

SOMERSET HERALD.

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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the established usages of the party in other counties, and especially in pursuance of a resolution unanimously adopted by the County meeting on Monday evening of last Court, the Antimasons and Whigs of Somerset County will meet in their several townships and boroughs on Saturday the 3d day of July 1847, to elect two persons from each district as delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on the following Monday (5th July) at 1 o'clock P. M. to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general Election in October next. It is suggested that the Antimasons and Whigs of the townships assemble at 2 o'clock P. M. those of the boroughs at 7 P. M. to elect delegates, and that they meet at the usual place of holding the election in their several districts.

SAM'L. W. PEARSON.

Chairman of County Committee. June 1st, 1847.

We are requested to state that Dr. J. R. WORSTER will deliver a free lecture in the Court house on this evening, to commence at early candle light, on the mental, moral and physical constitution of man, reviewed in reference to the doctrines of Phrenology.

The Herald will be continued to all present subscribers until otherwise ordered.

The leading Locofocoes are in great agony at the prospect of "Old Rough and Ready" becoming the Whig candidate for President; they rear and plunge, and kick and bite, like so many chafed steeds, which on account of their sore backs, can bear up against their loads no longer; but it will be all to no purpose with them. Their labor is lost; their lamentations are unheeded; their hopes are blasted; in a word, they are "headed," and all that remains for them is to "grin and bear."

"Old Zack's at Monterey, Bring on your James K. Polker!"

The Pittsburgh American notices the arrest in that city of a burglar, named Miller, and relates of him that recently, after having rifled the clothes and bureau drawers in a room in Allegheny, where the owner and his wife were sleeping at the time, he seized a bucket of water and "threw it, in wicked wantonness over the sleeping pair, rousing them with dreadful alarm at the deluge, as they at the moment supposed, from the Allegheny river," and then made good his retreat.

FIRE!—An outbuilding on the premises of Mr. Jacob Neff in our borough, was on Friday last partly destroyed by fire; and only for the exertions of our citizens, (including many ladies, both old and young,) the building would have been totally consumed.

Santa Anna is said to be anxious to get out of Mexico again. Will his old pass secure him safe egress, or will he apply to Mr. Polk for ANOTHER?

Santa Anna "never surrenders." Cause why:—he always RUNS AWAY!

OFFICE SEEKING.—During the last winter there were fifteen hundred young men in Washington, begging commissions in the new ten regiments. Most of them were disappointed, and quit the Capitol with curses in their mouths, and nothing in their pockets. Good enough for the glory-smitten fools!

SNOW IN MAY.—Passengers who arrived in Boston a few days ago, from Bangor, report that when they left the Penobscot, the ground was covered with new-fallen snow.

Gold from Europe.—The steamship Caledonia, at Boston, brought over £491,590, or nearly two and a half millions of Dollars, in Gold.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

If the Whigs make proper exertions, the next general election will give them an easy and decisive victory. Locofocoism by its meandering course—by being almost everything by turns, and nothing longer than it subserves its immediate purposes—has become so notoriously unpopular that it will be next to impossible again to rally its broken fragments. The only thing in which its members have ever been stable, is the holding on to the spoils of office; and in this respect Gov. Shunk is not a whit behind the foremost, he having managed to get more than his share in proportion to the amount of services rendered. He has never been fit for a leader, but his has been the post of an inferior. Never able to originate anything himself, but ever ready, for a consideration, to carry out the plans of others, he has rendered his party some service; but as an evidence of his having been amply remunerated for all he ever did for it, I need only refer to the fact that he has been a hanger on—a sort of "sap sucker"—at the Treasury for twenty five years or upwards. Neither his abilities—for he has none—nor his public services give him any claim upon the people; and whatever claims he may have had upon his own party for either clean or dirty work performed, have long since been cancelled by the spoils of office bestowed upon him. With such a man as a leader, added to the weight of odium that attaches to it besides, what can Locofocoism expect to accomplish at the ensuing election? Certainly little, if anything; and, as before remarked, if the Whigs do but exert themselves the victory will be theirs. They need only bring out their forces, in order to make that victory decisive and overwhelming; and that they will do so, is inferred from the fact that they are united as one man, and consequently will march to battle together in solid and unbroken column.

