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#### New Series.]

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THE SAILOR'S PRAYER.

BY CHARLES SAYRE. I have lived on the ocean wave, I would die on the deep blue sea; Where the mermaids revels keep, Be a resting place for me. Oh! bury me not in the Earth, A prey to the grov'ling worm; While there's a grave in the ocean's depths,

From its dark embrace I turn. I have worn no bonds in life, In death let me be free, The grave is too narrow a bed-Oh! give me the fathomless sea. Far down in its quiet depths There are beautiful coral caves, And many a costly shell That the sunlit waters lave.

"I is there I would be laid When the voyage of life is past; On its bosom I've led a happy life, Be it my home at last. "A home on the ocean wave," For the sailor brave and free: His hammock for a winding sheet, His grave the depth's of the sea.

## Letter from Benj. P. Kooser.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter of Benjamin P. Kooser, formerly of this place, to his brother, Curtis Kooser. Mr. Kooser entered the U.S. service in the carly part of last summer and is a member of the regiment under the command of Colonel Stevenson.

"MONTEREY, UPPER CALIFORNIA, ? MARCH 1st, 1847.

"I have not heard from Somerset since you wrote to me to the ship Lexington, nine months ago, though we have dates up to November 27, 1846. The mail is brought via Panama and the Isthmus of Darien, and takes three months to reach us from New York. Since our arrival in Monterey we have been kept very busy doing SOLDIER duty, which is very light, and nothing more than one day stand guard, next day at liberty, third day do duty, such as carrying wood and water, about an hour's work, then a day on pass, and the following day on guard again, and so on. In this manner we live. Our camp is located about half a mile from the city of Montercy, in the open prairie, on a small hill, with a beautiful view commanding the harbor of Monterey. We lodge in tents, and I must say that the sweetest nap I have had for years have been in the 'tented field,' af er a hard say's march on a scoure. I have been through the country a good deal, and it only confirms my opinion that California is the most delightful country in the world. The fertility of the soil is such that it will undoubtedly be the first agricultural State in the Union; 40 bushels of wheat to the acre is the average crop, and 50 has been raised from an acre of ground ploughed with an ox team and a forked stick as a plough; and every thing else is produced in proportionate abundance. Grapes grow wild through the forests, raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries are now in blossom, and in quantity and quality must excel those in the States. The only timber that grows in this place is red pine, and live oak, (an ever green;) one of the chief peculiarities of the country is the abundance of its herbs, such as sage, rue, old-man and thyme, all of which grow green summer and winter.

"The game is most numerous in this country of any of the States. Elk, deer, stags, hare, geese, ducks, &c., are in abundance. Company F has killed 7 or 8 deer just around the camp. The climate is very mild, cows, horses, sheep and other stock, subsist summer and winter upon the grass of the prairies, and are killed in that condition and make fat and delicious meat. The only fault I find is the extreme heat by day and cold of the night; the difference is about 20 degrees. Wolves are very numerous, and David Hartzel was nearly taken by them while party present rushed in. Some went dion post the other night! We have fine times, and everything goes "merry as a marriage bell," though at a distance of over 3,000 miles from home and in the enemy's country.

"I don't think the war will be over these five years. If so, I may see hard tracs, and hard fighting, too. Younkin, Plese. Henry, Hartzel and Vanhorn are company in extacies. The raw-boned Trib.

all doing well. California is all peace.— man, who was so much opposed to tem-Gen. Kearney is here with his company perance tracts, pulled out a flask of whis-Gen. Kearney is here with his company of dragoons. We probably will remain here one or two years, and then go to the mouth of the Columbia river, in Oregon,"

#### First Piane in Northern Illinois.

During the summer following the termination of the Balck Hawk war-being among the first of the down east emigrants to the country then barely evacuated by the red men of the forest-Dr. A., of Baltimore, removed to what has since become a small town near the Illinois river, by the name of P-. The doctor's family was composed of three young ladies and his wife, all of whom were performers on the piano, and one of them the possessor of the instrument in ques-

As is usually the case in all newly settled places when a "new comer makes his appearance, the neighbors (that were to be) had collected together for the purpose of seeing the doctor's "plunder" unpacked, and making the acquaintance of its possessor.

Dr. A's "household" was stowed away in seven large wagons—being first packed into pine boxes, on which were painted, in large black letters, the contents, ad-

One wagon after another was unloaded without much sensation on the part of the little crowd of lookers-on, except an occasional exclamation similar to the following, from those who never had "seen the like before:"

"Glass! This side up with care!-Why I thought this ere feller was a docwith that box of winders?"

