EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

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TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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Equestrain Statue of Washington by Powers.—Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, from the Library Committee of the Senate, has reported a resolution authorising a contract with Hiram Powers "for the execution of equestrain statue of Washington in bronze, or some other statue or group of statues of a national character, to be placed in the grounds on the east front of the Capitol."

In submitting the resolution the Committee further report:

"That the execution of the proposed statue, or of some other figure or group of a national character, would be an appropriate ornament to the Capitol; and that the statues now erected or contracted for are not all the sculpture necessary to complete the designs for the proper embellishment of the Capitol and the grounds around it. Most of the statues heretofore executed for the government have been the work of foreign artists; but the committee think that the time has arrived when native art and genieus should receive such public patronage as remains to be bestowed. Such works should illustrate the history of American art, to which they properly belong, and we should foster and reward the genius and taste of Americans whose lives are devoted to the beautiful creations of the art of design.

The committee are satisfied that there is no difficulty in finding American artists of great and admitted merit. Mr. Powers is one of these. During a residence of several years in Italy, "surrounded by hundreds of living rivals, and confronting the master-pieces of antiquity," his works have stood the severest test by which the creations of art can be tried, and he has acquired a reputation which places him in the first rank of living sculptors.—His recent achievements in ideal works have received the unqualified approbation of the greatest of his contemporaries, and of the judges and lovers of art generally throughout Europe.

The expenses of a large work of sculpture are very great; and, before an artist can acquire the skill necessary for executing such, many long years must be passed in unrewarded labor. The committee think, therefore, that the compensation should be liberal. They recommend the adoption of the accompayning resolution."

We are happy to learn that a most favorable disposition prevails in the Senate in behalf of this proposition, and that its advocates are found among the most accomplished and distinguished members of that body. The public mind of the nation will most heartily concur, we are sure, with the sentiment "that the time has arrived when native art and genius should receive such public patronage as remains to be bestowed" in the adornment of the National Capitol. It is quite time, too, that the genius of Powers, recognized and honored by all Europe, should receive some token of acknowledgment from his own country. In no way can the true spirit of republican institutions be better exhibited than in cherishing those who in arts, or literature, or other fields of intellectual development, have by their rise from obscure positions demonstrated the worth and workings of republican institutions, and reflected honor on their country's name.

The proposal for the employment of Powers, as sanctioned by the Library Committee of the Senate, was first offered, we believe, by the Hon. Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island, whose zeal in behalf of American art and artists indicates no less his patriotism than his cultivated taste.—*Balt. Amer.*

MILKING.—Cows are milked twice or thrice a day, according to circumstances. If twice; morning and night; if thrice, morning noon and night. They should not go too long unmilked, for independently of the uneasiness to the poor animal it is severely injurious.

The act of milking is one which requires great caution; for if not carefully and properly done, the quantity of the milk will be diminished, and the quality inferior, the milk which comes last out of the udder being always the richest. It should therefore be thoroughly drawn from the Cows until not a drop more can be obtained, both to insure a continuance of the usual supply of milk, and also to get the richest which the Cows afford. Cows should be soothed by mild usage, especially when young; for to a person whom they dislike they never give their milk freely. The teats should always be clean washed before milking, and when tender, they ought to be fomented with warm water. The milking and management of the cow should, in these circumstances be only entrusted to servants of character, on whom the utmost reliance can be placed. In some places it is a common practice to employ men to milk the cows, and operation which seems better fitted for females, who are likely to do the work in a more genteel and cleanly manner, which his of essential importance.

A writer in the "Farmer's Magazine," gives the following explicit direction to the dairy-maid in regard to milking: "Go to the cowstall at seven o'clock: take with you *cold water* and a sponge, and wash each cow's udder clean before milking; dowse the udder with *cold* water winter and summer, as it braces and repels heats. Keep your hands and arms clean. Milk each cow as dry as you can, morning and evening and when you have milked each cow as you *supposed* dry, begin again with the cow you first milked, and drip them each; for the principal reason of cows failing in their milk is from negligence in not milking the cow dry, *particularly* at the time the calf is taken from the cow. Suffer no one to milk a cow but yourself, and have no gossiping in the stall. Every Saturday night give an account of the quantity of milk each cow has given in the week"

MEXICO.