Why is it?

Mr. Row:—Why is it that the people of Somerset County have not made an effort to raise something for the starving Poor in Ireland and Scotland? While our garners have been filled to overflowing, and we have been receiving the bounty of the Beneficent Giver of all good, thousands upon thousands in those unhappy Countries are famishing and dying for the want of bread and meat. Can we hear of their distress and remain unmoved and indifferent? Have we no bowels of mercy and compassion? Have we forgotten the divine precept that they that give to the poor lend to the Lord, and that it is more blessed to give than to receive? I hope better things of our citizens, and though it is long delayed it is better to do a little now than to give nothing at all. I feel satisfied that there are hundreds of our citizens who would feel it a privilege to contribute something for this purpose, and all they want is for some persons to make a beginning. I would suggest that the beginning be made at Somerset. Let there be a public meeting called, a treasurer appointed, and let this meeting appoint committees in every township and borough in the county, and let these committees call on the people and receive what they are willing to contribute for this worthy purpose and forward to the treasurer, to be forwarded on to the relief of the distressed. If this plan or some other one be adopted I predict that something handsome will be realized. If but one single wagon load of produce would be sent from this county it might be a great blessing to many. What say you friends and fellow citizens?

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

THE WAILS OF THE UNION. Mr. NICHOLAS, a Loco Foco member of the St. Senate of Louisiana, and formerly a U. S. Senator from that State, introduced a series of resolutions recommending Gen. TAYLOR as a suitable candidate for the Presidency. The Union thus plaintively and characteristically refers this movement:—"With all the respects which we feel for Mr. Nicholas, we consider the proposition for a legislative nomination of Gen. Taylor as not in the best taste; as extra official, and not as an ex officio act of a Senator of Louisiana. It is suitable neither to the place nor to the time. The war is not concluded. The curtain has not dropped upon the military conduct of General Taylor. Other generals, too may arise to dispute the honor with him, and already we hear of General Scott being named by his friends in connection with the office. It is reasonable, too, in the midst of a foreign war, to seek the highest civic magistrate in the world in the midst of the camp—in the person of a triumphant general—and before the people have had time to cool down their enthusiasm, to examine the civil qualifications, or to ascertain his political opinions?"

When did the editor of the Union become a convert to the doctrine that "legislative nominations" for the Presidency are in bad taste? It is nothing new for legislative bodies at the South to thus give expression to their preferences. It has been done, over and over again, with no word of dissent, so far as our memory serves us, from the venerable editor of the Union. Nor would there be any objection to his movement now, were it not that Gen. TAYLOR is a Whig. Other plans had been arranged by the National Regency. Gen. T's name was not in the list of their candidates. His nomination, therefore, by the Louisiana legislature, might materially affect their programme of the campaign. Hence the Union's anxiety; and not because their is any impropriety, or any thing unusual, in the recommendation of a candidate for the Presidency by a Southern legislature. "This nomination should not be made," says the Union, "because the war is not yet concluded. The curtain has not dropped upon the military conduct of General Taylor. He has thus far been very successful, and reaped a great many laurels, in spite of the attempt of the administration to bring him into disgrace; but he may yet be whipped, or make some blunder, which will prove him to be neither a skillful general nor a brave man. Wait therefore, until the war is ended!" But the editor of the Union must be very ignorant of human nature, and know but very little of the generous impulses of the American people, if he supposes he can divert the current of popular enthusiasm from "Old Rough and Ready," and concentrate it upon some miserable mousing political grimalkin at Washington or elsewhere, by any such logic as this. "But," continues the crafty old scribe, "Scott may yet eclipse TAYLOR. Popular enthusiasm is easily excited; and generally follows with the greatest intensity the latest exploit. The victory of Cerro Gordo has been achieved since the battle of Buena Vista was fought; and Scott may be in the halls of the Montezumas before TAYLOR can find another opportunity to break a Mexican lance or the head of a Rancho. And even ALREADY, before the Capital is taken, SCOTT is named by his friends in connection with the office." What complacency is here! The Union, with its innumerable echoes, has been doing little beside laughing and sneering at Gen. Scott for the last twelve months. They have rung all the changes upon "the fire in the rear," and "the hasty plate of soup!" And yet the Union can now, for a reason less than skin deep, talk gravely about the popular enthusiasm which Scott's gallantry has aroused!

