

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE BOOK OF EMBROIDERY."

FOR HOUSEWIVES.—We give a few receipts, this month, in various little matters of housewifery, which, though simple, often are forgotten and cannot be found when wanted.

To cleanse Gloves without wetting.—Lay the gloves upon a clean board, make a mixture of dried fulling-earth and powdered alum, and pass them over on each side with a common stiff brush; then sweep it off, and sprinkle them well with dry bran and whitening, and dust them well; this, if they be not exceedingly greasy, will render them quite clean, but if they are much soiled, take out the grease with crumbs of toasted bread, and powder of burnt bone: then pass them over with a woolen cloth dipped in fulling earth or alum powder: and in this manner they can be cleansed without wetting, which frequently shrinks and spoils them.

To scour Cloths, Coats, Pelisses, &c.—If a black, blue or brown coat, dry two ounces of fuller's earth, and pour on it sufficient boiling water to dissolve it, and plaster with it in the spots of grease: take a penny-worth of bullock's gall, mix with it half a pint of stale urine, and a little boiling water; with a hard brush dipped in this liquor, brush spotted places. Then dip the coat in a bucket of cold spring water. When nearly dry, lay the nap right and pass a drop of oil of cloves over the brush to finish it.

If gray, drab, fawns, or maroons, cut yellow soap into thin slices, and pour water upon it to moisten it. Rub the greasy and dirty spots of the coat. Let it dry a little, and then brush it with warm water, repeating, if necessary, as at first, and use water a little hotter: rinse several times, in warm water, and finish as before.

To extract grease spots from Silks and colored Muslins.—Scrape French chalk, put it on the grease spot, and hold it near the fire, or over a warm iron, or water-plate, filled with boiling water. The grease will melt, and the French chalk absorb it, brush or rub it off. Repeat if necessary.

To take stains out of Silk.—Mix together in a phial, two ounces of essence of lemon, one ounce of oil of turpentine.

Greases and other spots, in silks, are to be rubbed gently with a linen rag dipped in the above composition.

To take stains out of Malogany.—Mix six ounces of spirits of salts, and half an ounce of rock salt of lemons (powdered) together. Drop a little on the stain, and rub it with a cork till it disappears. Wash off with cold water.

To take the stains of wine out of Linen.—Hold them in milk that is boiling on the fire, and they will soon disappear.

For the Boobair.—The following receipts will be found useful.

Cold Cream for the Complexion.—Take an ounce of oil of sweet almonds, and half a drachm each, of white wax and spermaceti, with a little balsam. Melt these ingredients in a glazed pipkin, over hot ashes, and pour the solution in a marble mortar; stir it with the pestle until it becomes smooth and cold, then add gradually an ounce of rose or orange flower water; stir all the mixture till incorporated to resemble cream. This pomatum renders the skin at once supple and smooth.

Common Almond Paste.—Take six pounds of fresh almonds. Blanch and beat in a stone mortar, with a sufficient quantity of rose water; add a pound of finely drained honey, and mix the whole together. Exceedingly good for the hands.

Perfume for Gloves.—Take of damask or rose scent, half an ounce, the spirit of cloves and mace, each a drachm; frankincense, a quarter of an ounce. Mix them together, and lay them in papers, and when hard, press the gloves; they will take the scent in twenty-four hours, and hardly ever lose it.

To perfume Clothes.—Take of oven-dried best cloves, cedar and thubarb wood, each one ounce, beat them to a powder and sprinkle them in a box or chest, where they will create a most beautiful scent, and preserve the apparel against moths.

Almond Paste.—Take of blanched sweet almonds one pound, blanched bitter ditto, half a pound, sugar half a pound. Beat up with orange flower water.

For the Kitchen.—We append a few receipts for the kitchen.

Method of preserving Grapes.—Take a cask or barrel, inaccessible to the external air, and put into it a layer of bran, dried in an oven, or of ashes well dried and sifted. Upon this place a layer of grapes well cleaned, and gathered in the afternoon of a dry day, before they are perfectly ripe. Proceed thus with alternate layers of bran and grapes, till the barrel is full, taking care that the grapes do not touch each other, and to let the last layer be of bran; then close the barrel, so that the air may not be able to penetrate, which is an essential point.—Grapes thus packed, will keep nine or even twelve months. To restore them to their freshness, cut the end of the stalk of each bunch of grapes, and put that of white grapes into red wine, as you would put flowers into water, to revive or keep them fresh.

