

THE LIP AND THE HEART.

BY JOHN Q. ADAMS.

One day, between the Lip and Heart A worldless strife arose, Which was expert in the art His purpose to disclose.

The Lip called forth his vassal Tongue, And made him vouch—a lie! The slave his servile anthem sung, And braved the listening sky.

The Heart to speak in vain essayed, Nor could his purpose reach— His will nor voice nor tongue obeyed, His silence was his speech.

Mark thou their difference, child of earth! While each performs his part; Not all the Lip can speak, is worth The silence of the Heart.

OFFICIAL.

FROM THE 'UNION' OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Landing of Paredes.

A New Orleans paper makes some complaint of the want of vigilance in our agents in Europe, and of the commanding officer at Vera Cruz, in relation to this time to divulge all the facts connected with this subject, but they would clear our agents abroad of any shadow of complaint. Col. Wilson, at Vera Cruz, has not been asleep upon his post. It is difficult to detect every spy who may land on the coast; but we have lately been informed by the New Orleans papers that very lately he has forbidden a suspicious character to land, and sent him off. As to the landing of Paredes, the following extracts of Col. Wilson's letter to the Secretary of War (the last which has been received from him) relieve him from any imputations of remissness, and lay the censure upon others:

Extract of a letter from Col. Wilson to the Secretary of War.

*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VERA CRUZ, AUGUST 15.

"I have the honor to report that on the 14th instant the British steamer Teviot, Captain May, arrived here from England and the Havana, having Gen. Paredes on board, under the assumed name of M. Martinez; who in consequence of the tardiness of the boarding officer, (Capt. Clark,) landed at between 6 and 7 A. M. incognito, from a four-oared boat, apparently prepared for the occasion. In his transit through the gate of the mole he was recognized by an inspector, who took no notice of him. Therefore, I immediately ordered the discharge of both him and Captain Clark—the former for having lost sight of the main object, notwithstanding my office is but a few yards from the mole.

"The General, having arrived at the house of a Mr. Jose G. Zamora, a native merchant, presented a letter of introduction from Paris, and requested that horses might be directly furnished for himself and servant—a request immediately complied with; and but ten minutes after his landing he passed through one of the gates of the city on his way to the interior, without myself or any of my officers being able to avoid it, from the circumstance of his arrival and presence here being unknown, and the letters from the United States Consul at the Havana, giving notice of his having left, not being delivered to me until after the General's departure, owing to their being in possession of a lady passenger on board."

FROM THE SAME PAPER, OF SAME DATE. MAJOR LALLY.

Some solicitude is felt about the fate of the detachment which this officer commands, on its route to Gen. Scott's camp. The "Patria," the Spanish paper of New Orleans, publishes a report that the train had been surrounded, and Major Lally compelled to surrender. We attach no great importance to the statements of a journal which is Mexican in spirit, and has recently circulated more than one extravagant misrepresentation upon the war. The train, however, is one of the smallest which has gone up; and we shall await its fate with some anxiety.

We have seen the last letter from Major Lally, written from the bridge twenty-four miles from Vera Cruz, near Paso Orejas, on the 11th of August. He states that they were attacked on the day before by the Mexicans, who were posted on a hill covering the road; and our troops carried it once, by charging up with volleys. They continued to fire upon our troops from the chapparel, attacking along the whole train; but they were repulsed, after a fight which lasted about an hour. He had two officers (Captains J. H. Calwell, of the volunteers, and Arthur C. Cummings, of the 11th) wounded severely, though hopes are entertained of their recovery. One man was mortally wounded, and eight others wounded, most of them severely. The Major had sent back to Col. Wilson, to request him to send up three ambulances, with an escort to take them back. He also requested reinforcements to be sent to him, which he hoped would overtake him at the national bridge.

The attack of the guerrillas was made on the front, the centre, and rear; but our troops were prepared at all points, our force in rear being nearly as large as in front, a guard in the centre of the wagons of two companies, and flankers all along the train. Our train of 70 wagons was kept compact. Great credit is given to Capt. Alvord, who, as usual, was distinguished for his courage and judgment, to Capt. Hutter, who commanded the right wing; and to Lieut. Ridgely, who was under his command. The artillery commanded by Lieut. H. B. Sears, 2d artillery, was well served, and did good execution.

BLANK DEEDS.

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

Citizens of Somerset. Pause! Reflect! Decide!!! Men may cry peace! peace! when there is no peace!!!