Some account, geographical and statistical, of the Mexican republic may be of interest at this time. Our relations with that country are likely to render a preliminary knowledge of its condition and geography especially useful.

The natural features of Mexico are outlined with great boldness. As the peninsula between the Gulf and the Pacific narrows towards the isthmus, the land rises into mountains and mountain elevations, all bearing traces of volcanic origin. The city of Mexico stands 7,400 feet above the level of the Gulf. Yet the city itself seems to be in a valley for it is encircled by mountains and is situated in a vast plain of alluvial formation.

The territory of the republic extends from latitude fifteen South to forty-two degrees North. In point of position no country is more advantageously situated—for, it commands both oceans, looking towards Europe and Asia; it is connected by the Gulf and the Mississippi with every part of North America, and to the southern portion of the Continent it has every facility of approach on either coast. The route of commerce which is one day to unite the Atlantic and the Pacific and to bring Europe and the East into approximation; which is to leave Cape Horn to its storms and concentrate the trade of the world in central America—must pass through the territory of the Mexican Republic.

The configuration of the country gives to Mexico almost every variety of climate—tropical on the coast—temperate on the elevated table lands—chilled with perpetual snow on the mountain summits. The qualities of its soil are equally various. It produces the growths of numerous latitudes, and such is the fertility of its vallies that with industry and skilful cultivation it could be made the richest country in the world. Those regions which are made barren by rugged mountains more than compensate for their agricultural poverty by the treasures of gold and silver embedded in their bosom.

The population of Mexico is supposed to range from eight to nine millions. Of these more than two fifths are of the Indian race. Those of our Santa Fe traders who have gone into the interior towards the city of Mexico speak of large and populous towns, with fine edifices, along the route. Chihuahua, Zacatecas, San Louis Potosi—these and other towns, some having twenty thousand inhabitants, are found near the mining districts or in the rich valleys of the interior. For years past the northern frontier has been subject to the inroads of the Camanches, who, sweeping suddenly down, on swift horses, devastate the country and then with their plunder make a speedy retreat. The unwarlike character of the Mexicans is shown by the impunity with which these invadors carry on their forays—outrages which they dare not attempt on the Texan settlements since the severe lessons they have received from Texan rifles. After passing the frontier of the northern departments the Mexican country presents an aspect of good cultivation. Farms, plantations, villages and towns are seen, with all the usual accompaniments of rural life in a well peopled district.

To the city of Mexico the approach is ascending from every direction. That capital stands, crowning, as it were, the magnificent region of which it is the central and culminating point. It is nearly midway between Vera Cruz on the Gulf and Acapulco on the Pacific. Travellers speak in glowing terms of its splendid and imposing aspect. "Mexico is undoubtedly one of the finest cities ever built by Europeans in either hemisphere," says Humboldt, "with the exception of Petersburg, Berlin, Philadelphia, and some quarters of Westminster."

The imposing appearance of this Spanish built city seems to have made a strong impression on Humboldt; for he recurs to it more than once. "From a singular coincidence of circumstances," he says, "I have seen successively, within a very short space of time, Lima, Mexico, Philadelphia, Washington, Paris, Rome, Naples, and the largest cities of Germany. By comparing together impressions which follow in rapid succession, we are enabled to rectify any opinion which we may have too easily adopted. Notwithstanding such unavoidable comparisons, of which several, one would think, must have proved disadvantageous for the capital of Mexico, it has left a recollection of grandeur which I principally attribute to the majestic character of its situation and to the surrounding scenery."