To restore bad Yeast.—Mix with it a little flour, sugar, salt, brandy, and beer, and these will confer on it the qualities of good yeast. Good yeast may also be made by adding the same mixture to the grounds of ale.

Preserving Vinegar for domestic purposes.—Cork it up in glass bottles, set them on the fire with cold water, and as much hay or straw as will prevent them from knocking together; when the water nearly boils, take off the pan, and let the bottles remain in the ley a quarter of an hour. Vinegar thus prepared never loses its virtue, though kept many years, or occasionally left uncovered, and is peculiarly suitable for pickles.

To join Glass together.—Melt a little isinglass in spirits of wine, adding thereto about a fifth part of water, and using a gentle heat: when perfectly melted and mixed, it will form a transparent glue, which will unite glass so that the fracture will be hardly perceived.

For the Garden.—As appropriate to the month we give the following:

Alpine Strawberry.—The process consists of sowing the seed on a moderate hot-bed in the beginning of April, and removing the plants, as soon as they have acquired sufficient strength, to beds in the open ground. They will begin to blossom after midsummer, and afford an abundant late autumnal crop. This strawberry ought always to be treated as annual plants.

To restore Flowers.—Most flowers begin to droop and fade after being kept during twenty-four hours in water. Place the flowers in scalding water, deep enough to cover one-third of the length of the stem: by the time the water has become cold, the flowers will have become erect and fresh; cut off the ends, and put them into cold water.

To destroy Insects on Plants.—Tie up some flowers of sulphur in a piece of muslin or fine linen, and with this the leaves of young shoots of plants should be dusted, or it may be thrown on them by means of a common swans-down puff; or even by a dredging-box.

From the N. Y. Morning News. SENATOR WM. H. HAYWOOD, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have received the following interesting letter from a friend at Washington, whose statements are entitled to implicit reliance:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.

To the Editors of the Morning News:

The public press (yours among the rest) awarded to Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, almost the entire merit of having passed the Texas resolutions, whilst the senator who was in fact the author of Mr. Walker's amendment has hardly been named. That Mr. Walker deserves great commendation for his course upon the subject of Texas, I do not deny. That his letter and his speeches are monuments to his patriotism, I admit. But that is no reason why the history of the success of this great measure should not be set right by the public journals of the country; and here at Washington it is well known, as it is undeniably true, that the senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Haywood,) more than any one senator, originated, matured, counselled and carried through Congress the Texas amendment, or compromise, which was offered by Mr. Walker in the Senate. With a modesty characteristic of his State, the real author of our success has silently reposed upon his good deeds, and he by whose exertions the democratic party were harmonized,—the friends of Texas annexation were united,—the new administration was saved from the embarrassment of a defeat upon Texas, and the country was shielded—perhaps against the dangers of a perilous encounter of one section against another section, now lays no public claim to the honors he has won. That man is Senator Haywood of North Carolina. The fact I state are unquestionable. But Mr. Haywood's patriotic efforts did not stop here.

A day or two before the question was taken upon Texas, the leaders of the democratic party had in some way deceived themselves into the belief that the "House resolutions" would pass without alteration or amendment, and it was their intention to push the vote upon them as they were, probably relying upon the force of party attachments to bring the doubtful into the traces. How mistaken they were, need not be shown now! How dangerous the experiment, requires no proof! The senator from North Carolina believed that this was a mistake of the leaders, and it is certain that in this he was right. Had the vote been put upon the House resolutions as they were sent to the Senate, they would have been rejected, beyond all doubt. Mr. Haywood it was who gave warning to his party friends of the defeat which awaited them, and he it was who proposed to the democrats irrevocably hostile to the House resolutions, and in favor of "Benton's bill," to yield their opposition, provided the two were combined so as to leave it to the discretion of the President to act upon either. They were consulted with, and finally agreed to such a compromise, and thereupon what is called Mr. Walker's amendment was prepared and handed to Mr. Walker, for him to consult with that portion of the democratic party who were more exclusively the friends of the House resolutions. They all assented. After this the amendment or compromise was proposed in the Senate by Mr. Walker, and the result is known. Every democrat voted for it in the Senate, and this union of the party alone saved the Texas cause. The authorship of this measure is not all the merit that belongs to Mr. Haywood for his exertions as a senator or a politician; nor does it constitute a title of his efficient labor on this great subject.

