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The Land of the Free.

BY WM. H. M'CALLA.

Oh! Land of the brave and the free, Thy joys from bright Heaven were given; The bonds of pure friendship and love, By the hand of the great God were riven. Thy Patriots! men of high souls, And minds full of wisdom and truth,

Were sent from above, thy first hopes to control, And guide the weak hand of thy youth.

Oh! Land of the Free! if a mortal on earth Pure joy can hope to secure, "I is a home in the land, where Liberty dwells, Alike for the rich and the poor. "T is where the bright stars and the stripes

Proudly float 'neath the blue summer's sky, While the eagle of liberty, unfettered and free, Forever shall circle on high. Then, Land of the Free, may prosperity last;

May no factions thy Union sever; But thy Glory and Fame, untarnished remain, Like Tarlor's great name shall, forever! And at home or abroad, may thy warriors' names Shine brightest of any, on land or at sea; Till thy name strikes a terror to each foeman's beart.

And Liberty's watchword, be "Land of the

Declaration of Independence.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776. The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the seperate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the sepa-

We hold these truths to be self-evident: -that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a

mitted to a candid world. He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the

history of repeated injuries and usurpa-

tions, all having in direct object the estab-

lishment of an absolute tyranny over these

states. To prove this, let facts be sub-

public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature-a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsion within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of

of justice, by refusing his assent to laws rot."

for establishing judiciary powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury: For transporting us beyond seas to be

tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute

rule into these colonies: For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our govern-

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases what-

He has abdicted government here, by leclaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercinaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely parallelled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind-enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political counexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and

our sacred honour. JOHN HANCOCK, President.

An Illustration by way of Definition. -"Pray what is nonsense?" asked a wight who talked little else. "Non- The cry now is, "Victory or Death!"

THE STREAM OF LIFE. Oh, silvery streamlet of the fields, That flowest full and free! For thee the rains of spring return, The summer dews for thee; And when thy latest blossoms die

In autum's chilly showers, The winter fountains gush for thee, Till May brings back the flowers. Oh, Stream of Life! the violet springs But once beside thy bed; But one brief summer on thy path,

The dews of Heaven are shed: Thy parent fountains shrink away, And close their crystal veins, And where thy glittering current flowed, The dust alone remains.

LETTER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We have reason, independently of it public importance, to suppose that the following Letter is from a source to be entitled to entire confidence;

ZETTE.

JALAPA, (Mexico,) MAY 19, 1847. To tell you of the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, or the battle of Cerro Gordo, would be repeating a thrice-told tale .-You, no doubt, have felt proud, as an American, of the increased glory to our arms by the brilliant results of that day, when less than 1,200 men carried a fortified and almost inaccessible height of 1,000 feet, defended by 3,000 men and six or eight pieces of cannon. The immediate actors on that memorable day who survived the bloody conflict were as much astonished to find themselves safely masters of the height as those of you in the United States were that we reached there at all. As you know the story, will spare you the garrulousnese of an old

You are aware that the army followed the dispersed and flying enemy until we reached this lovely spot, and were right glad to halt at the base, as it were, of the Orizaba, view its snow-capped peak, and partake of all the luxuries that are common and abundant in tropical cities .-Here, amidst hills and valleys teeming with every luxury in the form of fruits or vegetables produced either north or south, portion of the army have reposed for the last month, and another portion, without halting, passed on to Perote, where an officer in waiting politely handed over the keys of the well known castle and prison, with an invoice of munitions, bowed, and followed the footsteps of his twice-whipped Excellency, who had ta ken a less frequented road than the Grand National; which, by the by, is one of the most costly, endaring national highways that any country can boast of-bridges sixty and seventy years old are as firm and as strong as if finished but yesterday -a monument of Spanish grandeur that will be admired and talked of when Spain is blotted from the map of nations, and her name, as it were, forgetter.