The approach to Mexico when the city first appears to the traveller, with its magnificent valley, and its grand rampart of mountains enclosing it like a battlemented wall or series of barriers, is said to present one of the most sublime spectacles in the world. Our fellow-townsman, Mr. Mayor who resided in Mexico in 1841 and 1842, says—"I have seen the Simplon, the Splengen, the view from Rhigi, the wide and 'winding Rhine,' and the prospect from Vesuvius over the lovely bay of Naples, its indolent waves sleeping in the warm sunshine of their purple bed—but none of these scenes compare with the valley of Mexico. They want some of the elements of grandeur, all of which are gathered here."

The population of the city of Mexico is estimated at some two hundred thousand. It has numerous public edifices, some of which are massive &magnificent, squares, acqueducts, wide and spacious streets.—Formerly there was great wealth in this city, but the many revolutions and distractions to which Mexico has been subject have tended to abate somewhat from the splendour of living and style in which many used to indulge. Forced loans by the Government are sometimes the consequences of too great a display of individual wealth. The Government, indeed, or rather the want of a Government, is the greatest misfortune that afflicts Mexico.—Under the visitation of this calamity her natural advantages are of no avail; her vast resources are profitless; she pines in poverty amidst the teeming riches of her mines.

Without extending this imperfect sketch further at present we may take occasion soon to refer to Mexico in view of the hostile relations now existing between that country and ours.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE LATE MAJOR RINGGOLD.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late General Samuel Ringgold, of Washington County, Maryland. His mother was a daughter of Gen. John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia; a distinguished citizen, in the days of the Revolution.

He entered the army, as Lieutenant of Artillery, in July, 1818, having graduated at West Point, with much honor; being one of the five whose names were recorded as the most distinguished of the class. He was at once selected by Gen. Scott as one of his aids; and served in that capacity several years, and ever enjoyed, in a very eminent degree, the confidence and friendship of that distinguished soldier.—Pending the disturbances in South Carolina in the year 1832, the deceased was there on duty, and he has frequently expressed his heartfelt gratification at the peaceful termination of the unhappy difficulties between a portion of the gallant people of that State and the General Government.—When the Indian war occurred in Florida the deceased, then a Captain of Artillery, was there on duty actively employed, in various services, until the wasting effects of the climate had so impaired his health that he was prostrated by disease. For "meritorious services" in that campaign, he was rewarded by the rank of Brevet Major. He was afterwards selected by the Major General Commanding-in-Chief to organize a corps of Flying Artillery, and he paid every possible attention to the instruction and discipline of this arm of the service. How faithfully he performed his duty, in this respect, the wonderful performances of his admirable corps at Fort McHenry and other places, & on the FIELD OF PALO ALTO—fully attest.

He never recovered from the effects of his exposure during the Florida campaign and when ordered from Fort McHenry to join the Army in Texas, the experienced Surgeon at this post strongly insisted upon his physical inability to go through with the campaign. But he strengthened himself for duty, and as far as known here he was never, for an hour, until for service since he left the Fort. He fell in the fierce battle of the 8th inst., the same ball killing his horse under him, and wounding him mortally.

The deceased was an accomplished gentleman, beloved by his friends & truly respected by all who knew him. He was devoted to his profession, and justly appreciated the high responsibilities of an officer in command. He rigidly enfoced discipline, at all times and in all things; and yet probably, no officer had more entirely the respect, the confidence and the affectionate regard of all his officers and men, than the gallant soldier of whom this brief sketch is given.

The deceased, in a letter to his immediate friends, written just as the Army was about to march for camp Isabel, (but which letter was received only since the sad intelligence of his fall) spoke of the extreme probability of a serious rencontre with the enemy, & expressed sure confidence in the triumph of our gallant little Army. But with characteristic coolness he also adverted to the great probability of his own fall in battle; and, in anticipation of that event he made a brief will, which was enclosed in that letter.

His patriotic words to the friendly officer who came to his assistance ought not to be forgotten:—"Don't stay with me: you have work to do: go ahead."