It will be recollected that Mr. Bagby was one of those who could not and would not vote for the House resolutions as they were; but it is due to him to state that he had concurred in this compromise or amendment before he made his speech in the Senate. I was present when that senator made his speech. It was before Mr. Walker's motion was made, but after it had been agreed upon by the democrats. Dismay sat upon the countenances of some; rage and despair escaped the lips of others. In the lobby and in the hall there was a general feeling that "all was lost;" and even amongst the old and leading politicians I heard the cry that it was "all over." I saw the senator from North Carolina at this crisis; and his quiet serenity amidst the excitement around him struck me as remarkable; and hearing him alone at that time openly declare "that there was no danger at all," I watched him closely. Nothing shows the character of a statesman better than his conduct in such scenes; and I shall here repeat to you the substance of what I heard, and describe his conduct as well as I am able, hoping he will pardon me for the liberty I take. The scene of that night I cannot describe accurately. To one of the leaders of the party who whispered something to him, I heard Mr. H. say, "This is the time to stand firm. For you to despair now is to give up the cause. What! shall our leaders in a great question like this—a question which involves the welfare of the country, perhaps the harmony of the Union, give way to the excitement and fears of others? When others are excited, a leader should be cool and calm. No! (said he,) there is no danger! Texas was safe this morning, we know: so it is now, unless, by our passion or our fears, it shall be betrayed to a temporary excitement. Mr. Bagby will vote for the compromise, (said Mr. H.) I have pledged him to it with his own full and free consent. I will not insult him by doubting it. He will not fail to do his duty." Again: soon after, I heard him reply to another political friend, "Don't be alarmed for Bagby. Whatever else may come of it, I tell you Bagby has approved the compromise or amendment now in Walker's hands; and it is unjust to him, and unkind in his friends to believe he will betray his party and violate his promise, without notice of having altered his mind. He is an honest and honorable man!" "He can't vote for it, after his speech," exclaimed some one else, and to him Mr. H. replied "that Mr. Bagby knows best. He has said he would, and if he votes with his friends, upon the measure, what good reason is there for this hot indignation about his speech? The democracy is tolerant of opinions." Then, addressing Mr. Colquitt of Georgia, who was in excellent humor, and who seemed to me to partake of Mr. H.'s confidence in Bagby, he said, "well, Colquitt, I pledged Bagby to vote with us, and he'll do it, for I had his word for it, and that is sufficient; and besides, if he does not stand up to the pledge, but deserts us, I shall be in a difficulty, for I suppose I shall have him to shoot; and as I am a churchman, you must bear my challenge." (Mr. Colquitt is a minister of the gospel.)

These conversations, and others like them, carried on in excellent humor, became contagious amidst our excited friends, and they had the effect, as I thought, to re-animate their hopes and to stop a surrender of Texas that night. I put down that senator as no ordinary man. In this opinion I was not singular. Whether the conversation alluded to had the same effect upon others that they had upon me, I cannot certainly know, and perhaps, I only suppose they may have been the chief means of re-animating the hopes of his brother senators, because I felt conscious that the manner and the declarations of the senator had that influence over my own,—I judge for yourself. I saw Blair, of the Globe, there, and I plainly perceived that his hopes were

revived, and his fears dispelled, by the conversations of Mr. Haywood. I noticed how several senators around me were reassured, from some cause or other; and in a few minutes I heard one and another say to senator Haywood, "all's well, and the resolutions, as amended, will pass, after all, if Benton stands firm." "Never fear him," was the laconic, much meaning answer. Now, then, if there was honor in the act of passing the Texas resolutions, does it not chiefly belong to senator Haywood? Let him have it—let the history of it be set right. He may shrink from any public assertion of his claims to such a distinction, but that does not diminish his title to the gratitude of the democratic party.