In the full tide of victory, and the country in dismay at the terrible overthrow of all their hopes at Cerro Gordo, the army came to a dead halt for the want of the material of war !- men and means of transportation for our subsistence. Here 3,500 volunteers were sent back, as their term of service expired in little over a

Jalapa was to be garrisoned-Perote, Puebla, and Mexico taken with about eight or nine thousand men-one of these cities numbering more than one hundred thousand inhabitants! Trains had to go and return frequently ere the remnant of our noble little army could advance .-This was a work of time; a partial supply for this place and Perete, and to accompany the advancing forces, at last arrived. Ere this was accomplished the advance took up the line of march for Puebla, not over three thousand men. Here the Mexican Napoleon, with his re-collected troops, and by forcing into service those who had been paroled under a pledge of their officers not again to bear arms until exchanged, made a feint at a stand; and when four men had been killed left the city, retreating on Mexico, and our handful of men took possession of one of the most splendid and beautiful towns in the country, containing seventy

thousand inhabitants. future to my vision is gloomy in the exteers and the garrison left in the rear.

blood of America must run in torrents-

He has obstructed the administration nonsense to bolt a door with a boiled car- mately crippled, at a moment when we majority of those behind to follow so might bring to a close this war of his be- flour into the depots of this city.—Pillawant all our strength Thus it was last soon as they can do so with a certainty ginning .- Bufralo Com.

summer, and ever will be when a for- of ever reaching their place of destination, eign war is carried on depending in any but a large portion are so entirely destidegree upon short-term volunteers, whose tute that it is deemed unsafe for them to term is sure to expire just when they are undertake the journey this summer, and most needed. Gen. Scorr appealed to it is more than probable that succor will them to re-enter the service, but in vain. have to come from some other quarter A volunteer for a second term would be than their own industry, before they will looked upon as a wonder, and by his com- be able to remove from where they are at rades as a fool. A year in camp rubs off present. Many and in fact the greater ally, however in their anxiety to make all the extra patriotism that first got them portion, are making some preparations some show of opposition, the pensioned into the scrape. The fruits of our vic- toward raising a crop, but the yield, it is scribblers of the most unscrupulous Lofories are in a good degree lost by not be- thought, will searcely keep them alive cofoco Journals, indulge in a strain of ing able to push on; the people have re- until another spring. covered from their panie, and will not They have been much annoyed of late of that kind in the last "Union," and as give up their capital without making ano- by Indians, and most of their valuable the most effectual way to meet and offset ther effort, and the least reverse to our stock, such as cows, oxen, and horses, that kind of opposition is to fight them arms will bring upon us the whole na- have been stolen. Their encampment is with their own weapons, we have paretion, who, so long as victory declares in stretched along the banks of the Missouri dized the article, altering it in word very

For cutting off our trade with all parts CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ALEXANDRIA GA- here near two years, feel may possibly either gentleman feels disposed to pro- a half feet of water in the channel to long the war. I only mean to say that Weston. The steamer Martha was met confidential as it would be were their Company's men on board. Gen. Scott's views in regard to the po- in the channel. litical relations between the two countries and no one can listen to him without being deeply sensible that he has studied the subject as a statesman, and would have done honor to the President, the country, and himself, had he been entrusted with the negotiation. He has had an opportunity of conversing freely within the last month with the most influential Mexican Generals-a most favorable opportunity for a negotiator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our country was willing to do. I doubt not that, so far as he was entrusted with opportunity; but the important and vital document was wanting-he had no au-

thority or power to speak as an ambassa-May 23 .- Gen. Scott, with the second division of the army, left this morning for Puebla, where Gen. WORTH now is. On the arrival of Gen. S. the army will undoubtedly move on to Mexico, a distance of ninety-one miles.

The Minister, Mr. Trist, likewise goes on as far as Puebla. We have not yet heard of the results of the election for President. I hope to, before this letter closes. The people appear desirous that Herrera should come into power, but the military have generally their own way.

Col. Childs remains at this place as the commander of the troops and governor of the city and district, with about 1,500 men and 800 sick. As there are no fortifications at this place, a strong garrison has to be left. I think he has force enough to give a good account of himself and all the Mexicans that may come against him. His duties thus far have been very arduous in organizing the civil and military government of the city, and as he keeps both reins in his own hands he has enough to do. But I flatter invself, when he returns home, that he can run for a judgeship where they are elected by the people with a tolerable hope of success. As to providing ways and means, and raising a revenue by taxation, he turns his back upon no man. He thought he could not be far out of the way when he imposed a heavy tax on liquor. He soon had an anti-temperance memorial of several pages from venders and manufacturers of brandy. Having heard and read a great deal about temperance in the United States he was able to combat their argument, and if he did not convince them e raised the money.