"This side up with care!" exclaimed one. "He's got his paragoric and ile-ofspike fixins in that, Won't he fizic them

agur fellows down on the river ?" In the last wagon there was but one Piano Forte-Keep dry and handle carefully." It required the assistance of all the bystanders to unload this box, and the curiosity excited in the crowd upon reading the foregoing words, and hearing the musical sounds emitted as it struck the ground, can only be gathered by giving a ew of the expressions that dropped from

the spectators. "Pine fort!" said a tall, yellow-haired, fever-and-ague looking youth; "wonder if he's afeerd of the Injuns ? He cant scare

them with a pine fort," "K-ee-p d-r-y" was spelled by a large, raw-boned man, who was evidently a liberal patron of "old bald face," and who broke off at the letter "y" with "D-m your temperance karacturs-you needn't come round here with tracts!"

He was interrupted at this point by stout built personage, who cried out: "He's got his skeletons in thar, and

he's afeerd to gin them licker, for they'll break out ef he does! Poor fellers!they must suffer powerfully."

"HANDLE CARBFULLY," said a man in a red hunting shirt, and the size of whose "fist" as he doubled it up was twice that of an ordinary man. "Thar's some live crittar in thar. Don't you hear him groan ?" This was said as the box struck the ground and the concussion caused a vibration of the strings.

No sooner had all hands let go of the box, than Dr A. was beseiged by his neighbors, all whom were determined to know what were its contents, and what were the meaning of the words "Piano forte."-On his telling them that it was a musical instrument, some "reckoned that it would take a tarnal sight of wind to blow it;" others that "it would take a lot of men to make it go !" &c. The doctor explained You have not yet learned to thank Heaven its operations as well as he could, but still his description was anything but sat- for the glorious woods which so readily isfactory, and he could only get rid of his cover it, and the blessed crystal water quisitive neighbors by promising a sight | which gush from its flinty bosom! If at an early day.

Three days-days that seemed like weeks to the persons above mentionedelapsed before the premises of Dr. A. were arranged for the reception of visi- and a young family forbids the hope of tors; and various and curious were the surmises among the settlers during this the West at once, get hold by pre-emptime. Dr. A. and his "plunder" were tion right of eighty or one hundred and doubters increased somewhat during the the only topies of conversation for miles

The doctor's house had but one lower room, but this was one of double the ordinary size, and the carpets were all too small to cover the entire floor; hence a strip of floor appeared at each side of the room. Opposite to and facing the door was placed the "Pine fort." All was rea- the Court and Lawyers at Carlisle were dy for the admission of visitors, and Miss entirely ignorant of the law against kid-E. was to act as the first performer. The napping, passed by the last Legislature, doctor had but to open the door, and half at the time the riot between the slaveholda score of men were ready to enter .- ers and the colored people took place in Miss E. took her seat, and at the first that town. Professor M'Clintock, of sounding of the instrument, the whole Dickinson College, informed those enrectly up to the "crittur," as it had been called on account of its having four legs some, more shy, remained close to the door, where, if necessary, they could more easily make their escape; while others, who had never seen a carpet, were observed walking round on the strip of bare floor, lest by treading on the "handsome kaliker," they might spoil it!

The first tune seemed to put the whole

key and insisted that the "gal," as he called Miss E., should drink. Another of the company laid down a dime, and wanted "that's worth" more of the "Forty pains," as the name of the instrument had come to him after travelling through some

five or six pronunciations. Another, with broad grin on his face, declaring that he "would give his claim and all the truck on it, if his darter could have such a cupboard !" The "pine fort" man suggested that if that sort of music had been in the Black Hawk War, "that would have skeered the Injuns, like all holler!" It is needless to say that it was late at

night before Miss E. and the other ladies the house could satisfy their delighted hearers that they were all "tired out."-The whole country for twenty miles around rung with the praise of Dr. A's "consarn" and the "musikal kubbard!" The doctor immediately had any quantity of patients-all of whom, however, ould come in person for advice, or for a few "agur pills," but none of whom would leave without hearing the "forty

With an easy way and a good natured disposition, Dr. A. soon formed an extensive acquaintance, obtained a good prac- as we learn by the Telegraph, appointed tice, and became a popular man. He Commissioners to treat with the United was elevated to some of the most respon- States Commissioner concerning the sible offices in the gift of the peopleone of which he held at the time of his death. So much for the charms of a Pi- to anticipate a failure of a negotiation thus

ROUTE ROUND THE LAKES .- The St. Louis steamer left Buffalo on the 29th tor. What on yearth is he going to do ultimo for a tour around the Lakes, taking the Chicago Convention on the way .-Mr. WEED, of the Albany evening Journal ted States, to such an extent as to appoint was of the party that took passage in her. Commissioners to treat under it, seems He has written a series of most interesting letters, descriptive of the places visited arge box, and on it were printed to words and narrative of the events that took place during the cruise. He thus describes the route taken and distance accomplished:

> ers, and looked into lake Superior. The distance from Buffalo to Chicago is 1,054 miles. From the Saut to Buffalo the distance is over 700 miles. We have journeyed, therefore, more than 2,500 miles upon lakes and rivers whose waters are whitened with the canvass and blackened with the smoke of vessels and steamers greater in number and exceeding in value the vessels and commerce of any of the our Government refuses to recognise this great interest as a part of the commerce of the Republic!"

