

SOMERSET HERALD.

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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the established usage 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.

Turn Out!! Turn Out!!

The Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of Somerset Borough will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening, 3d July next, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to appoint two delegates to meet in County Convention on the 5th July, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be voted for at the October election.

Somerset Township.

The Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset township will meet at the Court House, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, 3d July, and elect delegates to the County Convention.

4TH OF JULY.

The Somerset Guards will celebrate the Anniversary of our National Independence on Monday the 5th day of July. A dinner will be served at 1 o'clock by Mr. Jacob Neff. Mr. J. F. Loy will deliver an Oration, and the Declaration of Independence will be read by Robert L. Stewart, Esq.

Letter from Charles A. Kimmel.

The following extracts of a letter from Charles A. Kimmel, now in the United States service, to a gentleman in Somerset, will be read with interest by Mr. Kimmel's numerous friends in this county.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, MAY 17, 1847.

I received yesterday your letter of the 18th of January last. What could have delayed it so long, I cannot imagine. I was very glad to hear from you; and I have very little of any importance to inform you of at this time. Since the battle of Buena Vista, we have been at our old camp near Monterey, part of our battery was at Camargo, guarding a train of wagons, of which I was one of the number.

story says, he has had the dumps ever since. The productions of the county are corn, which is one of their principal crops. Sugar cane, which they raise in large quantities. Wheat and barley they do not raise much. They also raise a great deal of fruit, such as oranges, citrons, lemons, and figs. The Mexicans are too lazy to work. If the country was populated by the Americans, it would be a great country—corn is already blossoming. They raise three crops in one year. The climate is not very good; the weather is so warm now that it burns a man's face if he is out in the sun. On our way to Victoria last January, the weather was pleasant; some days rather warm. There are birds here of nearly all descriptions. A great many kinds that I never seen before. I saw a flock of Parrots as numerous as you sometimes see flocks of Blackbirds, pass over head, in the north. When we were lying at Saltillo last February, waiting for our cork leg to come on, we had one cold spell that lasted a few days. One morning we could see that snow had fallen on the mountains, but it was similar to a frost, such as you have sometimes in Somerset. Saltillo is very high among the mountains; it is sixty miles from Monterey, and all up hill. We have heard that Santa Anna is on his way to San Luis, at which place he intends to make his last stand. If that is the case, General Taylor will have to go to San Luis, for we are the nearest to it. There is no doubt but that he can give Santa Anna the nearest licking there he ever had.

who started them was brought in jeopardy. Give but one of their revolutions a tragic turn—they have been costly farces heretofore—and the people would soon become sick of them. These remarks have been hastily thrown together, but they may possibly be as good as any speculations that can be offered. He who thinks that a lasting and beneficial peace can be made with Mexico, or believes that the American troops are soon to be withdrawn, is some one who has not been over the country. He starts in his belief from false premises, and judges a race of people by the ordinary rules which govern human nature, while it is notoriously a fact that they have long since thrown all ordinary rules of defiance. The Chinese, when they painted hideous faces upon their walls to frighten off the English invaders, were not a whit behind these people when they get up their tremendous proclamations, and flatter themselves into the belief that what they say in them is all true—that they really are a great people, and able to contend with those whom they profess to despise. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. The Cambria made her voyage in twelve and a half days. She brought about a hundred passengers, and amongst them Mr. Polk, our Charge d'Affaires at Naples. The quantity of specie sent over by her is only £30,000. The glorious weather, (says Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 14th,) to which we alluded in our last as prevailing in all parts of the three kingdoms, still continues. The sun's power increases daily, and every thing prognosticates an early and abundant harvest. The price of the public securities, under the genial influence of this gratifying state of things, is rising, the corn markets are falling, and money is to be had on more liberal terms. The corn trade was exceedingly active on the 19th ultimo. Prices were then rapidly advancing to what might be termed famine pitch. The splendid weather which has prevailed during the fortnight, so exceedingly favorable for the growing crops, has given great confidence as to an abundant and timely harvest; buyers therefore, act with great caution, and the business which is now being transacted is limited, and the prices are receding as fast as they advanced. The consequence therefore, is, that there has been a considerable reaction in prices, and the business done of a limited character, the fall from the highest point having been about 20s. per quarter; but the market is now more steady, and tending upwards again. Flour had declined to 40s. per barrel, but is now worth 42s. to 44s., the latter being the value of the best Western; our flour 37s. to 38s. per barrel; American wheat 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per 70 pounds. Indian corn meal is in far demand at 28s. per barrel for yellow, and 30s. for white. GENERAL AGRICULTURE REPORT FOR MAY. Taken as a whole, the weather experienced during the past month has been exceedingly fine and vegetative; hence the progress of the growing crops has been both rapid and gratifying. Its rapidly will be best inferred when we state that, in many of our forward districts wheat and barley are rapidly coming into ear; and the gratification is deduced from the fact that harvest work, under the present auspices, is likely to be commenced quite as early as the corresponding period in 1846; consequently, the wants of the consuming classes are likely to be met with home-grown produce somewhat earlier in the season than was anticipated a month or six weeks ago; the necessity of unusually large importations of foreign corn after the close of July will be rendered unnecessary; and, further, the prices of most articles are likely to assume a more moderate range than we had to note for some months past. These opinions are, of course, offered in the expectation that the forthcoming crops, not only of corn, but likewise of potatoes, will be good ones. Should a reserve state of things be experienced, of course, it would be out of the question to expect a low or even moderate range of value. With scarcely a single exception, the accounts which have reached us from all parts of England respecting the general appearance of the wheats, barleys, or other produce, are very flattering. As to the ravages committed by the wire-worm and other insects, we may state generally that they have been to a very trifling extent; and our correspondents, one and all, speak in the highest terms of the present aspect of the fields. Notwithstanding the severe losses which most of the potato-growers suffered last year, from the long-complained-of disease in that esculent, and the very high prices at which it has been selling in our various markets during the whole of the present year, we have every reason to believe that a fair average quantity of land is under potato culture this season, not only in England, but also in Ireland and Scotland. It would, of course, be premature on our part to offer any positive opinion as to the growth of this year; but the result of the inquiries we have caused to be made lead us to hope that the disease is presenting itself in a very mitigated form compared with that of the two preceding years.—Mark Lane Express.

