

ANTHEM OF THE FREE

My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing:
Land where my fathers died;
Land of the pilgrim's pride;
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country! thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love:
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our Father's God! to thee,
Author of Liberty!
To thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King!

ADDRESSES

OF COM. SLOAT AND COM. STOCKTON TO THE
PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

COMMODORE SLOAT'S ADDRESS.

The Central Government of Mexico has commenced hostilities against the U. S. of America, by invading its territory, and attacking the troops of the U. S. stationed on the north side of the Rio Grande, with a force of seven thousand men under the command of Gen. Arista, which army was totally destroyed, and all their artillery, baggage, &c. captured on the 8th and 9th of May last, by a force of two thousand three hundred men, under the command of Gen. Taylor, and the city of Matamoras taken and occupied by the forces of the U. S. The two nations being actually at war by this transaction, I shall hoist the standard of the U. S. at Monterey immediately, and shall carry it throughout California.

I declare to the inhabitants of California, that although I come in arms, with a powerful force, I do not come among them as an enemy to California, but on the contrary, as their best friend, as henceforward California will be a portion of the U. S. and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of any portion of that nation, and all those they now enjoy, together with the privilege of choosing their own magistrates and other officers for the administration of justice among themselves; and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other State of the Union. They will also enjoy a permanent government, under which life, property, and the constitutional and lawful security to worship the Creator in a way most congenial to each one's own sense of duty, will be secured, all which unfortunately, the Central Government of Mexico cannot afford them, destroyed as her resources are by internal factions, and corrupt officers, who create constant revolutions to promote their own interests and oppress the people.

Under the flag of the U. S., California will be free from all such troubles and expense, and the country will rapidly advance and improve, both in agriculture and commerce, as of course the laws will be the same in California as in all other parts of the U. S. All manufactures and produce of the U. S. will be afforded free of any duty, and all foreign goods at one quarter the duty they now pay, thus creating a great increase in the value of real estate, and the products of California.

With the kind feelings I know the government and people of the U. S. entertain towards the citizens of California, the country cannot but improve more rapidly than any other on the Continent of America.

Such of the inhabitants of California, whether natives or foreigners, as may not be disposed to accept the high privileges of citizenship and to live peaceably under the free government of the U. S. will be allowed time to dispose of their property and remove out of the country, if they choose; or remain in it, observing strict neutrality.

In full confidence in the honor and integrity of the inhabitants of the country, I invite the Judges, Alcaldes, and other civil officers, to retain their offices and to execute their functions as heretofore, that the public tranquillity may not be disturbed, at least until the government of the territory can be

more definitely arranged. All persons holding titles to real estate, or in quiet possession of lands under a color of right, shall have their titles and rights guaranteed to them.

All churches in possession of the Clergy of California, shall continue in the same rights and privileges they now enjoy.

All provisions and supplies of every kind furnished by the inhabitants for the use of the U. S. ships and soldiers, will be paid for at fair rates, and no private property will be taken for public use without just compensation at the moment.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander in Chief of the U. S. Naval forces in the Pacific Ocean.

GENERAL ORDER.

U. S. FLAG SHIP SAVANNAH,
Harbor of Monterey, 7th July, 1846.

We are now about to land upon the territory of Mexico, with whom the U. S. are at war. To strike their flag, and hoist our own in place of it, is our duty. It is not only our duty to take California, but to preserve it afterwards, as a part of the U. S., at all hazards. To accomplish this, it is of the first importance to cultivate the good opinions of the inhabitants, and reconcile them to the change. We know how to take care of those who oppose us, but it is the peaceful and unoffending inhabitants whom we must reconcile. I scarcely consider it necessary to caution American seamen and marines against the detestable vice of plundering and maltreating unoffending inhabitants. But that no one may misunderstand his duty, the following regulations must be strictly adhered to, as no violation of them can hope to escape the severest punishment.

1st. On landing, no man is to leave the shore until the commanding officer gives the order to march.

2d. No gun is to be fired, or other act of hostility committed without express orders from the officer commanding the party.

3d. The officers and boat-keepers will keep their respective boats as close to the shore as they will safely float, taking care they do not lay aground, and remain in them prepared to defend themselves against attack; and attentively watch for signals from the ships, as well as from the party ashore.