Such was the late Major Ringgold: and many such brave and gallant men make our Army, small as it is, an invincible host.

CAPT. MAY. The Tropic says:—"This gallant officer has immortalized himself.—A friend who has watched his equestrian movements at the camp describes him as a most singular being. With a beard extending to his breast, and hair to his hipbone, which as he cuts through the wind on his charger, streams out in all directions, he presents a most imposing appearance. His gait on foot is awkward, and that of his horse (an immense one) is the rack of the Canadian pony. We are glad to quote the annexed paragraph from last evening's Courier: "We have seen a letter from this gallant officer to his brother, in this city, dated, Point Isabel, May 13. It was received last Sunday by the Col. Harney.—The Captain tells his brother that the squadron, at the head of which he charged the enemy's battery, contained 82 men; and of these he lost one officer and 10 privates killed, and 13 wounded—28 horses killed and 10 wounded—that is nearly one-third of his men; and almost half of his horses *hors du combat*. The Captain himself was not touched, which fortunate circumstance was owing to his being about ten yards in advance of his squadron in the charge.

THE "RANCHEROS" OF MEXICO.—We copy from an Albany paper the following description of the Mexican Rancheros:

"It will have been observed, in the 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 extraction, gaunt, shrivelled, though muscular in their frames, and 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 unrivalled horsemen,) with lasso in hand, they traverse those vast plains in search of the buffalo and wild horse, who roam them 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 some of the partisans in the civil wars that 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 unmanagable as himself, and his belt plentifully supplied with pistols and 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 enemy.—Their power of enduring fatigue is almost inexhaustible, and a scanty meal per diem of jerked beef and plantain suffices them during months.

"Such are the *Rancheros*, and, under disciplined control, they would be rendered the best light troops in the world.—These are the men who comprise the great body of the Mexican cavalry, and they are to the armies of that nation what the Cossacks are to the Russians—ever on the alert, never to be surprised, and untiring in pursuit of the foe when plunder, no matter how trifling, is to be obtained."

Texas Volunteers.—The complaint is very general that the volunteers from Texas are so few. We see it stated that of the sixteen who went from Galveston, *fifteen were Germans!* There must be some cause for this apathy, we should suppose, which the public know nothing of, because, of the gallantry of the Texans there can be no doubt; and of their willingness to defend their own soil, there is nothing in the history of their struggle for independence, to raise a question. What can it be? If there be no cause, what will be said? Verily it would seem we have got Texas, a war, an enormous debt, but no soldiers! So much for extending the area of freedom.—It was boastingly said the other day that Gen. Houston would resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and head a large force of Texan volunteers. Will he do it? We pause for a reply. An example of that kind is wanting.

Chapporal.—The word *Chapporal* occurs in the news from Texas which we publish this morning. As that is rather a new word with our readers, and as it may occur again, and is important as illustrating the "seat of war," we think it proper to say that a Chapporal is a term applied to a species of evergreen thicket, composed of the musquit bush matted with vines.—It generally grows about six or seven feet high. The whole country between the Nueces river and the Rio Grande, is more or less covered by this chapporal, interspersed with salt lakes. There is very little fresh water or grass to be had in any portion of the whole intermediate distance averaging one hundred and fifty miles wide.
U. S. Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Great Britain.

5 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Reception of the Oregon Notice—the Aspect all pacific—advance of 1-8*d. in Cotton—Grain Market animated—Produce Market unchanged—Money Market slightly depressed—new line of steamers &c., &c.*

The steam-ship Great Britain, Capt Hosken, arrived at New York, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Our attentive Philadelphia correspondent furnishes us with the subjoined summary of news by her, received in that city by Telegraph. The accounts could not be made more complete, the papers not having been sent ashore.

The Great Britain left Liverpool on the 9th instant. She broke her upper air pump on the 13th day, and has been altogether more than six days without steam, sailing with the screw disconnected. The new rig answered very well and the vessel made 9 1-2 knots at times close hauled, & 11 3-4 knots a point or two full. This last continued for a short time only.