# GOOD ADVICE.

The Editor of the New York Tribune who has rambled extensively through the far Western States, closes one of his interesting letters with advice which every farmer, who has only his hands to rely on, should lose no time in taking :

"O ye who dwell in the gorges and on the slopes of granite hill! who are often inclined to murmur at the hardship of your lot in being compelled to do a for tnight's hard labor in wrestling twenty bushels of corn from the acre of niggard and stony soil, while in fertile Illinois less labor produces a hundred bushels !as you ought for that hard granite soilyou own a farm there, keep it, and, by cheerful labor, guided by productive sciences render it each year more fruitful than the last; but if you have no land, earning any at the East, strike boldly for pired with regard to the peace rumors sixty acres, as well located for health or past twenty-four hours. It seems strange timber as you can find, and resolve, in that one man only should have received spite of all obstacles, to make it the foun- the news, if it had been correct, and that dation of a competence for yourself and several letters of later date, from well-inan outfit for your children."

# IGNORANCE OF THE LAW.

The Delaware Republican states that gaged in the riot of the existence of the law, and this caused the whites to stay their hands. For this information an effort is now making to have him indicted, and we shall soon see whether slavery is paramount to law in this Commonwealth. The law alluded to, effectually protects WHAT ARE THEY! BY "VIDDEIGH."

What is time? A restless sea, Whose surges cover all they fear-Whose kindly mood and winsome glee Are but the prelude of despair!

And what is life ! That ocean's storm, The lightning's flash amid the gloom, Where horror in its wildest form

Points pale and ghastly to the tomb! What, then, is Death? The placid calm That follows when the storm is o'er, Where gentle breezes seem like balm And sorrows vex the soul no more.

# FROM MEXICO.

### Important News.

The Telegraph transmitted intelligence to this city yesterday morning, in advance of the mail, which authorized us to issue in an extra, the following paragraph:

"THE NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. -Most heartily do we congratulate our readers that the Mexican authorities have terms of a pacification between the two countries. We will not allow ourselves acceded to, the success of which is so greatly desired by the body of well-disposed citizens of this country, and cannot be less desired, we should think, by that portion of the people of Mexico who have any thing at stake in the contest. The acceptance of the overture from the Uniindeed to us to be such an indication of the disposition of the Government as can hardly fail to end in a Peace, or at least in a suspension of arms for the purpose of discussing the terms of a permanent treaty

The arrival of the mail, however, in "We are now approaching Buffalo, af- the evening, deprived the intelligence of ter an absence of sixteen days, having the morning in a great measure of its positraversed Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, tive character, and reduced it to the re-Michigan, and St. Mary's; run through ports which we compile below from the the Detroit, St. Clair, and St. Mary's riv- New Orleans papers. Though weakened by these extracts, we still cling to the hope that the rumors are founded on truth miles. From Chicago to the Sant, via and that they will be soon followed by Green Bay, the distance is about 800 authentic confirmation of the prospect of an early peace.

> Correspondence of the N. O. Times. VERA CRUZ, (MEXICO.) JULY 12, 1847.

We had an arrival from Puebla during the night, with dates from that city to the 4th instant, and bringing very important intelligence. A letter of the 2d instant, nations of Northern Europe. And yet from one of the first merchants of the place, assures his partner here that three Commissioners have been appointed by the Mexican authorities to proceed to San Martin Tesmelucan and treat with Mr. Trist. These commissioners are TORNEL, GOROSTIZA, and BARANDA, three men who would sell, as I heard a gentleman remark to-day, not only their country but their fathers and mothers for a consideration in cash. We have, therefore, strong hopes that regular negotiations will immediately follow the preliminary arrangements which they are to make, 13th our correspondent writes that two New Orleans arrived at Tampico on the and that peace will again dawn upon this unhappy country before the new year