He was the author of the compromise or amendment that passed, and without which Texas would have been rejected. Then let it go by his name. He was most efficient (though not alone,) in his calm and collected warnings to his party at a moment of great peril to the cause, especially on the night of Mr. Bagby's speech, and, as I believe, he did much that night to save his own child. Mr. Walker to be sure offered the amendment, or compromise, and it is therefore called by his name; but he would himself have awarded to his brother senator its paternity, as he ought to have done when he offered it, had he made a speech when he made his motion. But it had probably been arranged that Mr. Walker was to make his motion without a speech for fear of further debate. The plan was to get the vote and prevent delay. Mr. H.'s conduct showed that he desired to serve the country, and not to strive for the eclat of his doing it. I understand upon good authority, that Col. Benton has publicly declared, since the passage of the Texas resolutions, that Senator Haywood was the author of "Benton's Bill," and that all the compliments bestowed upon it belong to Haywood in a much greater degree than they do to Benton. So far from that bill having been a sinister movement to defeat annexation, it was not until it had been ascertained by the North Carolina Senator that it would be impossible to pass the House resolutions as they were, that he (Mr. H.) devised "Benton's bill," and after consultation with Col. Benton, by strong arguments and patriotic appeals, he induced the Colonel to father it, and propose it as a better plan, and one more likely to give success to the Texas cause, and to unite the democratic party, &c. Upon the whole, it now appears that when the subject of Texas annexation was pending in the House, and the friends of it were distracted by a multitude of plans for acquiring Texas and annexing it to the Union, the Senator from North Carolina made a manly and independent move in the Senate to disconnect and separate the question of the terms of annexation from all the questions about the manner of acquiring Texas. You saw his bill and his speech on it. The House having determined, contrary to his judgment, (wisely or not, time will show,) to act upon the latter question first, he acquiesced in that decision by not calling up his bill, and instead of waiting to see the House resolutions rejected, as they would have been, so that he might enjoy the selfish gratification of having his predictions verified, but at the expense of the public good, it was the senator from North Carolina who set about ascertaining, by personal inquiry, whether there was any hope of passing the House resolutions in the Senate; and finding they could not pass in the shape they stood, it was by his instrumentality and by his aid, and upon his counsel, that "Benton's bill" was offered. And when it had become indispensable to harmonize the friends of Texas by a judicious compromise, that good work was likewise mainly accomplished by the same senator from North Carolina. Thus, in the first Congress he has served, (to say nothing of his other labors,) the senator from North Carolina more than any other, may lay claim to the honor of having carried the Texas Resolutions! Others deserved well of their country, but he more than any other. It is a distinction which any man might envy him, that one so young in the service has left this deep impression of his wisdom and statesmanship, upon the great measure of the Congress—the great measure of the age. And it abstracts nothing from Senator H.'s renown, that he should now silently and without complaint, suffer his co-workers to appropriate in the public mind all the honors of what were emphatically the enlightened achievements of the senator from North Carolina. "Honor to whom honor is due." Such men cannot long remain unknown to the people of the Union.

WISCONSIN.

This territory, shortly to become a State, will be one of the most important and valuable in the whole Union, the soil is so rich and fruitful, and it is so rapidly settling. It was organized into a territorial government in 1836, embracing 47,000,000 acres, of which 10,000,000 have been surveyed. The first sale of public lands took place in 1835; the amount sold from that time till January, 1842, was 2,900,418 acres, for the sum of \$2,761,762. The lead mines of the territory will be an inexhaustible source of wealth. According to the census of 1840, the whole amount of lead produced in the United States and territories was 31,239,453 lbs.; and the capital invested was \$1,345,755. Of this amount Wisconsin produced nearly one half, or 15,120,350 lbs.; and the capital employed by her was \$664,600. The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of all its counties, in the year 1843, amounted to \$8,977,200.

