

TERMS OF THE HERALD.
This paper is published every Tuesday, at \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, \$2.50 will invariably be charged.
No subscription taken for less than six months.—Not can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrears are paid off.
Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Court Martial Extraordinary.

The Matamoros Flag publishes the following report of the proceedings of a Court Martial assembled to try Generals Taylor and Scott. No official account has yet appeared in the Union, and there is no evidence that the sentence of the Court has been fully approved. Under the circumstances, we shall expect the official journals to deny the correctness of the report and even to question the authenticity of the whole proceedings. But no one will be beguiled by the contradiction, or induced to put less confidence in the report than they otherwise would. The probability that such a thing should have taken place may, without great violence, be presumed from what is known to have occurred. If the report be untrue, it is something like Macbeth's witches, "lies like truth."—Chambersburgh Whig.

Proceedings of a Court Martial.

Convened at "Mango Clavo" for the trial of Generals Taylor and Scott, upon charges preferred by General Santa Anna.

The court was organized with Knox Pogue as President, and Seignora Almonte as Judge Advocate, with the following members: Lieut. Gen. Benton, Warrie Marcy, Knave Johnson, Admiral Mason, Martyr Ritchie, Sausage Sawyer, Minister Wilsing Shannon, and Sucker Picklin.

Charge.—DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.
Specification.—That, whereas the aforesaid Santa Anna did leave the Island of Cuba at the instance and upon the invitation of their superior officer, to wit: the commandant of all Duck river and its dependencies, at an immense sacrifice of cocks, gaffs, and slashers, abandoning a favorite bet, valued by cock jockies at one thousand dollars, upon the following safeguard, which they the said Taylor and Scott disregarded, to the manifest injury of all the Chevaliers d'Industrie of Hamana and scandal to their superior of Duck river and its dependencies, aforesaid. [Here the Judge Advocate read the Pass.]

"To all JACK TARS, GREETING: If the foresworn refugee hero of San Jacinto comes your way, you needn't see him, as I am playing a game with him, and you musn't disturb the game. [Signed.] Knox P., of Rio Duck."

To all of which the prisoners plead, QUIEN SABE.

The evidence having closed, Mason rose and said, he wished the court and country to bear in mind that the Duck river pass had been duly respected by the Navy, and subsequently dishonored by the prisoners at Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo.

The Lieutenant General deprecated invidious comparisons between these two arms of our national defence, and hoped the court would frown down all subjects calculated to make BREACHES between them.

This brought Marcy to his feet—he wished to know if Bullion had any allusion to him by the word "breaches?"

The Lieut. General disclaimed any intention to attack the head of the War Department in so sensitive a point; he fully agreed with the hero of Lundy's Lane, that rearward attacks were decidedly uncomfortable. But he would take occasion to say that things were not going on as well as they would, if he had been permitted to sacrifice himself into a Plenipo-General. He was for peace, an honorable peace, which meant a large piece, and had the warrio-plenipo sacrifice been consummated, he would have such a piece, and not a mere patch of the bottom of — [Here Marcy rose again and demanded whether "patch" had any reference to him?] Bullion explained; he meant patch at the "bottom of the Rio Grande." He hoped he would not be interrupted again; the war department should restrain its impetuosity; there was no occasion for it to burst its breaches — Marcy again jumped up but Knave claimed the floor, and sought to throw oil upon the waters of discord. He implored the Court not to permit itself to be riven and rent to pieces like — Marcy in extreme ire, demanded an explanation of the word "rent?"

Great confusion ensued. Bullion appealed to the president, who, after whispering with the judge advocate, decided that the war department was fundamentally out of order.

Marcy rose with great wrath and said he had been invited there to condemn the prisoners, not to have his breaches continually thrown in his teeth. He was the head of the War department, and a proper respect for that department, required that he should fight or retire; he hoped the Court would spread upon the journals that he retired not retreated. Hereupon he left precipitately, having obliged to the door, but as he squatted round to pass out, a small patch was visible on the seat of honor, which Ritchie said was a crescent, selected no doubt, as a coat of arms from his ancestors, having been crusaders, but old matter-of-fact swore it looked like a linsy half dollar.

The Court then resumed business, and Bullion with a modest blush again advanced. He begged that the Court would

not consider any time consumed by him as misspent; in fact his was the sacrifice; he was speaking for the weal of mankind, and not as usual for his \$8 per diem; besides he was neglecting a treatise on Algebra, particularly adapted to the computation of mileage.

Indeed, both the court and the country had a very inadequate idea of its importance, true, he did not consider them very much to blame, as it was extremely difficult to comprehend him in all his vast magnitude. It would seem that greatness had of late become a family affliction, and if not soon relieved, both he and his son-in-law, would have to put the government to the expense of the Marcy quarters. In conclusion he would remark, that every body knew his sentiments; they had long been before the country, they were simply to condemn every body generally, but himself and son-in-law, and to violently advocate both of those gentlemen.

The venerable father Ritchie next addressed the Court in the following laconic speech: "NOS VERRONS."

Sausage replied: He thought no good democrat would make use of "furrin" words. It is marked of aristocracy, but he hoped from the proverbial courtesy of the venerable martyr, that "NOS VERRONS" had an allusion to his innocent indulgence in sausages. It was true they were there to treat of war and condemn two old warriors, but he must confess, that amidst swords, epaulets and pompons, his gentle thoughts still turned on sausages; it was his passion and his weakness; he rejoiced in democracy, but he gloried in sausages. If the refractory old baritans were to be punished, he would propose that the sausage ration of Taylor be stopped for thirty days, and Scott stopped from writing proclamations.