The passage of the Oregon Notice had been received in England by the way of Havre.

The London Times of the 8th contains a leading article on the subject of the Oregon Question, which considers the American action on the subject favorable Its passage had not created much surprise, was looked for as a matter of course, and the tone of the Times is evidently pacific.

The London Sun of the 4th inst. says: "The Senate of the United States after nine weeks tedious discussion, have at last brought their deliberations on the Oregon to a close, and a resolution as mild and inoffensive, and indeed friendly towards England, as the most sincere advocates of Peace in both countries desire—with few exceptions, at least, as far as our attention has been directed to the long speeches—the language was conciliatory and prudent—it displayed but little of the animosity which distinguished the harangues in the House of Representatives. The Speakers in general showed that they were practical men, and resolved to follow a safe and peaceful line of conduct, spite of the fiery denunciations of the mob orators, and the no less fiery and warlike Message of the President."

Cotton has gone up one eighth of a penny. Speculation was at a low ebb, and sales of Cotton on the 7th were but 6000 bales for export and speculation.

The Grain Market exhibited considerable animation.

The Produce Market had shown very little animation during the four days since the sailing of the Britannia.

The reception of the Oregon Notice had caused the Money market to be slightly influenced and unfavorably.

The battle between the Free Traders & Protectionists was still going on in Parliament.

There is no mention of further progress having been made in the Irish Coercion Bill since its passage on first reading.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not encouraging.

Mr. Smith O'Brian was still in durance for his stubborn contempt of the House of Commons.

The British Government is to support Mr. Cunard in the establishment of the new line of semi-monthly steamers between Liverpool and New York.

The insurrection in Spain, in the district of Galicia, has been entirely suppressed.

The general news from the Continent is destitute of interest

The Corn Bill was at last advices still before Parliament. No mention is made of its progress.

LONDON, May 4th, 1846.

The Share Market was rather dull today, a number of shares were sold by auction, but prices showed a great depression. Consols for account ruled from 96 1-8a1-2 Exchequer Bills, 24a27; Bank Stocks had advanced to 204 7-8a205 1-2; Three per Cents, reduced 95 1-4a95 1-8 Money to day in the city is worth 3 1-2 per cent.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.—*Foulards* in various styles; *barèges* in both large and small checks; *chine royale* in stripes on either dark or light grounds; *poults de soie*, taffetas, and pekins, with *foulards* in narrow satin stripes of gray ceries lilac, green nankin, ect., with plain popeliness and *poils de chevre* compose the materials for spring toilets. Dark colours will be confined to morning wear; whilst pink, blue and lilac *glace* are worn for the promenade. The corsages remain tight and high with jackets; *barèges*, muslins, ect., will be with full bodies on bands and ceintures, the sleeves half long or quite short, with gloves of lace or kid.—Ribbon flounces on silk dresses are very fashionable, as also fringe, which is made very full and deep, matching the dress; *glace*, *ombre*, ect., rows are placed at the bottom of the dress, or *en tublier*, with a new style of tassels; flounces will be worn, particularly on thin dresses, on which several are placed. *Visites* are still the fashionable style in *pardessus;* they are made of *glace* silks in light colours; some are rather short behind, but trimmed with lace half a yard deep; but the usual trimmings for *visites* are of gimp, or bias laid on the other.

Open fancy straws are very much worn, as well as the *chapeau guipre;* the new form is very pretty, particularly with the wreaths of exotic plants. *Capes* of crape and *tulle buoillinne* are lined with fringed ribbons, and ornamented with flowers; white crape bonnets are trimmed with point lace and wreaths of spring flowers. *Hailles de riz* will be very fashionable; their forms are a little open, but the flowers, inside are full, flowers, ribbon, but particularly *bouillonnes* of tulle.

THREE DAYS LATER

From the Army.