Per contra, (not to allow our wishes to mislead our judgment too far, allow me to say that this very intelligence, ex-cellent and direct though it be, wants that the terms offered by the President. This confirmation which I always require was but a rumor, in which we place little news to have before it receives my endorsement. Two other merchants of this city have letters up to the 4th, two days later, in which nothing is said of this matter. The report, however, has universal credit here, and is supported by every consideration of probability. God grant

its truth! July 13 .- Nothing further has transaffoat yesterday, but I find the list of formed persons, are silent on the subject. poniard, and left him for dead. After fell mortally wounded, and was left dying ving this morning, but does not fairly ter to our agents in Vera Cruz, torn into "Col. DeRussy had several balls start until to-morrow. The escort counts fragments, near him. He gathered up through his coat ; Capt. Wise had his three thousand two hundred men, but the most of the pieces, and took them safe to train is less valuable than several others, Vera Cruz. Our correspondent writes and officers fought bravely. The Mexithat have gone up.

deal of fever in Commodore Perry's the following items : squadron, and that one of its victims is the gallant Lieutenant James L. PARKER, ebla on the 8th, all well. The American one of the heroes of the Creole exploit army would march on to the city of Mexi- 9th infantry, was lassoed by a small party under the walls of San Juan de Uloa.

GATES at Tampico.

Captain Auro informs us that three placed no faith in the prospect : he con- The chaparret has been searched for the slave-it gives him liberty the mo- days ago a detachment of two bundred sidered that Santa Anna's sole object was miles around, but his body could not be ment he sets foot upon the free soil of men were sent out some miles in the in- to gain time, a principle of general policy found. Pennsylvania, if he resists the action of terior by Col. GATES to bring in a party with the Mexicans, especially with the his oppressor, the slave-catcher.-Lanc. of released prisoners. The detachment great man.

reached the neighborhood of Panuco, The few men (some fifteen or twenty) and the remainder completely surrounded when they left the field.

The New Orlewas was at once dispatched for this place, with a requisition on Gov. Wilson for reinforcements. Our garrison is too small to permit the Government to send any part of it away, but he has written to Gen. PIERCE, who has not yet left the camp, to learn if he will fill he Colonel's requisition. A reply has not yet (5 P. M) been received. Captain ness for any emergency." Farragut, of the sloop of war Decatur, which ship now lies off the town, offers to send his marines, twenty-one in all, and I presume his offer will be accepted.

We learn from other sources that Col. Wilson could not furnish any reinforcement, but that the marines were sent.

The Vera Cruz Sun of the 13th inst., though not quite so late as two of the above letters, presents some of the rumors to which they refer in a more favorable | 150 baggage wagons. The New Orleans aspect, as follows :

"A private express arrived here night before last from Puebla, bringing very interesting intelligence from that place, from Mexico, and from Generals Cadwalader and Pillow's trains. The express left Puebla on the 3d instant, and brought pany of infantry, amounting in all to 115 private letters dated the same day.

"News had been received the day previous from Mexico that Commissioners had been appointed by the Mexican Government to confer with Mr. Trist at San Martin Tesmelucan, eight leagues from Puebla, and it was supposed they would meet him on the 4th of July.

"The express-rider met with Generals Cadwalader and Pillow and their respective commands at Perote. They had been attacked at Ta Hoya and had completely routed the enemy, having sustained jutla, when they were surrounded by but little loss. No property was lost, and 1,200 or 1,400 men, under Gen. Garay. both trains had arrived in Perote; which place, a correspondent says, they were to leave on the 9th instant.

"We have seen a letter dated Mexico, July 2d. The writer says that he does not doubt that a treaty of peace would be concluded at once by the Commissioners. He also says that the peace party has become so considerable in the capital that he thinks that Santa Anna (who is always on the side of the strongest) will soon pronounce himself in favor of peace.

"A letter from Puebla, which was written several days before the express left that place, states that there had been some sickness among our troops. We do not ment. Gen. Pierce had marched out, as give our readers the whole contents of above stated, and encamped about ten his letter, because it is full of rumors which had not been realized at the latest guard came in and reported a heavy force

ity of Mexico, but the means of the Government were so limited that we do not doubt that it will be more than a day's castle and the city. Gen. Pierce reinwork for General Scott to demolish all the forced his command with 700 men, ma-Mexicans have done in three months, in case they should show resistance,"

