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#### [From the London Punch Dunch to the Woods and Forests.

LINCOLN spare that tree Touch not a single bough; Though in the way it be, Oh stand up for it now. Still let its shades expand Where, round the social pot, The HANSOM cabinan stand-Oh, LINCOLN, harm it not!

If every ancient tree, Because its green's gone brown, Scrubbed up, perforce, must be, What is there mayn't come down? Though barren all it looks, Both head and heart unsound; Oh think upon the Dukes, And leave it to the ground!

You ought to draw it mild, You ought, upon my word; For cutting down you're wild-Protection is the word. The Piccadilly tree, The burden on the land, Is old-so let it be, Though in the way it stand!

Thy sire, great Clumber's King, Thou'rt certain to offend-His son do such a thing!-The world draws to an end! Old laws, old Dukes, old Trees, Delay, decay, dry-rot-Let PEEL, do as he please, But Lincoln, harm them not!

#### AN ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Capt. K. one of our shrewdest steam boat captains, caught a "Jeremy Diddler" on board his boat, as he was making his passage from Boston to "down East" and pinned him up in good style, It seems the fellow laid a traverse to get clear of paying his fare, and insisted to the elerk that he had paid, but had lost his ticket. Whom did you pay? asked the clerk-Why he rather guessed that it was the captain. So K. was summoned to the conference. Oh ves, yes, says Capt. K., it appears to me I do recollect. -Let me see, you gave me a five dollar bill?-Yes, says Diddler, I did. And I gave you your change in half dollars, did'nt I! (The fare was only half a dollar-competition was high.) Yes, says Jeremy, that's it-recollect it perfectly .-Very well says Capt. K., I won't dispute your word for any thing-but, if you please, I should like to see the halves! The fellow was tripped when he least expected it. He could not produce the

LAZINESS .- One fiery day, a farmer went forth to his mowing, where he had hired half a dozen men to cut down the grass. He came upon them suddenly, and found them all lying down under an apple tree, "Well i" said the indignant farmer, "I'll give an extra half a dollar to the laziest fellow among ye!" All jumped to their feet, to claim the donation, but one man, who laid still. "Ah!" said the farmer, "that fellow has won the money. Here my lad, take your money." To which Indolence replied, "Won't you put it in my pocket?"

THREE THURSDAYS IN ONE WEEK .-Let a vessel sail east round the world. and arrive on Thursday, according to their reckoning. On the follwing day, let the crew land; they will find it Thursday on shore. On the next day, let them board a vessel which has just arrived from a cruise round the world, sailing in a westerly direction, they will again find it is Thursday on board that ship. Thus they will find three Thursdays in one week.

"Ma, what is a bustle?" honestly enquired a little boy of his mother. "A bustle, my dear, simply means a rumpus," calmly replied the lady.

Dandies to make a great show, Wear coats stuck out with pads & puffing, And this is surely apropos,

For what's a goose without the stuffing?

tryman whose face was not perfectly re- alone. Take care of your union; that is | wagous caulked tight. For this purpose | Ha membered, after saluting him most cordi- all you have to look to. The shadow of he had ordered all the oakum at Point ally, inquired his name. "Walsh," said your free institutions goes before you Isabel to be sent up to the camp the gentleman. "Walsh, Walsh," respon- every where! or rather, let me say, the Capt. Griffin heard nothing whatever ded Paddy, "are ye from Dublin?-I bright radiance of those institutions illu- of the report that Paredes was marching knew Two ould mains there of that name | minates your path in every direction. -WAS EITHER OF 'EM YER MOTHER?"

bominable rhyme.

"Hail beauteous maid of grace divine Why do you wear a bump behind! The audacious scamp, he ought to be choked to death with a lady's bustle.

"Peter," said the schoolmarm, "of what fruit is eider made!" "Don't know."

get when you robbed widow Coffin's or-

"I got a licking."