Ficky Picklin said he had great respect for the gentlemen who had just addressed the court, he was a top Sawyer, aye, a tip top Sawyer, and if titles were not anti-democratic, he would like to have him created Duke of Bologna; yet he must admonish his friend that his degrees of punishment did not meet the cases and crimes of the two prisoners, cared but love for sausages, to dry up Scott's ink horn was worse than frying live eels.—He would therefore propose that they both be sentenced to read his last speech in Congress every morning before breakfast, for thirty days, and to consider him a gentleman for the same length of time.

Ambassador Shannon differed with both the gentlemen. It was the province of the court to pass sentence of death or sentence of impossibility. It would be death to stop Scott's ink, and an impossibility to consider Picklin a gentleman even for a single moment, far less for 30 days. The most cruel punishment he could think of (and they were Salamanders if they could stand it and live) was that they should read Seignor Rejon's despatches addressed to himself and imagine them addressed to themselves every morning for 30 days; the Hon. member said in conclusion that he had himself been skinned, literally flayed alive by them, in much less time than that. At this stage of the proceedings, the Judge Advocate read the following note, which he stated had just been handed in:

"SEIGNORS: Although not a member of your honorable body, I most respectfully beg leave to suggest to the court that the most efficient punishment for the prisoners would be to condemn each of them to write a book."

With high consideration, &c. &c. WADDY.

The court summoned up, but being so distracted in opinion that they could not agree, finally concluded to refer the whole matter to the Judge Advocate and Senor Atocha, who found as follows:

Scott, not guilty of disobedience of orders having been sent out expressly to head Taylor, who having already disobeyed the Duck river mandate at Buena Vista, forced Scott to kick Santa Anna down Cerro Gordo to keep even with him, for which they recommend that Congress shall present him with a massive silver ladle, with the representation of the national eagle perched in the rim with a beak full of maccononi.

Taylor, guilty of the charge, and guilty of the specification. The offence being one of grave importance, they sentence him to be kept as inactive as possible during the balance of the war, and at the end of it to relieve the man of Duck river from the cares and responsibilities of his present dangerous station.

By order, ALMONTE, Judge Advocate.

JOB PRINTING.
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.
Administrators' Notice.
LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Bowman, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residing in said township; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Thursday the 16th day of September next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.
CYRUS BOWMAN,
ELIAS BOWMAN, Adms
August 10, 1847-61.
DANIEL KAUTZ, C. P. KAUTZ

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. Philson, Esq., all descriptions of HATS, which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. june 15

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff to give public notice of such election, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof,

I, Samuel Griffith,
High Sheriff of the County of Somerset do hereby make known and give public notice to the qualified electors of the said county, that a

GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 12th day of the month) at the several election districts, to wit:

The Electors of the borough and township of Somerset, to meet at the Court House, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Milford, to meet at the house of John Welser, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of Joseph Pringley, (now George Ansel.) in said township;

The Electors of the township of Addison, to meet at the house of Samuel Elder, in the town of Petersburg, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Elklick, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Joseph Mills, in Sallsbury, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Summit, to meet at the School House of Myers' Mill, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Greenville, to meet at the house of Geo. Long, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Southampton, to meet at the house of Daniel Lepley, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Berlin and the township of Brothersvalley, to meet at the house of Archibald Compton, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Stonyreeck, to meet at the house of Jacob Will, jr, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Stoystown, to meet at the house of John Lite, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Quemahoning, to meet at the house of David Shaffer, in Stoystown;

The Electors of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of James Philson, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Henry Fry, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Paint to meet at the School House erected on the land of Henry Berkey, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Jenner, to meet at the house of George Parker, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Jefferson, will elect at the house of Henry Baker, in said township; and Jacob Hershberger, James Morrison and Samuel Shallis, by an act of the General Assembly, are appointed and authorized to hold the election;

At which time and places the Qualified Electors aforesaid will elect by ballot,

One Person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Commissioner of the County of Somerset.

One Person for County Treasurer.

One Person for Auditor of said County,

One Person for Poor House Director, for three years,

and One Person for Poor House Director for one year.

The election to be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The inspectors and judges of the election, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock of the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"And it is further directed, that the Sheriff shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of exercising, at the same

time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provision of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspector, and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State 6 months provided, that the white freeman, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make an oath to the payment thereof; or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall deposit an oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason thereof having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, to examine such person on oath as to the qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into the district for the purpose of voting therein."

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district, in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer or shall in any manner improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to re-

train the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than 6 months nor more than 2 years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or bring otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; and be imprisoned for any term not less than three or more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence; and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

And the return judges of the respective districts are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on the Friday succeeding the second Tuesday in October, (being the 15th) then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Somerset, this 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and the 72d of the Independence of the United States.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON TOMB STONES, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.
BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2. 1847—1y

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.
THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, PARTICULARLY TO DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

No contagious diseases will be admitted.
J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

Gen. Taylor never surrender.

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,
one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pitsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the Woolen Manufacturing Business, and having received new

POWER LOOMS and **CARDING MACHINE** from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING and Purling to manufacturing Sattinets, Cloths, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, &c. &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner.

And at 20 per cent lower than usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skillful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ.
Pine Mills, April 27, 1847



Consumption of the Lungs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANACEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"There is no such thing as fail" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptoms—Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sign of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptoms of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio. To the Public.—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them what Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry has done for my daughter.—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skillful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficiency, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been despaired of, and was supposed a snare prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

JONATHAN COULSON,
Greenfield, Tp. Fairfield city, O March 15.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by SANFORD & PARK, Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
S. KURTZ, Somerset.
J. Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S. Philson, Berlin.
H. Little, Stoystown.
G. H. Kesser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846—1y