I shall be able to give you now, from time to time, the earliest information from the army, as the expresses to Vera Cruz will be through this place.

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Thus things stand at present, and the From the St. Louis New Extra, June 1. treme. We are here cut off by the vomi- ning from Council Bluffs, to which point to from our base of operations; and after she had been to carry out 100 Mormons, a month the army in the field must de- and between 60 and 70 tons of their pend upon the country for subsistance, household furniture, farming utensils, &c., and that army destined to fight at another and a small amount of goods sent up by Cerro Gordo, with its numbers reduced a merchant of this city. From the offinearly one half by the return of volun- cers of the A. we learn that there are still at and in the vicinity of the Bluffs several Santa Anna, on retreating from Pueb- thousand Mormons, the larger proportion la, it is said, will take up a position at a in a most wretched condition, living in place called Rio Frio, where another bat- huts covered with turf and brush, and in the will undoubtedly be fought; and if holes dug in the sides of the river bank, successful, there is still another at a place scarcely affording the protection and conwithin two leagues of the city. This is venience of an Indian wigwam. They asking a great deal of six or seven thou- are represented to be in a most filthy and sand men. They can do it, but the blest nearly half started condition, for which their only relief is emigration.

our favor, prefer to remain quiet at home. for six or eight miles, entirely unprotected There is not the least prospect in the and unguarded; but notwithstanding, they world of peace. Mr. Trist is here, and, are constantly receiving reinforcements as I understand, with full powers to treat. from nearly every quarter of the United fear that there is not the best under- States and Great Britain. The persons standing in the world between him and carried up by the Archer were new prose-Gen. Scott. This is another of those lytes on their way to the "New Jerusasort of accidents that we, who have been lem," which is to be built up in Oregon.

The A. left the Bluffs on the 24th ult.; keep us here a year longer-not that the water was then falling, with three and the co-operation cannot be as cordial or as at Council Point with the American Fur

personal and official relations that of No rains in the vicinity of the Bluffs, friends. Gen. Scorr would have been a and a Mr. Richards, who came down most fortunate choice for the President, from the mountains and got on board the and from his position could have taken Archer at St. Joseph, reports no rise in advantage of points and circumstances the streams and tributaries, and no rain in that might occur, which being handed o- the country above. From Weston to ver to another person would lose their Jefferson city the officers of the A. revalue. I have had conversations with port four and a half feet of water, thence persons who have listened for hours to to the mouth between six and seven feet

DOUBLE DISTILLED TREA-CHERY.

Public attention has of late been considerably directed to the Philadelphia LEDGER, in consequence of the fact that the writer who holds an office in the Department of State, is understood to enjoy, in an eminent degree, the confidence of Mr. Secretary Buchanan, and has often foreshadowed the intentions of the Administration, or disclosed its views of pothe President's views, he improved the liey. In a late number of the Ledger the following forms part of this writer's regular correspondence :

"Victory round on every side and not drop of comfort. Peace is apparently as far off as ever. We shall, for want of power to treat with, be obliged to keep possession of a goodly portion of the conquered territory, and to fortify and hold all the strong places in our hands.

With the defeat of Santa Anna, my hope of peace is considerably diminished, for however strongly the opposition press may have railed against what it was pleased to call "the passport granted to that chief," CERTAIN IT IS THAT OUR BEST HOPES OF PEACE RESTED ON HIM, and that nothing but the impossibility of sustaining himself in Mexico, has thus far baffled his efforts to make the Congress agree to the proposition of our govern-

ment to send commissioners. "The tone of his warlike despatches was from the commencement forced upon him by the circumstances in which he was placed, and perfectly understood here by the President and his cabinet. Santa Anna's only hope of success consisted in first satisfying the national vanity of his countrymen, or availing himself of some lucky accident, to turn for a moment, the fortunes of war, and to improve that mo ment for concluding a peace. HE CAME VERY NEAR SUCH A CHANCE AT BUENA VISTA, but the battle of Cerro Gordo has put an end to his prospects, and with them, to our calculation of peace from