# The Progress of the Republic.

The following passages from Mr. CRITTENDEN's Speech on the Oregon question, in the Senate, are as full of meaning as they are cloquent in expres-

It is a little more than two centuries

since a feeble band, very few and very

feeble, landed on the bleak shores of an

unknown land. And what do we now behold? They have spread their empire across this broad continent from sea to sea; they have overcome the wilderness and filled it with cities; from a few hundreds of people, they have multiplied to twenty millions, and the child is born who will see that number swelled to one hundred millions. And all this is done by the mere work of Nature. No art has been called in to urge her onward progress; the country has grown up with people, and as rapidly as the one multisupplies and opens her rich resources. This is your inheritance. How proud ought it make us feel! Why so impatient to get to day, what by mere force of circumstances, by a destiny that cannot be controlled, will be yours to-morrow? on still faster? This is the only way by letin: which our onward course can be success- The steamer James L. Day, Capt. ble and irresistable. I smile inwardly at later than that by the Galveston, it rather provokes my pride. This re- ply of provisions for the army at the on this western continent accomplish in metabout midway between Point Isabel &

reading a memorial of the Count de Ver defeat on the 9th and 10th, and sought red and eighty-six volunteers. gennes addressed to the King of France. safety on the west bank of the Rio halves, and had to fork out his fare. Port. It accompanies a survey of the United Grande. gainst the people of the United States," tack of that town.

and the powerful nation of the Cherokees! Mary, the brig Lawrence, and the schr. Ri Here is Monsieur Guizot's "balance of Santa Anna, at the same time weighed Ha power." In that day the Cherokee In- anchor and sailed for the mouth of the French balance of power, to keep us crossing with his boats, and to aid in the back from being so daring as to look attack with his men. The expedition To even towards the Mississippi itself .- was under the command of Col. Wilson. Poor Count de Vergennes? The day is Gen. Taylor intended to cross the rivcoming when our posterity will look, er at or near his camp, to take possession Ca with the same feeling of wonder, at our of Matamoras, and the expedition was or- Ra present anxiety and greediness to get the dered for the double purpose of dislodg- Ta "whole of Oregon," just as if it would ing the Mexicans from their position at Ha not be our natural destiny; we cannot a- Barrita, and assisting Gen. Taylor in ocvoid it but by the grossest folly and wick- cupying Matamoras should he be oppos- Vi edness. Nothing else can disappoint our ed. hope or frustrate the designs of Nature | Gen. Taylor intended to cross the riv-A son of Emerald Isle, meeting a coun- and Providence in our behalf. Let things | er on a bridge formed of the boxes of his

under systems of despotic rule, are soli- been reinforced; the general opinion, how-An editor of an exchange wilfully per- citously volunteering to come under the ever, was that they had been. petrates the following outrageous and a- shelter of your laws and the security of There were none of the enemy beyour protection. Without wrong or in- tween the camp and Point Isabel; if any jury or violence, without a wound, you remained on this side of the river they may conquer more effectually than ever are above the camp.; did the Roman legions. This, this, and The Volunteers taken out by the Jas. not the sword, is your all-conquering L. Day were all landed in safety on the power. It is the burning example of 4th. A steamer, supposed to be the your liberty. This it is that carries hope New York, was seen standing in for the into the breasts of the hopeless, and Brazos as the Day came up. the most depressed that there is happiness | The Telegraph arrived there in about | Town of Jarul "Why, you stupid boy; what did you yet within their reach. You are your 36 hous after the Day. selves the great living practical illustration | Capt. Griffin left Point Isabel at 10 o'- Town of Dolores

that fruit green to-day which to-morrow THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS. City of Queretero

will fall ripe in your hands? I say not these things in any spirit of have my country usurp its neighbor's right. No, sir; no. It is a part of the elements of our conquering character, a part of the augury of our great career. selves, preserve your sacred Union, and all the rest is certain as the course of viz: Nature. For ourselves not merely, but Volunteers to be Enrolled, but Not for the common race of man, we hold the sceptre of an empire such as never before was seen upon the earth. Do not, by precipitancy and childish impatience, mar the fortune which nature and destiny hold out to you.

Three Days Later from the Army.

plies and spreads the other holds out her AN EXPEDITION STARTED TO ATTACK BARRITA-GENERAL TAYLOR PREPARING TO CROSS THE RIO GRANDE, AND AT-TACK AND OCCUPY MATAMO-