Elections.—The Annual Election in New Hampshire was to take place on the 10th inst.—Four members of Congress and a Governor are to be chosen. John H. Steele, the present Governor, is the Democratic candidate for re-election.

In Rhode Island the Annual Election comes off on the 24 of April, and is for Governor and two members of Congress. James Fenner, the present incumbent, is the Law and Order candidate for the gubernatorial chair.

The Election in Connecticut for Governor and four members of Congress will be held on the 7th of April.

In Virginia, on the 24th of April, fifteen members of Congress and the Legislature are to be chosen.

Increase of the Union.—Florida, Iowa, and Texas are added to the list of States. The superficies of their additions are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State Name and Superficies. Florida square miles, 48,355; Texas " " 100,000; Iowa " " 173,786. Total square miles 322,141.

This is the magnificent manner in which the Republic strides forward. At three strokes of the pen, three empires are brought into the confederation to furnish new fields of new enterprise, new homes for the hardy settlers, and new sources of wealth to all.

Gov. Dorr is at present so feeble in health as to be unable to perform any labor in the prison workshop.

The Boston Almanac estimates the population of religion in the United States at 4,181,292, about one half the adult population.

Late Foreign News.

(From the Baltimore Argus.)

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria, Captain Judkins, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bringing advices from Europe one month later than was received by the Ibernia.

The news is interesting and important. The new tariff bill repeals the duty on cotton, wool, coal, glass, staves and auctions.

No news of the missing packets. The cotton market in Liverpool is buoyant, and every one prognosticates the happiest results from the abolition of the import duty on the raw material.—The sales on Saturday were 11,500 bags, yesterday, 12,050, and this large demand has advanced the price of some descriptions about an eighth, but the improvement is not general. The remission of the duty will take place when the bill passes.

The American provision market is dull. The reduction in the price of Irish pork has impeded the sale of American. Of butter from the U. States there is none in the market. Cheese is in steady demand, and commands fair prices. Nevertheless, this branch of commerce is steadily on the increase, and at no distant day will form an important element in the exports from America.

The foreign events of the last two or three weeks possess little interest, if we except Switzerland, where the violence of party conflict has again made itself manifest in the affair of the Jesuits. Matters look threatening; but hopes are entertained that the quarrel may subside, as family quarrels ought—in both parties giving way a little for purposes of harmony and good fellowship.

Respecting the new British tariff, the European Times has the following—

In the financial statement made by Sir Robert Peel on the 14th Feb., besides the duties on cotton, wool, coal, glass, auctions and staves for casks, which he proposes totally to repeal, it is also proposed to abolish the whole duties on 430 miscellaneous articles, and the duty on sugar partially.

There is no part of the new financial scheme which has given so much satisfaction as the abolition of the import duty on cotton wool. This tax has been keenly felt by the English manufacturer, for it saddled him upon the coarser description of goods with ten and twelve per cent. more than his continental or American competitors, and in the same degree it has prevented him in open markets of the world from competing with his active and energetic rivals.

It was a tax on the productive power of the country, and every one rejoices, that it has been swept away. The abolition of the duty on cotton will hardly be less popular in America, from which we derive nearly all our supply, for what little extraneous competition the manufacturer of the Northern States may sustain will be more than counterbalanced by the advantages to the Southern planter.

The Overland Mail from India and China has arrived, but brings no news of special interest to the American reader.

The European Times says that "few things have given more satisfaction in commercial circles than the intelligence which came to hand by the last packet, that the State of Pennsylvania has paid the interest of its debt for the current six months. It is devoutly to be wished for the credit of America in Europe, that the payments for the time to come may be punctual. There is one regret to mar the satisfaction—poor Sydney Smith is dead. Pity that he was not permitted to see the restoration of American credit and character, which it is thought, he was not a little instrumental in bringing about! The remittances on the dividends have already come to hand."