The object of this hypocrisy is apparent. The only hope of the wire-pullers at Washington is to excite a spirit of hostile rivalry between these two gallant men. But for the developments of public sentiment in favor of Gen. TAYLOR, Gen. Scott might have been, the second time, refused the command in Mexico.—When this request was first denied, the denial was based upon the apprehension that his success would render him a formidable rival to the loco foco aspirants for the Presidency. But when it was found that Taylor was likely to carry off the laurels which they were afraid Scott would pluck, the latter was sent to nullify the former's advancing popularity.—"There is no danger, however, that this trick will not work; as it certainly will not, unless the Union, after its persevering assault upon Gen. Scott, can convince the world, either that he is a much greater man than TAYLOR, or that the nomination of any military man for the Presidency would be unconstitutional, contrary to the usages of Virginia democracy, and in violation of the resolution of '48!"

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun who is good Polk authority, says the following are supposed to be the principal features to be embraced in the Mexican treaty for peace: 1st. Mexico is to pay off her old scores and the expense of the war. 2d. To guarantee the constitution of '24, and free trade. 3d. To cede the Californias to the U. States and the right of way through Northern Mexico to, their ports on the Pacific. 4th. To allow a railroad or canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to be free to all nations. 5th. To permit the peaceful residence of American citizens on her Territory and soil, and to regard as sacred the lives and property of all travellers from the United States. 6th. To renounce forever all claims to Texas, to the Rio Grande, and to return all the archives taken from San Antonio during the revolution, and all Papers relating to land claims and titles in that State. 7th. Free navigation of the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source. 8th. An alliance offensive and defensive, against the future interference of European powers on the American Continent.

Important Document. Amongst the papers found in the carriage of Santa Anna captured by Gen. Scott at Cerro Gordo was the original pass sent to him by James K. Polk, President of the United States. It is in the following words:—"The commander of our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico is hereby notified NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and suite to Mexico, should he desire to return thither. "May 15, 1846. JAMES K. POLK."

The great problem of ages, "Can woman keep a secret?" is now about to be solved. A lady has been made operator in the Springfield office of the Boston telegraph line. All the business of the line passes under her eye. DEATH OF A U. S. SENATOR.—The steamboat Eureka, from Columbus, arrived yesterday, reports the death at his residence in that city of the Hon. Jesse Speight, U. S. Senator from Mississippi. —Mobile Advertiser, May 10

The license for retailing spirituous liquors in Vicksburg, Mississippi, has recently been fixed at one thousand dollars.

DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK.

The Glasgow Herald of the 2d instant gives the particulars of a late shipwreck on the west coast of Scotland, attended with a fearful loss of life, as derived from three seamen, the only survivors out of two hundred and fifty persons on board, who arrived at Glasgow on the 1st instant.

"The vessel was the brig Ermouth, of Newcastle, of 320 tons, ISAAC BOOTH, master, bound from Londonderry to Quebec. Her crew consisted of eleven men, and she had on board as passengers about 240 emigrants, principally small farmers with their families. There were also a number of women and children going out to join their male relatives who had already settled in Canada; and in the cabin were three young ladies, two of them sisters, going to their homes at St. Johns, New Brunswick. Among the passengers were only about sixty men.

"A gale set in very soon after the brig lost sight of land, which was on Sunday afternoon, April 25, and continued to increase in violence until Wednesday morning, when she struck on the western coast of the island of Islay. After the first blow she was dashed broadside against the lofty rocks three times; at the fourth the mainmast went by the board, falling into a chasm of the rocks.