The war! is actually begun!! but Gen. Taylor never surrenders!! neither does the Rev. B. Hibbard's Vegetable Antibilious Family Pills; where they once charge upon bilious diseases, such as biliousness, remitting, intermitting, congestive, typhus and eruptive fevers, bilious cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, sick head-ache, &c. in short all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels; keep the liver stimulated into healthy action, the blood cleansed from all impurities, and you are certain to procure and maintain uninterrupted good health. The most potent purifier of the blood and corrector of the liver is "Hibbard's pills."

Females if you are unwell, procure and use Rev. B. Hibbard's vegetable pills, they reopen all obstructions, cleanse the system, purify the blood and give animation, health and beauty to all who use them, such as you cannot receive from the use of any other medicine.—Dose half a pill.

Dyspeptics don't despair, here is a certain cure. Dyspepsia of ten years standing, and after all other medicines had failed, has been cured by the use of Rev. B. Hibbard's pills; taken in quarter of pill doses, three times a day for three weeks.

Doctor J. Wildemuth, of Montgomery Co., Va., says he has used them in his practice for three years, and finds them the best medicine he has ever used; never being disappointed in any case he employed them in. We refer you to him personally.

These pills have such a reputation in Illinois, that they have given to them the name of "King Pills." Try them, you who are ill, and want a cheap, safe, certain and speedy remedy. Dose from half a pill to two pills. Circulars can be had of agents free of charge.

Price 12 1/2 and 50 cents per box. Sold by the following agents, viz: Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoytown, Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills, Walter Chalfant, Allegheny Summit, J. H. & E. Benford, Snyderville, Michael Sipe, Somerset tp. William M'Creery, Druggist, Somerset, Pa., General and supplying agent for this county. August 31, 1847 6m

THE Great Preventive Medicine!—Through Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have achieved triumph upon triumph, in the cure of obstinate cases of disease, even after they had been entirely given up, and after all other remedies had failed, yet their power of prevention may be justly esteemed their growing glory! "Stomachs," it is said, "purify the air," but storms do mischief also, and are so far an evil. Were it within human power to maintain the Electrical equilibrium between the earth and air, there would be no occasion for storms, for the air would always be pure.

So of the human body. If kept free from morbid humors, the action is regular and healthy. But if those humors are allowed to accumulate, a crisis, or, in other words, a storm, will arise, which is always more or less dangerous. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well calculated to prevent the storm, or to allay it when it comes. But prevention is better than cure, besides being cheaper and less troublesome.—The delay of a day in the commencement of sickness has often proved fatal, and always renders the case more difficult to manage.

Let the sickness be caused by changes of weather, high living, want of exercise, close confinement, functional derangement, or anything else, the effect upon the body is much the same—is equally dangerous, and is removable by the same means.

Have you a cold? Let it not ripen into Consumption. Are you Dyspeptic? Beware of the hypochondria. Two Pills taken every other night on an empty stomach, for a short time, will, in nine cases out of ten, cure the Dyspepsia, and thereby drive away the legion of "devils blue." For Headache, no medicine is superior to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Costiveness, that prolific mother of disease, is caused by a torpid state of the liver, which these Pills effectually cures. By striking at the root of disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills prevent all and cure all.—They can hardly ever be taken amiss, if used with common discretion; and we commend them to the use of those who have not yet tried them.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County. PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset, M. A. Ross, Petersburg, Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills, G. Parker & Co., Jennerville, Michael Sipe, Somerset township, Anglinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown, J. Shaffer Sr. & Co., Stoytown, W. Chalfant, Buckstown, Hay & Baer, Lavansville, J. C. Darrell, Smithfield. Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]

JOB PRINTING, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

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 Weller, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of Joseph Pringle, (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 Sallisbury, 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 Stonycreek, to meet at the house of Jacob Will, jr. in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Stoytown, to meet at the house of John Hite, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Quehanna, to meet at the house of David Snaffer, in Stoytown;

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;

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 he has paid such 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 interrupt or 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 res-

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 72st 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. E. SPEER, M. D. J. S. KUHN, M. D.

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoytown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg 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

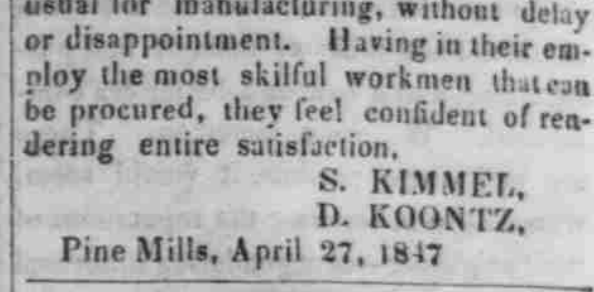
POWER LOOMS and CARDING MACHINE from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING and Felling 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 further 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 sure 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, Stoytown, G. H. Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846.—1y