By last night's Sonthern mail, says the Cannot we afford to be a little wise, a Baltimore Clipper, we have extras from little patient? We are going ahead up- the New Orleans Bulletin, Picayone, and on a tide of prosperity, and a sea of glo- Delta, containing dates from Brazos St. ry, with unequalled celerity and the speed Jago, to the 18th inst., brought by the arof the wind. Can we not be satisfied? rival of the steamer James L. Day .-Why must we try artificial means to get We copy the following from the Bul-

fully impeded. We are the greatest Griffin, arrived this morning from Bra- VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR FROM DIFFER born of this continent. This continent zos St. Jago, which place she left on the is our's by a title indefeasible, irreversa- 16th inst. bringing intelligence two days

all petty European endeavors to check The news is important! Captain Grifus, by establishing what they denominate fin, informs us that General Taylor left a "balance of power." It provokes no Point Isabel on the morning of the 13th, feeling in my hreast; I know it is natural; with about two hundred men, and a suppublic is not seventy years old; as a na- camp. After proceeding a short distance tion it has not yet attained to the length however, he deemed it expedient to reof ae individual life-it has justly and cor- turn and increase his escort, and rectly spoken of as an "infant republic" take with him a large quantity of -yet we see it exciting the wonder and supplies. He did so, and took up his jsalousy and diplomatic plots and schemes | march again for the camp, on the morning | of the kingdoms of Europe. What can of the 14th, with from six or eight hunthey effect? What can Mons. Guizot's dred men, a park of artillery, and about fine-drawn policy of a "balance of power" two hundred and fifty wagons. He was stopping the march of this advancing peo- the camp, late on the evening of the 15th. ple? We are this day twenty millions of Up to that time he had not met the enepeople; we shall soon be on hundred my, nor was it anticipated that he would millions; where will he find his "balance" encounter opposition, as the general im- one hundred and fifty-three volunteers; to pression was that the enemy had retreat- be enrolled and subject to be called into I was much amused the other day by ed from our soil, immediately after the service, twenty four thousand four hund-

States, and the memorial treats of the While General Taylor was at Point true basis for the future policy of the Isabel he received intelligence that the French Government towards us. This Mexicans were gathering in large numwas written sixty years ago, just after the bers at Barrita, a Mexican town, immetreaty of our independence in 1783; and diately on the bank of the Rio Grande. the politic and wise Count there states to On being thus informed. he ordered the the king, his master; that there is a very two companies of Louisiana Volunteers, powerful and formidable tribe of Indians, under Captains Desha and Stockton, and called the Cherokees, who live in the a detachmant of the United States infangorges of the western mountains, and he try, numbering in all, regulars and volunrecommends the King to cultivate their teers, about one thousand men, composed friendship and alliance as a "hurrier a- entirely of Infantry, to proceed to the at-

-mark that-[much laughter]-"lest | These troops embarked on the mernthe people of the United States," says ing of the 15th, on the steamers Neva, the worthy count, "more ambitious than Leo and Cincinnati, and were landed at wise, should attempt to cross the Alle- the Brasos at I P. M., and immediately DISTANCE FROM SAN ANTONIO TO THE gheay Mountains, and look even as fur marched for the Rio Grande; the steamus the Mississppi itself." Renewed ers being ordered to ascend the river and merriment through the chamber and gal- transport their troops and amminition Ri across. Commodore Connor, with his Sa To check this overweening daring of whole squadron, consisting of the steam | Sa an ambitious people; he recommends an frigate Mississippi, the frigates Cumber- Sa alliance between the Crown of France land, Raritan, and Potomac, sloop St. Ro dians were to be the counterweight in the river, intending to assist the troops in

to Matamoras with 15;000 men, nor was The people of other countries, living there any certainty that the Mexicans had

of your own principles; you want no clock on the morning of the 16th, and got Do S. Miguel Grande more. Why, then, so impatient to pluck under way at I P. M. Hacienda Santa Rosa

Under the act of Congress authorizing aggrandizement, or with any desire to the President of the United States to ac- Hacienda Colorado cept the services of Volunteers, we learn from an official publication that letters Village of Tula have been addressed by the Secretary of City of Mexico that we shall be just to all; that we shall War to the Governors of the several violate no right; that we shall do no inju- States and Territories to cause the followry; that we shall respect the weak, but ing number of Volunteers to be enrolled & submit to no injustice. Take care of your held in readiness for muster into service,

CALLED INTO SERVICE UNTIL FURTHER

ORDERS.		
Maine777		
New Hampshire390		
Massachusetts777		
Rhode Island390		
Connecticut390		
Vermout390		
New York		
New Jersey777		
Delaware390		
Pennsylvania		
Maryland		
Virginia2,331		
North Carolina777		
South Carolina777		
Louisiana1,554		
Michigan777		
Florida390		
Iowa777		
Wisconsin777		
Alabama390		
21,486		