4th. No man is to quit his ranks, or enter any house, on any pretext whatever, without express orders from an officer. Let every man avoid insult or offence to any unoffending inhabitant, and especially avoid that eternal disgrace which would attach to our names and to our country's name, by indignity or insult to a female.

5th. Plunder of any kind is strictly prohibited; not only does the plundering of the smallest article from a prize, prohibit all claim to prize money, but the offender must expect to be severely punished.

6th. Finally, let me entreat you, one and all, not to tarnish our hope of bright success, by any act that we shall hereafter be ashamed to own before God and our country.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander in Chief, &c.

COMMODORE STOCKTON'S ADDRESS.

The Mexican government and their military officers have without cause, for a year past, been threatening the United States with hostilities. They have recently, in pursuance of these threats, commenced hostilities by attacking with 7000 men, a detachment of 2000 U. S. troops, by whom they were signally defeated and routed. Gen. Castro, the commander in chief of the military forces of California, has violated every principle of international law, and national hospitality, by hunting and pursuing with several hundred soldiers, and with wicked intent, Capt. Fremont of the U. S. Army, who came here to refresh his men (about 40 in number) after a perilous journey across the mountains, on a scientific survey. For these repeated hostilities and outrages, military possession was ordered to be taken of Monterey and San Francisco, until redress could be obtained from the government of Mexico.

No let or hindrance was given or intended to be given to the civil authority of the territory, or to the exercise of its accustomed functions. The officers were invited to remain, and promised protection in the performance of their duties as magistrates, but they refused to do so, and have departed, leaving the country in a state of anarchy and confusion.

On assuming the command of the forces of the U. S. on the coast of California, both by sea and land, I find myself in possession of the ports of Monterey and San Francisco, with daily reports from the interior of scenes of rapine and blood, and murder. Three inoffensive American residents of the country, have within a few days been massacred in the most brutal manner, and there are no Californian officers who will arrest and bring the murderers to justice, although it is well known who they are and what they are. I must therefore, and will, as soon as I can, adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to bring these criminals to justice, and to restore peace and good order to the territory.

In the first place, however, I am constrained by every principle of national honor, as well as due regard for the safety and best interests of the people of California, to put an end at once, and by force, to the lawless depredations daily committed by Gen. Castro's men upon the persons and property of peaceful and unoffending inhabitants. I cannot therefore confine my operations to the quiet and undisturbed possession of the defenceless ports of Monterey and San Francisco, whilst the people elsewhere are suffering from lawless violence, but will immediately march against these boasting and abusive chiefs, who have not only violated every principle of national hospitality and good faith towards Capt. Fremont and his surveying party, but who, unless driven out, will, with the aid of the hostile Indians, keep this beautiful country in a constant state of revolution and blood, as well as against all others who may be found in arms, or aiding and abetting General Castro. The present General of the forces of California is an usurper, has been guilty of great offences, has impoverished and drained the country of almost its last dollar, and has deserted his post now when most needed. He has deluded and deceived the inhabitants of California, and they wish his expulsion from the country. He came into power by rebellion and force, and by force he must be expelled. Mexico appears to have been compelled from time to time to abandon California to the mercies of any wicked man who could muster an hundred men in arms. The distances from her capital are so great, that she cannot, even in times of great distress, send timely aid to the inhabitants, and the lawless depredations upon their persons and property go invariably unpunished. She cannot or will not punish the chieftains, who one after the other have defied her power, and kept California in a constant state of revolt and misery.

The inhabitants are tired and disgusted with this constant succession of military usurpers, and this insecurity of life and property. They invoke my protection, and upon them I shall not make war. I require however, all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, to remain quiet at their respective homes and stations, and to obey the orders they receive from me, or by my authority, and if they do no injury or violence to that authority, none will be done to them. But notice is hereby given, that if any of the inhabitants of the country either abandon their dwelling, or do any injury to the arms of the U. S., or to any person in this territory, they will be considered as enemies and treated accordingly. No person whatever is to be troubled in consequence of any part he may heretofore have taken in the politics of the country, or for having been an adherent of Gen. Castro; and all persons who may have belonged to the government of Mexico, but who from this day acknowledge the authority of the existing laws, are to be treated in the same manner as other citizens of the United States, provided they are obedient to the laws, and to the orders they shall receive from me, or by my authority.