THE CROPS IN FRANCE. The Presse announces that "the brilliant vegetation observable in the growing corn has exercised a favorable influence on the French markets. If this warm temperature be prolonged for a short time, we shall have an addition to our food in the articles of peas, beans, milk, butter, and cheese, and the laboring classes will be enabled to reduce their consumption of bread. It is not surprising, therefore, that the price of wheat is falling throughout France. In the neighborhood of Paris the price of wheat has declined 2f. per hectolitre; at Provins, 1f. 50c.; at Meaux and Melun, 75c.; at Etampes, 1f. 50c.; at Chartres, 85c. At Lille, in the department of the North, wheat fell 3 francs the hectolitre at last market, and a large quantity offered for sale could find no buyers. At Caen, Lisieux, Falaise, Mortagne, the decline has amounted to two francs the hectolitre. In Brittany the decline in the price of wheat is not so remarkable, but the markets are well supplied. At Nantes there exists a brisk demand for the towns on the Loire. In the central departments the markets are well supplied, and show a tendency to decline. At Orleans there has been a fall of 2f. 50c. the hectolitre. At Bordeaux and Toulouse the stock of corn on hand is not sufficient to supply the demand. At Marseilles inferior qualities of wheat are selling at a reduced price. In the southeastern departments of the Doubs and the Jura the supply is fully equal to the consumption, and prices are declining. The fine weather has exercised an equally salutary influence in Alsace. Wheat has fallen 4 francs the hectolitre at Strasbourg. Mulhouse is overstocked with wheat and flour from Naples. We may therefore fairly consider that the food crisis is drawing to a conclusion. THE CROPS IN GERMANY, &c. The prospects of large grain crops at the ensuing harvest in the south of Germany and on the shores of the Mediterranean appear exceedingly encouraging. Accounts from Gibraltar state that during the 17th, 18th, 20th, and 22d ultimo upwards of 800 or 900 vessels, which had been wind-bound for some time, had succeeded in passing the Gut. The majority were laden with grain, &c. After passing the straits they proceeded westward. It is believed that the majority were bound for Great Britain and Ireland. IRELAND. The Earl of Clarendon has been sworn in before the Lords, Justices, and Privy Council as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In Ireland death is still making terrible ravages in different parts, in the south more especially. The services of the clergy, Protestants as well as Catholic, are in hourly requisition to sustain the sinking people, and transmit their souls to heaven with all the comfort which religion imparts to expiring humanity. In some of the principal towns of the north of England typhus fever rages with increased virulence. In Liverpool, Leeds, and other places several of the Catholic clergy have fallen victims to their ministerial duties—caught the fever and died. The present hot weather, so favorable for ripening the earth's fruits, is unfortunately extending this dire disease; and, it is to be feared that, ere its destructive effects have disappeared, more valuable lives will be sacrificed. The mortality at Cork from famine and fever appears to be tremendous.—There were 277 free interments in the Mathew cemetery in one week; in one day 57. In the workhouse there were 90 deaths. DUBLIN, JUNE 1.—Harvest Prospects.—No former accounts have been received of any tendency to disease in the potato crop. On the contrary, all the agricultural reports are highly favorable as regards that esculent, as well as the grain and green crops of all descriptions. The weather is all that the farmer could desire. We have rapid vegetation under the influence of a fine genial temperature. New potatoes are beginning to appear in small parcels, and can be had at 2d. a pound in some places. RELIEF FOR IRELAND. In the House of Commons, on the 1st instant, the Earl of Lincoln offered the following motion: "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that she will take into her most gracious consideration the means by which colonization may be made subsidiary to other measures for the improvement of the social condition of Ireland; and by which, consistently with a full regard to the interests of the colonies themselves, the comfort and prosperity of those who emigrate may be effectually promoted." His lordship, in a very long and able speech, explained that his object was to obtain a commission to inquire—first, whether colonization could be applied so as to relieve those who remained in Ireland; secondly, whether it could be applied so as to relieve those who left Ireland; and, lastly, whether it could be so conducted as not to interfere with the interests of our colonies. Mr. Hawes, as under Secretary of the colonies, in replying to the motion, admitted most of the principles contained in his lordship's speech; but differed from him as to the expediency of appointing a commission to inquire into such a subject. He refused to move any amendment on the motion of Lord Lincoln; and suggested to the noble lord the propriety of withdrawing it. A long discussion then took place in which Sir R. Peel, Lord John Russell, Mr. Hume, Mr. M. O'Connell, Lord J. Manners, and Mr. Aglionby took part. In conclusion the address was agreed to; but Lord John Russell intimated that he should advise her Majesty not to issue a commission of inquiry, but to conduct the inquiry through agency of the Executive Government. He expressed his readiness to advise the Governors of the North American Colonies to consult their Executive Councils and their local Assemblies as to the plans of immigration to which they would lend their aid; and he added that he would lay the result of those consultations on the table, with the opinions of the Administration upon them early in the next session of Parliament.

