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—In Kingston, N. H., Col. William Webster, aged 67, to Miss Martha Winslow, aged 19. By the above union, the bridegroom has married his sister's grand-daughter, which makes the bride a wife to her great uncle, sister to her grandfather and grandmother, and aunt to her father and mother, and great aunt to her brothers and sisters.—She is stepmother to five children, fourteen grand children, and one great grand child.

Extensive Mortality.—The scarlet fever and the measles are producing an unprecedented mortality among the children in the city of Madison, Ill. The Banner states that the cemetery at that place is dotted all over with small fresh graves, and a large number of parents have become childless. The same paper states, as a remarkable fact, that while sickness prevails to such an extent among the children, the place is unusually healthy for adults.

Ploughing with Elephants.—It is stated that in Ceylon elephants are employed in ploughing rice fields and in preparing new grounds for cultivation of coffee, pepper, &c. One of these animals well trained, it is said, will do the work of twenty oxen; consequently, more labor is performed in a given time, and the period is hastened for putting in the crops. The price of an elephant in Ceylon varies from \$50 to \$75.

Commodore Perry has written at Ancon Lizardo under date of July 25, gives the fact that Lieutenant Parker is the only officer of the squadron who has died. There are numerous cases of sickness but ten only have died.

Lieut. Taynehill, who was wounded in the expedition of Col. De Russey, and fell into the hands of the Mexicans, is still alive, and receiving from Gen. Garey's family all the attention his wounds require.

Mr. John Wise, made his 63d aerial ascension on the 6th instant at Buffalo, N. Y. He landed on the bosom of Lake Erie, but was rescued from a watery grave by the crew of a vessel near at hand.

The death of a son of Senator Sturgeon of Uniontown at Puebla is announced by the correspondent of the Picayune. He was a Lieutenant in one of the Pennsylvania Regiments.

A GREEK SPECULATION.—Maltese papers recently state that "a Greek vessel, having on board a guillotine, was making a tour of the Islands, stopping wherever there were criminals to be executed."

The mint at New Orleans, during the month of July, turned out \$3,000,000 of Eagles.

A HINT FOR THE LADIES.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvania publishes, from the pen of a lady, the following remarks:

"Speaking of beauty, I wish the people would dress pleasantly, benevolently. I saw a lovely girl to-day looking unlovely and unlovable, because her muslin dress was stuffily starched, to keep clean the longer. My landress tries in vain to persuade me into the barbarous custom. To my mind a woman should always look as soft to the touch as a flower, and as pure. All her garments should be made of the finest and softest material possible; material that will easily dispose itself into folds, falling gracefully around her; and not, being liable to ruffle it every moment, compel her to stiff attitudes and starched demeanor, denying her all luxury of lounge and loil; why, my very words would grow grim and precise, were I to wear a dress which depended on flour or potato for its propriety.

SCIENCE FOR THE KITCHEN.—Professor LEMRO, in a late letter to Professor Silliman, says:

"The method of roasting is obviously the best to make flesh most nutritious.—But it does not follow that boiling is to be interdicted. If a piece of meat be put in cold water, and this heated to boiling, and boiled till it is "done," it will become harder and have less taste than if the same piece had been thrown into water already boiling. In the first case, the matters grateful to the smell and taste go into the extract—the soup; in the second, the albumen of the meat coagulates from the surface inward, and envelops the interior with a layer which is impermeable to water. In the latter case, the soup will be indifferent, but the meat delicious."

A TREASURE IN A TEA-KETTLE.—The clerk of a hardware store in Cincinnati, put a hundred and fifty dollars in a tea-kettle for safe keeping, and while he was out of the way the master of the shop sold the kettle for twenty-five cents, not suspecting the treasure it contained. The customer was so well satisfied with his bargain that he has not been seen at the same store since.

A man has been fined \$200 at Boston, for violating the license law. He was given one hour to fork over, or else go to the work house for six months.

Cumberland Market.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Butter, Beef, Veal, Chickens, Stone Coal.

Pittsburgh Market.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Apples, Peaches, Eggs, Potatoes, Seeds, Clover, Flaxseed.

Bank Note List.

Table listing various banks and their locations, including Bank of Pittsburgh, Bank of New York, Bank of Philadelphia, etc.

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.