The Picayone contains some additional information, besides an expression of its opinion on the above news, as fol-

satisfactory than we could wish. On the marched out to meet the enemy. The expresses had arrived from Puebla. The morning of the 18th. A detachment news had not fully transpired, but the which had gone up the river had returned report had got into circulation that the and reported as follows, as near as we Mexican Government had sent three comnomers to Sin Martin Tesmelucan to

from Vera Cruz that an express from when, after receiving six or eight rounds Gen. Scott, (a Mexican.) while on his of grape, which cut a lane through their way from Puebla to Vera Cruz, was mur- line, they gave way and fed to the chapter dered near Jalapa. The guerrillas report rel. The Americans continued fighting that he fought desperately, and before he their way back along the road towards fell killed two of their number. Our own the river at intervals until the morning of express-rider arrived in Vera Cruz on the 16th, when they were relieved by a morning of the 16th instant, without his reinforcement of 150 men. They reletters and severely wounded. He came turned to Tampico at a late hour on the by the route of Orizaba, and when six 16th, with a loss of twenty men killed, leagues from that place he was attacked ten wounded and two missing. Among by five guerrilleros, and captured. They the number was Capt. Boyd, who fell in took from him his letters, and inflicted the first charge, with three balls through seven severe wounds upon him with a his body; also his First Lieutenant, who . Gen. Pierce's train commenced mo- they had left him he found a business let- on the field. that, after putting the pieces together as can loss is reported by a lieutenant to be I am sorry to hear that there is a good well as he could, he could only make out 150 killed and 120 wounded. The Ameri-

"Gen. Pillow's division arrived at Pu- pack mules, co to a certainty if peace were not soon of guerrilleros on the 10th instant, when July 16 .- I have been much disap- made. [We never supposed there was retiring from the cemetery, within four pointed by the return of the steamer New lany doubt about this. The postscript, hundred yards of the walls of the city of Orleans with a sorry tale from Colonel dated the 11th instant, says that peace Vera Cruz. They were pursued by the was the order of the day. The writer Americans, who could not overtake them.

proceeded without molestation until it "Our correspondent writes that a large the aftarnoon of the 16th instant."

part of the command of Gen. Pierce left where it was attacked by a large number on the 15th. The General was expected of Mexicans, and suffered a heavy loss, to get off on the evening of the 16th .-Our letters say nothing about the force who came in reported twenty-five killed collected at the National Bridge to oppose our advance. Gen. Pierce had been ill, but had recovered from his attack.

> "The Governor of Vera Cruz had received such information as led him to suppose an attack would be made upon the city as soon as Gen. Pierce left, and precautions had been taken to defend the place. General orders were issued for every citizen to enrol himself under Captain Tibbitts, and hold himself in readi-

In conclusion, we give the subjoined account of a skirmish between a small body of our troops and the Mexicans, on or near the Panuco river, as furnished by Capt. Augo, of the steamer New Orleans which brought over the toregoing intelligence. He left Vera Cruz on the 17th instant, and Tampico on the 18th:

"Capt. Auld reports that Gen. Pierce left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 14th instant with 2,500 men, and a train of arrived at Tampico on the morning of the 15th instant, and the Captain was informed by Col. Gates that Col. DeRussy, with a detachment of Louisiana volunteers, a part of Capt. Wise's company of artillery, and Capt. Boyd, with one comor 120 men and officers, left by the way of the river on the 8th instant for the pur-

pose of relieving the American prisoners, and landed 60 miles up the river, from the steamer Undine and Mary Summers. without seeing an enemy, and the boats returned to Tampico at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 15th instant. "An express arrived at Tampico from

Col. DeRussy, stating that they had been permitted to move on uninterruptedly until they got into a narrow pass near Hue-Col. DeRussy's command had suffered considerable loss, but, with the assistance of Capt. Wise's artillery, they had cut their way to the river, and there waited for reinforcements.

"Col. Gates dispatched the New Orleans back to Vera Cruz with a requisition on Col. Wilson for four companies of infantry. He had also sent the steamboats Undine and Mary Summers up the river with 150 men to Col. DeRussy's

"The New Orleans arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M ... and found the city in a state of excitemiles from the city, when the advance of Mexicans at the National Bridge, who "The Mexicans were still fortifying the were marching towards the city. Every thing was got ready for action. The shipping was removed from between the king in all 3,200. In consequence of this difficulty the requisition from Col. Gates on Col. Wilson could not be complied with. The New Orleans took on board twenty-five marines from the United States sloop Saratoga, on the morning of the 17th instant, and sailed for Tampico. "From Vera Cruz our news is less previous to which Gen. Pierce had can ascertain:

"The troops under Col. DeRussy had marched within seven miles of Huejutla on the morning of the 12th, when the Mexicans commenced a heavy fire on them from all directions. Capt. Wise "Our correspondent writes on the 16th | got his piece of artillery to bear on them,

cans also lost 12 or 15 horses and 60

Lieut. Whipple, acting adjutant of the

"Capt. William Duff, of the 3d dragoons, died of vomito at Vera Cruz, on