This statement of a trusted and confidential friend of the Administration, translated into plain English means, that President Polk, on principles that would render a man infamous if practised in ordinary life, and in violation of every rule of honorable warfare, admitted Santa Anna into Mexico in order that by an enormous treason he might betray that country, and thereby give this country a success it could not win by open honorable war. To further aid Santa Anna in his The steamer Archer arrived last eve- treason, Mr. Polk asked and obtained the use of three millions of dollars for the purpose of purchasing the venal and corrupt. Was there ever a plan conceived so reeking with baseness, so dishonoring to a great, just and powerful nation as we claim to be? But infamous as it is, the worst is not yet told. To secure the success of his conspiracy beyond hazard, the sacrifice of Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista was deliberately planned. The regulars and nearly and nearly all the artillery were detached from Gen. Taylor's command, and there only surrounded only by volunteers, the flower and best blood of upwards of 5000 bbls. per week, and A large number started for Oregon the west, he was doomed to destruction, We are dreadfully and most untortu- this spring, and it is the intention of the that Mr. Polk by this double treachery

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer. Gen. James Irvin and his Opponents.

The candidate of the Whig parly possesses a private and public character so pure and unobjectionable in every particular, that the Locofoco presses are at a loss what to say against him. Occasionbitter denunciation. We find an article little but materially in point and direction. We do this for the purpose of exhibiting 10 the friends of Mr. Shunk the force of their own language, applied to him with quite as much propriety, as applied in the original to Gen. Irvin.

PARODY OF AN ARTICLE IN THE LAST 'UNION." The Federalists.

The Federalists in Pennsylvania seem to be pretty much at a stand and scarcely know which way to turn. There are some serious differences in their own ranks, and their treasonable opposition to the Mexican war meets with very little favor from the people. The fact is the Federalists did make a mistake in nominating so weak a candidate as Shunk .-They have not been able to write a single paragraph out of any incident in his life, or identify him with any great political reform, or to describe anything remarkable that he said or did. Although a public man, his life is a blank, and we do not think the people will interrupt the void by placing so incompetent a man in the executive chair. It would be better to elect the original John Haney, or the astrologer Hague, or beau Hickman, because each of these eminent individuals

has made a figure in the world. The friends of one term are very much annoyed at such a dead weight being fastened on the party as a candidate for their suffrages, and many of them are already beginning to kick out of the traces. It is mortifying to have such a man thrust npon them, and discouraging because defeat is inevitable. Eldred would have rallied the strength of the party and been a more formidable opponent. There would have been some honor in beating him, but in discomfiting the present candidate we will only have to walk over the

The great body of the party who should probably have supported Shunk, begin to feel sensibly the hopalessness of their situation, and will not labor actively in behalt of an unworthy candidate, towards whom the cold shoulders of the leaders of the Federal party are turned .-Now is there anything that Shunk has done calculated to awaken the sympathies of the people. He is a RICH OFFICE-HOLDER of thirty-five years standing, and wholly imbued with anti-Democratic feelings and sentiments. The disaffection in his own party will not be supplied by an addition of the popular vote.

Thus weak in his own party, among his friends, what chance does he stand in running against OLD IRONSJDES, leading on the invincible Democracy of the Keystone State? His party is warmly attached to him, and the people of the State know that he is their friend, and he has shown himself to be the advocate of the true interests of the Commonwealth.

He has carried out the principles of our faith and complied with the wishes of his constituents, and in the contest which is now going on between this republic and Mexico, Gen. JAMES IRVIN has always been found on the right side, lending his energies in aid of the country .-He has with him his own party and the people of the State without respect to par-

Business of the Canal.

One of our numerous transporters informed us to-day that they had regularly shipped from 640 to 650 tons eastward per week since the canal opened. That their shipments last week were 694 tons, and that they had more in the depot at the end than at the beginning of the week. Freight for Flour \$2 00 per bbl. Bacen \$1 per 100 lbs., but higher freights are offered for lots out of turn.

The gorge of Flour at Buffalo, we learn is even greater, and that the whole season with a "fifty mile line of boats," would be insufficient to pass it through. Pittsburgh American.

BEAVER AND SANDY CANAL.

We learn from a gentleman on the route of this improvement, that there are now six boats running regularly from the mouth of Little Beaver to New Lisbon [26 miles.] That each boat makes three trips per week, the principal freight down being Flour, each boat carrying 300 bbls. making the landing on the Ohio a place of no inconsiderable business, where it is all re-shipped for this city. This gives serves to give us intelligence of one of the sources from whence flows that rush of