ENT STATES	FOR IMMEDIATE S	R IMMEDIATE SERVICE.	
	Horse	Foot.	
rkansas	789	388	
Mississippi		777	
Alabama	A SHEET HE	777	
Georgia	10 to 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	777	
Cennessee	789	1,554	
Kentucky	789	1,554	
Missouri	789	ALC: U	
Ninois		2,331	
ndiana		2,331	
Ohio		2,331	
Гехая	789	388	
	3945	13,208	
		3,945	

That is to say (exclusive of Volunteers called for by General TAYLOR) for immediate service, seventeen thousand

### From the N. O. Picayune of May 17. THE ROAD TO MEXICO.

including all the intermediate halting places. Just at this moment it possesses tions put to us as to the distances ed the best light troops in the world .an actual traveller, and the recruits who opportunity of the passage to Brasos on the alert, never to be surprised, and Santiago to study the road which they untiring in pursuit of the foe when plun-

FOLLOWING PLACES	STATE W
	Miles
o Grande, at the Presipo	15
n Juan de Nava	2
n Fernando	1
n Juan de Mata	1
osita	2
ver Sabinas	3
actenda of Alamas	2
Do Encines	2
Do Hermanes	1
Do Ajuntas	2
own of Monelava	THE PARTY
	35
astano	1
inche of Bajan	3
ank of San Felipe	3
acienda Anelo	2
Do Messia	2
llage Capellanillo	2
Itillo	1
	THE SECTION
	50.
acienda Agua Nueva	1
Do Incanacion	3
Do San Salvador	3
Do Salado	2
DO CHIMIO	- 4

Ranche las Ancinas Hacienda San Juan de Venangas Village of Cadral Town of Mataguala Hacienda Represadara Do Laguna Seca Village of Benado Hacienda Bocas Do Penasco

Hacienda Pila Hacienda Cubo

City San Luis Potosi

Town San Juan del Rio Hacienda Arroya Saco

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## The "Rancheros" of Mexico.

We copy from an Albany paper the following description of the Mexican Rancheros:

"It will have been observed, in several" statements that have from time to time been put forth relative to the material of the Mexican armies, and more particularly the one which the American troops have just encountered, that mention is made of a description of troops called Rancheros. This is an appellation derived from their occupation and mode of life, and is common to a similar class of men who subsist on the pampas of South America. Half Indian and half Spanish in their extracion; gannt, shrivelled, though muscular in their frames, & dark and swarthy visaged as they are, these men are the Arabs of the American continent. Living half of the time in the saddle, (for they are unrivaled horsemen,) with lasso in hand, they traverse those plains in search of the buffalo and wild horse, who roam there in countless herds. The killing of these animals, and the preparation and sale of their hides, is their sole means of livelihood, other than occasionally lending a helping hand to in our conclusions if this exhibition does some of the partizans in the civil wars not win "golden opinions" for the Amerithat are continually being waged around them, Their costume generally consists of a pair of tough hide leggins with sandals of the same material, bound together with leathern thongs, over which is a blanket with a hole in the centre, large enough to allow the head to be thrust out, and which falls not ungracefully over their shoulders, leaving ample room for the play of their arms. Add to this a broad straw sombrero, and the lasso hanging ready for use in his girdle, and you have the RANCHERO as he appears in the time of peace, or in the pursuit of his occupation. Join to this a long lance, with a sharp spear head, ornamented with a strip of red bunting, on a horse as savage and as unmanageable as himself, and his belt plentifully supplied with pistols & knives, and you have the RANCHERO as a member of a troop of banditti, or as a soldier in a body of cavalry.

"Cowardly as they generally are in the open field, yet in a conflict among the chaparrals of Mexico, or in an ambuscade, they are indeed a formidable ene-A friend has furnished us from his my. Their power of enduring fatigue is route book with the distance from San almost inexhaustible, and a seanty meal Antonio, Texas, to the city of Mexico, per diem of jerked beef and a plaintain suffices them during months.

"Such are the RANCHEROS, and, under interest, for we continually have ques- disciplined control, they would be renderfrom point to point in Txxas and Mexi- These are the men who comprise the co. They are given from the journal of great body of the Mexican cavalry, and they are to the armies of that nation what have not yet left here may improve the the Cossacks are to the Russians-ever der, no matter how trifling, is to be ob-

## THE MEXICAN WAR.

The following speculations, from one of the most enlightened of the Democratic journals which support the measures of the Administration, cannot fail to interest our readers at the present moment:-Nat. Intelligencer.