British Parliament.—In the House of Lords, Earl Clarendon put a question to the Earl of Aberdeen, respecting the American Tariff, which he said was not in accordance with existing treaties, and operated very prejudicially to British interests; China shawls, and other goods being imported at a much lower rate than similar goods from this country; to which the Earl of Aberdeen replied that the subject had engaged the serious attention of her Majesty's Ministers, and respecting which considerable correspondence had taken place between the Governments of the two countries, but he was not prepared to say that our representations had been favorably received by the Government of the United States.

Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, last night asked Sir Robert Peel for full information regarding the present state of negotiations with the United States Government on the Oregon question, justifying his question by the recent proceedings in the American House of Representatives. Sir Robert, in reply, refused to give the information required, stating that Her Majesty's government had not to deal with the House of Representatives in the matter. Another member stated work now publishing in Paris by M. de Moprat was decidedly in favor of the British claims.

Ireland.—At a meeting of the Repeal Association on the 17th ult., the result was announced to be £152, which included a handsome remittance from Washington and a still larger one from Baltimore. The proceedings possessed little interest beyond the fact of Mr. O'Connell stating that the new grant for the Catholic College of Maynooth would be £26,000, and that he would take all he could get for that establishment.

The usual meeting of the Repeal Association was held on the 24th ult. R. A. Fitzgerald, the newly elected member from Tipperary, in the chair.—Messrs. R. D. Browne, W. S. O'Brien, H. Grattan and other transient members of Parliament, held forth on answer to the observations of Mr. Roebuck and others in the House of Commons, on the subject of their Parliamentary duties by Mr. O'Connell and his followers.

France.—M. Guizot has triumphed in the Chamber of Deputies, on the vote of supply for the Secret Service, by a majority of 12. This majority is deemed satisfactory, as it may enable him to "rub on" during the remainder of the session. Rumor adds that the Chambers will be dissolved in the autumn for the purpose of testing the Minister's popularity with the electoral body of France.

Cotton Market.—March 3.—Our Cotton market has had a very animated appearance since Friday last. Prices have had an upward tendency, yet, though in some instances an advance of one eighth of a penny per lb. has been realized, we cannot quote the advance as general. On Saturday the sales amounted to 11,500 bales of which 500 were to speculators; and to day 12,000 bales have changed hands, of which, however, 4,000 were also to speculators. The sales to-day comprise 100 Surat, 27½d.; 200 Pernams, 5½d.; 400 Egyptian, 5½d. to 7½d.; and the remainder American, 3½ to 5½d.

THE BRITISH NEWS

Which we give at some length to-day, was quite unexpected, and is far better for American interests than was anticipated by many of our intelligent citizens. Indeed we do not remember the day when we received intelligence from England of more importance, and fraught with greater advantages to our country, than the news which we are now enabled to lay before our readers.

We have not the slightest doubt that the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency, and the triumph of the Republican party, contributed much to produce the change of policy in the British Government, announced in the Budget of Sir Robert Peel. It was known that the party in the ascendancy in the United States would never rest satisfied until they produced a modification of the tariff; and not to be behind hand with us, it seems that Sir Robert has led the way, and give the first blow to the monopolizing manufactures by abolishing the British tariff (some 10 or 12 per cent.) on American raw cotton! Well, what will our northern friends, in the manufacturing line, say to this? Will they continue to add British philanthropy hereafter?

The South will clap her hands in applause of this brave and famous move of Queen Victoria! But cotton is not the only article of American production which is to be relieved from the onerous tax heretofore imposed by our old ocean-parent; sugar, &c., will have the same indemnity, and some new mode or system must be resorted to by the foreign Abolitionists to compel us to liberate the slaves which our Anglo Saxon fathers entailed on us.

Not one word is said against the Annexation of Texas, nor anything to indicate that we are to have trouble in adjusting the Oregon question. On the contrary, the speech from the Throne, proceeding from the lips of the youthful Queen, and the entire Budget of the Prime Minister, exhibit a settled determination to preserve a permanent and lasting peace with the United States.—Madisonian.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.

By the arrival at a late hour last night of the brig Leopold O'Donnell, Captain Davis, we have Vera Cruz dates up to the 1st inst.

Santa Anna was still in prison at Perote, so that the news by way of Campeachy, that he had been taken to the city of Mexico, turns out to be incorrect.