"In the meantime, at this time, were the captain, who had stationed himself there for a better look-out, and three seamen; the captains son, a lad of fifteen, was asleep below. When the mast fell into the chasm the three seamen, John Stevens, William Conlheart, and George Lightford, succeeded in scrambling along until they gained a footing on the crags, the darkness being total. The captain spoke to them, and was about to follow, when a mighty wave swept over the rock and in its recoil hurled the fragments of the mast and the captain back into the sea and drove the brig to a greater distance from the shore, thus cutting off the only chance of escape for those on board. The three seamen contrived to maintain their position on the crags, though the waves dashed over them, and after a time succeeded in finding a crevice, where they remained in tolerable safety until daylight, when they gained the summit of the cliff and soon obtained relief at a farm house.

"They heard the brig rapidly dashed and ground to pieces, and all on board must have perished. At the date of the latest advices from the island about twenty bodies had come ashore, principally females; one was a little boy. All were terribly mangled by being dashed against the rocks. Other bodies were seen floating in the surf, but no boat dare approach them."

Two individuals, Revall, and Brown, have been convicted, in the U. S. court at Baltimore, of counterfeiting the coin of the United States. They were sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

"Pa, what do they mean by raw soldiers?" "They mean those who have never stood fire." "What! do they put these raw soldiers to the fire, and roast 'em?"

A letter from Constantinople states that the Sultan has presented to Hon. Mr. Wellesley, £1000 to be appropriated for the relief of Ireland.

Bank Note List.

Table listing bank notes from various locations including Pittsburgh, PA., and Philadelphia, PA., with denominations and bank names.

Jayne's Alternative.

Brochecele or Goitre (Swelled neck). He has prescribed the life Preservative in upwards of sixty cases of Goitre, and it has never failed in a single instance to completely remove the disease. Not a solitary case of failure. All were cured. The success he has met with in curing Bronchecele and Cancerous Affections, has convinced him that these dangerous and horrible diseases may be removed with as much certainty as Fever and Ague. He does not wish to be understood as saying that they can be cured as soon as Fever and Ague, but with as much certainty; and further, that he has good reason for believing that this preparation will not only cure those diseases when formed, but that it destroys the virus or poisonous principle lurking in the system, from which that peculiar class of diseases, as well also as that of Scrofula emanate. Scrofula.—Kings Evil.—The Life Pre-

servative has been used in numerous cases of Scrofula, Kings Evil, and Scrofulous Swellings, with the most decided success.

Skin Diseases.—He has prescribed it in a great variety of Cutaneous Affections, and found it successful in curing Salt Rump, or Tetter, Biles, Blotches, Pimples, Morpiew and Jaundiced Skin, &c.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.—It has been used in numerous cases of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and with the happiest effect.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Some medicines, warranted to "destroy worms in children," are apt to destroy children too. This is not the case with Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It does not contain a single ingredient which can harm the most delicate infant, and yet it expels worms from the system with a facility and certainty perfectly astonishing. Nor is this its only sanative property, it is a fine Stomachic, and in remittent and intermittent fevers has been administered with most gratifying results. Obstinate cases of Piles have yielded to its influence, and its tonic qualities render it an excellent medicine in the convalescent stage of all diseases. It is exceedingly pleasant to the taste.

Dr. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—For the Preservation, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair, and which will positively bring new hair on the bald head, and prevent its falling out or turning grey.—This is an excellent article, and has, in hundreds of instances, produced a fine growth of hair on the heads of those who have been bald.

Read the following from the Boston Mail, May 3, 1844.

"JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—After giving the article a fair trial, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be—what it professes, the best article, without any exception, in use for the restoration and preservation of the human hair. We know of numerous instances where the hair has been restored to heads which have been bald for years; and we think we cannot do a greater favor than to recommend to all our readers who are losing their hair, to make trial of this Tonic immediately."

Prepared only at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Ira M. Allen.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1833. To my personal friends: I would say, that I am well acquainted with DAVID JAYNE, M. D., and know him to be a respectable Physician and Druggist, of this city—a gentleman in whom entire confidence may be placed. I have tested in my own case the beneficial effects of his Carnative Balsam, and have greater confidence in it than all other medicines of the kind.—His Expectorant is equally celebrated and efficacious.