stration of strength which the United strive for a place in the debutable land. States have made on the Rio Grande should discourage the Mexican Govern- Kearney, at Fort Leavenworth, to whom ment in the further prosecution of the I sent an express to know something of war, and lead them to accept an envoy the Mormons, who are crossing the Misfrom our Government, the war will have souri river in great numbers at St. Jobeen brought to a speedy and fortunate seph's. He informs me that at least two termination. We earnestly hope that thousand have actually passed, and that this will be the result, both for the inter- others ore daily crossing. He represents est of the two nations concerned and for them as well provided with all needful the interest of humanity. On the other munitions of war, including a train of arhand, should the animosity of the Mexi- tillery." can population towards this country disincline their Government to an immediate accommodation, the close of the war may be adjourned to a very distant day. We 11th, communicates the following: incline to belief that the war will either be a very short or a very long one.

"The temper of the native Mexicans, crowded city. Emigrants to Oregon and a race consisting mostly of aborigines or California have been pouring in from all of mixed breeds with a large infusion of quarters to this point, which is made their original blood, is that of dogged endurance. general rendezvous. There are, this The nation has no commerce for us to spring, two distinct companies, one to harass or plunder; the productions of the Oregon and the other to California; herecountry suffice for their imperfect state of tofore they have made but one company civilization; they have no magazines of until they have crossed the mountains, provision for an invader to seize, and if but at present the number to each expedithey were deliberately to adopt the policy tion is sufficient to organize and protect of attempting to weary us out with that themselves from the Indians. sort of flying and desultory hostility "The number of emigrants is not vet which in their language are called by the known, nor can it be until they reach their term guerilla, we may have a war of long general encampment on Kansas river, aduration before us."

34 a call upon that State for Volunteers.

#### The National Fair.

This truly National Exhibition opened vesterday at nonn with the firing of a salate, and to the sound of national airs fram a band of music provided for the occasion. We made it our business, in the course of the morning, to walk round and through the elegantly fitted up building in which the Fair is held, and we felt an honest pride in beholding the rich display of industry, taste, and skill which is there

We shall not attempt, to-day, to go into detail, or to particularize any thing which we there beheld; the coup d'ail was perfect, and we have no doubt but the thorough examination into particulars which we purpose to give this exhibition from day to day, will more than establish our first impressions of it. Already the spacious building is filled with the richest productions of the loom, the workshop, and the laboratory; we scarce know one branch of manufacturing skill which is not already abundantly and triumphantly represented there, exciting the admiration of the crowd of visiters who thus early throng to this concentrated display of our country's inventive genius and productive

We propose, in future notices of this great American Exhibition, to take up the different branches of manufacture in succession, and shall endeavor to do the most impartial justice to all, and to every portion of each. We are happy in having an opportunity thus to pay our humble tribute of approbation to this important source of our country's true honor, glory, and prosperity; and we greatly err can manufacturing system from many who have hitherto turned the cold shoulder to all its claims.

In going into an examination, both of the quality and the prices of goods, we shall make it our business to inquire what were the prices which consumers had to pay for manufactured articles before the present protective system was established to estimate as well as we can what would be the prices which they would have to pay at the present time, if that system were abolished. This line of argument, carried out upon the foundation of the rich exhibition now in our city, can lead but to one result; and that result, we feel confident, will be a triumphant one in fa-

vor of the protective system. We are glad to find, from the influx of strangers in our city from every part of the Union, that this Fair, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice for tt, has obtained a wide-spread celebrity, and wa feel confident that a visit to it and an inspection of its congregated stores will yield a more than abundant compensation .- Nat. Intel. May 22.

# Oregon and California Expedi-

A correspondent of the Missouri Republican writes as follows, from the India an country, 20 miles west of Independence, under date of the 10th inst.,

"The company bound for Calafornia is composed of as much intelligence and respectability, certainly, as ever wended their way to a new country, and the integrals are representatives from almost every State in the Union.

"It is impossible to form any thing like an accurate idea of our number, but it is very large-far more than I had dared to hope; I can now count from my present humble seat, over one hundred wagons, and, estimating each wagon to contain five souls, we have at this encampment at least five hundred persons-all bound for Calafornia. The number, I think, cannot fall short of one thousand.

"The Oregon fever has abated, and I "If, as some seem to expect, the demon- think the number cannot be large that will

"I have just received a letter from Col.

Another correspondent of the same paper writing from Independence on the

"Our town for the last few weeks has presented a scene of business equal to a

bout one hundred miles west of this place, and where a census will be taken. A fi-The Governor of Maryland has issued ner looking body of emigrants than the present, I have never seen -manly and