The commander in chief does not wish to possess himself of one foot of California for any other purpose, than as the only means to save from destruction the lives and property of the foreign residents and citizens of the territory who have invoked his protection. As soon, therefore as the officers of the civil law return to their proper duties under a regularly organized government, and give security for life, liberty and property alike to all, the forces under my command will be withdrawn, and the people left to manage their own affairs in their own way.

ROBERT F. STOCKTON,

Commander in chief, &c.

Monterey, July 31, 1846.

PRINTING.—BY A. H. HAPPEL

Go into one of our civic Printing Offices, from which is daily leaping forth the bright impress of the editorial mind, in characters that shall never fade or die. Behold the swift winged Mercuries of the Press visiting every temple of science, every edifice from which knowledge can impart its stores, gathering it together and sending it forth anon to the thousands of minds in each of which it is immortal. There is more to astonish the mind itself, much more, in one of those printing offices, than in the catacombs of Egypt, the sable Magi of the East, the sages of antiquity, or the hidden oracles of Delphi—these morning and these evening sheets, going forth abroad into the world, assimilating mind with mind, and making man the neighbor of his fellow man, in spite of distance, mountains, or intervening seas. Here, then, in the "art preservative of all arts," do we find the germ, the element, the living material of earthly history, and the triumph of mind over matter.

God was the first Printer! He gave from his awful hand, amid the thunders and blackness of Sinai, the Tables of Stone, on which was printed the mind of God. The decalogue of all moral law, the claims of man upon man, and of God upon all.

Printing is the art that shall hand down to latest years, to remotest posterity, to innumerable millions, yet unborn of God, the thoughts of men who are living now; of men who lived centuries since; they defy time, and the printed inscriptions of these men shall live, too full of soul to be put into the same grave with their perishable bodies. It was a bright thought of that author who, in his dying moments, was just able to ask of the proof of his last work were corrected—"all corrected!" "Yes, all." "Then I shall have a complete edition in glory."

JEWISH INTREPIDITY.—Since the time of Daniel braving the den of lions, to which despotism had doomed him for his religion, and his three friends, fearlessly encountering the seven-fold heated furnace, conscientious Jews have ever been noted for their invincible intrepidity and perseverance. Recent foreign journals give the following thrilling incident:

On a late occasion the Emperor of Russia was reviewing his fleet, when two sailors particularly excited his attention, both by the precision with which they performed several difficult maneuvers, and by the agility and daring which they displayed. The Emperor was so much pleased, that he immediately promoted one to be a captain, and the other he appointed lieutenant on the spot. The men, however, were Jews, and there is an ukase forbidding Jews to wear an epaulette. The Admiral of the fleet, who stood by, knowing that they were Jews, stated the difficulty to his imperial Majesty. "Pshaw!" cried the Emperor, "that does not signify in the least—they shall immediately embrace the Greek religion of course." When this determination was communicated to the young men, knowing that remonstrance or refusal would be in vain, they requested the Emperor's permission to exhibit still more of their maneuvers, as he had not seen all that they could do. This being granted, they ascended to the topmast, embraced, and, locked in each other's arms, threw themselves into the sea and disappeared forever.

SPRON'S LEXICON.—Democracy—A form of government in which all are sovereigns, except the woman—worth on an average, about \$4 84; a political party that is bound to enjoy "the largest liberty" any how it can be fixed.

Demonology—A treatise on evil spirits; in other words, a lecture on native American brandy.

Den—A cave for wild beasts; the building in which Congress meets.

Denunciation—The terrible and threatening thunder of an old Ramage printing press.

Dopopulate—To apply a fine tooth comb to the caput of a school boy.

POWERFUL MAGNET.—A lecturer was dilating upon the power of a magnet, defying any one to show or name any thing surpassing its powers, when a man mounted the stand and told him that woman was the magnet of magnets, for, said he, if a loadstone could attract a piece of steel a foot or two, there was a young woman who, when he was a young man, used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday, to have a chat with her.