IRA M. ALLEN. Agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society. Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa. Also by Edward Bevin, Storetown Pa.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Christian Schrack, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the dec'd, on Friday the 18th of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated. JACOB SCHRACK. GEO. SCHRACK. May 11, 1847. Adm'rs

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c. —ALSO— Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale very CHEAP at the Drug Store of WM. McCREERY, Somerset, Pa. May 4.

CUBA SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at McCREERY'S. May 4

ORANGES & LEMONS.

Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of WM. McCREERY. May 4

WATER CRACKERS.

1 Bbl. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of WM. McCREERY. May 4

CHEWING TOBACCO.

A VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco.—Also, Congress Plug— for sale at the Drug Store of WM. McCREERY. May 4

FOR CONSUMPTION.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at S. KURTZ'S. May 11

SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, Crackers, Confectionaries, and Notions, to be had at the Drug Store of [may 11] S. KURTZ.

FOR THE HAIR.

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of S. KURTZ. May 11

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash. May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

PILLS.

PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can confidently be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by may 11 S. KURTZ.

TRUSSES.

THOMPSON'S and Heintzelman's Trusses; Spring Lancets and Blades, Syringes, M'Alister's All-healing Ointment, for sale at may 11 S. KURTZ'S.

THE PLACE.

NEARLY opposite J. Neff's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of may 11 S. KURTZ.

Somerset County, Pa.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:



WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, and George Choppening and John McCarty, his Associates Judges of the same court, Samuel J. Lichty one of the heirs of Joseph Lichty, dec'd, presented his petition to the said Judges stating:

That the said Joseph Lichty lately died intestate, leaving issue twelve children living, and the issue of two children deceased, viz: Abraham, Peter, Jacob, Elizabeth intermarried with John Saylor, Anne intermarried with Henry Meyer, John, Daniel, Christian, Mary, intermarried with Peter Miller, Magdalena, Lydia, and your petitioner, being the twelve children, all over the age of twenty one years, and all residing in Somerset county, except Peter Miller and wife, who reside in Westmoreland county, Penna., and Maria intermarried with Joseph Forney, Franz intermarried with Jonas Peck, Jacob, Barbara intermarried with John Speicher, Jeremiah, Elizabeth intermarried with Peter Maust, Samuel, Anne intermarried with Aaron Boucher, Sarah and Susanna, the ten last being children of Barbara now deceased, who intermarried with Jacob Saylor, also deceased; all over the age of twenty-one years, except the two last named, viz: Sarah and Susanna under the Guardianship of Perry Walker, guardian appointed ad litem; and all living in Somerset County, except Jacob, who resides in Fayette county, Penna. And Barbara intermarried with Jacob Miller, Abraham, Lydia, intermarried with John Schrack, Jonathan, Emanuel and Eliza, now under the Guardianship of Peter Walker; the six last named being children of Catharine, now deceased, who intermarried with Christian Saylor; all over the age of twenty one years, except the last named, Eliza, and all residing in Somerset county, aforesaid, and seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in the following described plantation, or tract of land, situate in Somerset Township, Somerset County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Abraham Lichty, John Maestey Jr., Peter Lichty and Mathias Shallen, containing two hundred and forty two acres, more or less, of which about one hundred and sixty acres are cleared, with a heavy log house weatherboarded and painted, two stories high, a frame house painted, of one story, a large barn and other out buildings thereon erected—with the appurtenances; And therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We, therefore, command you, that taking with you, twelve free, honest and lawful men of your bailiwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmation, that you make partition thereof, to and among the children of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions, as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof as aforesaid, that then you value and appraise the same according to Law. And further, that you cause the inquest to enquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances, will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate. That due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation, be given to all the parties interested; and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next general Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May, 1847. W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE. THE persons in the foregoing writ of partition named will take notice that in pursuance of the same, I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Joseph Lichty, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on the 16th day of August next, on the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper. SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff. May 25, 1847.