SEGARS. CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, Crackers, Confectionaries, and Notions, to be had at the Drug Store of [may 11] S. KURTZ. NOTICE. All persons who are indebted to me either by Note, Due-bill, Judgment, Book account or otherwise, are hereby notified to make payment on or before the 20th day of July next; as I have determined to remove west soon thereafter; all who neglect this notice may expect their claims to be left with a proper officer for collection—hoping that you will make payment, therefore, and save costs. June 8-47 SIMON GEBHART. IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Dull, for the benefit of his creditors, in the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa: And now to wit, 3d May, 1847. The petition of Peter Dull was presented to the Court, setting forth that Jacob Knable, Jr., who had been appointed assignee of John Dull, and took upon himself the execution of the trust, has lately died without having made a final settlement and distribution to, and among the creditors of John Dull as by the aforesaid Deed of Trust was intended—therefore praying the Court to appoint some suitable person in his stead to take charge of the effects which were in the hands of Jacob Knable, Jr. and to execute the trust in pursuance of said deed of assignment, and according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided. Whereupon the Court affix Monday the 30th day of August next, for the hearing in the matter. A. J. OGLE, Pro'ly. June 22-1847. Worms in Children. Of all the diseases to which children are exposed, none are so fatal to them as worms. Unfortunately, children are seldom free from them, and as the untoward symptoms of almost every other complaint, they often produce alarming effects without being suspected. Worms are not only a cause of disease themselves, but by their irritation aggravate all other diseases, wandering from one part of the body to the other, winding themselves up into large balls, and obstructing the bowels and frequently the throat causing convulsions, and too often death. The desired remedy will be found in Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge—which will very soon destroy the worms and invigorate the powers of digestion, so as to prevent a return of them. Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood &c.—To Consumptives: Four-fifths of you are really suffering from neglected colds, or an obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes thro' which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter, or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. Jayne's Expectorant never fails to remove their obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy result. It is certain in its effects, and cannot fail to relieve. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Rev. J. S. Maginnis, Professor in Hamilton, (N. Y.) Literary and Theological Seminary says: "I would not be without Dr. Jayne's Medicines in my family for any consideration. I have found them successful in cases where all other means have failed." Mr. Nicholas Harris, corner of Front and Lombard streets, Philadelphia, was cured of COUGH, ASTHMA, and BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS; under which he labored for many years. Rev. Ira M. Allen, late of this, but now of New York city, says:—"I have used Jayne's Expectorant, and have more confidence in it than ALL OTHER MEDICINES OF THE KIND." Rev. Wm. Laws, Modestown, Va., says:—"I have used your Expectorant, and found it an excellent medicine for PULMONARY DISEASES." Mr. John Beckford, of Eastport Maine, says:—"Your Expectorant has just cured a man whom his physician had given up to die with CONSUMPTION; and also another, in the very lowest stages of BRONCHITIS." Messrs. Slosson and Williams, Booksellers, Oswego, N. Y., say:—"Your Expectorant gives UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION." Rev. John Ellis, of New York city, says that two bottles cured him of INFLUENZA, a hard Cough and apparent CONSUMPTION. Mr. Adrial Ely, of Watertown, N. Y., says:—"Many respectable people offer certificates in favor of your Expectorant. I believe that all your Medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public for the relief of the afflicted, and the CURE OF DISEASES." Daniel Henshaw, Esq., Editor of the Lynn (Mass.) Record, says:—"Jayne's Expectorant is a very valuable Syrup, which we have lately used with good effect in stopping a Cough and loosening and breaking up a COLD." Rev. Arthur B. Bradford, of Dartington, Pa., says that it cured his son of CROUP in a few minutes. The Bangor (Me.) Journal says:—"A trial of Jayne's Expectorant will satisfy all that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections." Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell. Somerset Pa. Also by Edward Bevin, Staytown Pa.