Barita in possession of the Americans, Gen. Taylor crossing the Rio Grande, Matamoras probably taken, Retreat of the Mexicans—condition of the wounded, &c. &c.

The New Orleans papers of the 22d inst., contain intelligence from Brazos to the 19th, brought by the arrival of the steamers New York and Alabama: The Bulletin has the following summary.

A courier had arrived from Barita a few hours previous to the departure of the Alabama, with intelligence that that place had been taken possession of on Monday, the 18th, by the volunteers and regulars under Col. Wilson, without opposition, or without any Mexicans having made their appearance.

General Taylor had arrived safe at the camp with the two hundred and fifty wagon loads of supplies with which he left Point Isabel on the 14th. He was to have crossed the Rio Grande, on Sunday, the 17th at 1 o'clock, at some point within three or four miles of the camp and take possession of Matamoras, in doing which it is supposed that the enemy did not oppose him, as no firing had been heard up to the time the Alabama left and two thousand Mexicans had been seen to move out of the town and take up their march towards the interior.

It has been ascertained, with certainty that the number of the killed and wounded of the enemy during the battles of the 8th and 9th, largely exceeded a thousand while the killed and wounded of our army numbered but 156. The wounded officers were doing well. Two privates have died of their wounds since the *James L. Day* left.

The steamer Sea having arrived on the morning of the 19th, 2 complete regiments of Louisiana Volunteers, those of Colonels Marks and Walton, went ashore. They were encamped on the Brazos Island, and were to march with General Smith at their head, on the evening of the day the Alabama left or on the next morning, to join Colonel Wilson's detachment at Barita.—They were in good health and spirits.

The frigate Raritan, and the steam-frigate Mississippi had left the mouth of the Rio Grande, the former, it was supposed for Vera Cruz.

A small vessel had arrived from Galveston with 60 Texan volunteers.

Capt. Taylor, U. S. A., Wm. D. Dunbar L. C Hornsby, F. Fischer and Mr. Barry came passengers in the Alabama.

A letter in the Delta, dated Point Isabel May 19, says:

We have here quite a hospital of wounded men, comprising 43 privates, 3 Mexican prisoners—one of whom has lost both his legs—and the following officers in the U. S. Army:

Col. McIntosh, 5th Infantry, was pierced through the mouth with a bayonet, and shot in three places.

Col. Payne, Insp'r Gen.; shot in the lip.

Capt. Page, 4th Infantry; lower jaw, part of the tongue and upper teeth entirely shot away. He is suffering dreadfully.

Capt. Hoe, 5th Infantry; right arm shot off above the elbow.

Lieutenant Gates, 8th Infantry; right arm broken an shot in the left hand.

Lieut. Jordan 8th Infantry; shot and bayonetted in several places.

Lieut. Luther, 2d Artillery; lower lip shot off.

It is expected that all the above will recover, but most of them will require great care.

News has just arrived that a body of marines from the fleet anticipated the arrival of Colonel Wilson at Barita, by marching upon the Mexicans, who immediately evacuated the post. The inhabitants of the town then hailed the marines, and forthwith sent them fresh beef and other provisions. We are going there nevertheless, although our fond hopes of a fight are scattered like chaff.

The frigate Raritan sailed yesterday for Vera Cruz. The rest of the fleet, comprising the frigates Cumberland and Potomac, brigs Bambridge and Somers are in the offing at anchor. Officers and crew all well.

The Picayune contains a letter, dated Fort Polk, May 18, from which we extract the following:

Word reached us from above yesterday that the General with the army had commenced his demonstration upon Matamoras, and was to cross the river at some point above to operate in the rear, whilst the garrison of fort Brown would attack in front. 'Twas said most of Mexican troops had left Matamoras, but 2000 remaining.

We should not be surprised at any moment at hearing a cannonade. Perhaps there will be a surrender without a shot being fired—such a result would not be surprizing from what has been learned.

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