Gomez Farias left Vera Cruz on the 25th ult. for the capitol. It is supposed that he will take an active part in the new government.

Generals Bassadre and Canalizo, Santa Anna's principal minions, have been removed to the fortress of Chapultepec.

In El Siglo Diezy Meuvre of the 20th ult. we see it stated that many persons connected with the army had received orders to march to different points of the Republic.

The Texas question is still agitated in many of the Mexican papers, the editors appearing to oppose the right of the United States to annex that country as strongly as ever. It now remains to be seen what they will say when the final action of the United States Senate on the question reaches them. We cannot believe that any other course than loud words and bravado will be resorted to, and to this species of warfare we have long since become used. If Mexico can consolidate and keep together her present confederacy, without looking this side of the Rio Grande she will do well; for we are inclined to believe that disaffection of a deep-rooted nature exists in some of the Northern departments against the rule of the central portion of the Republic, and that influential men are anxiously looking forward for an opportunity to cut loose and establish a separate government North of San Louis.

Every thing was quiet in Mexico, at least upon the surface, the papers discussing little else than purely local subjects of trifling interest to readers. The leading editors appear to be anxious for the interests of the cotton manufacturers, and warmly recommend that the heavy duties on the raw material may be lessened to a degree that will advance that branch of the national industry.

In a single number of El Siglo we see a solid article of eight long columns in favor of the liberty of the Press, the editor handling the subject with great ability. He always has been a liberalist, and opposed to the tyrannical censorship instituted by Santa Anna. We do not see a line in any of our Mexican exchanges in relation to the trial of Santa Anna. It has been stated that the Grand Jury for that purpose was to convene on the 24th ult., but if any progress has been made, the proceedings do not appear in any of the papers. If the Mexicans allow the tyrant his liberty, they will have more trouble than ever, or we are much mistaken.—Pittsburg.

From the Ithaca Journal.

OREGON.

The following is an extract from a letter received a few days since by Gen. D. D. Miner, of Lansing, from Dr. White, of Oregon. The action of Congress on the Oregon question, and the increasing importance of that country, render any communication from there replete with interest.

OREGON CITY, July 8, 1844.

DEAR SIR: The colony is rapidly increasing in numbers, and proportionally rising in importance. Oregon City (as the little town is called at the falls of the Willamette) contains a population of several hundreds, four respectable stores, three saw-mills, two flour-mills, one of which has five run of stone, and is worth at least \$15,000. It is a stupendous building, put up in the best manner, and all the running gear is of cast iron.

The surrounding country is rising and improving correspondingly. We have now a regular colonial form of government, well administered—five distinct counties, represented by thirteen members. The legislature closed a quiet but effective session of eight days, week before last, having passed twenty-five bills, all in due form, and several of them of considerable length and much importance—one of which, though only a lobby member, by proffering to pay \$10 into the treasury, I had the privilege of being introduced upon the floor. This bill was to prevent the introduction, manufacture, or sale of ardent spirits in the Territory. Being deeply interested, I pleaded hard, and had the happiness to see it pass by a unanimous vote into a law of the land—every member coming up to the mark like a man of moral courage, though but one of the number a communitant of a religious body. Peter Burnett, esq., has from Mo., "be it said to his honor," introduced the bill, and spoke to it in a masterly manner. It was a proud day to us, and the bill is popular.

Since my arrival arduous attempts have been made to introduce it among us; but the great majority of the people being with me, we have triumphed thus far, though under the necessity in two instances of imposing heavy bonds, and once of throwing a ditto in the Willamette river. Our judge, with probate powers, is supreme in his department, visiting each county twice annually. Our executive is composed of a committee of three; but one sheriff, a colonel, with several captains, magistrates, and constables, constitute the machine of our simple but effective government.

This is only got up in the absence of all law from our mother country, to meet present necessities, and proves most serviceable to us in regulating intercourse between whites and Indians. We have now general quiet all abroad, and I have for this year, or for the last few months, much less to oppose than heretofore. Though in several instances I have narrowly escaped from the Indians, and in one, from the pistol of a white savage, yet I believe both parties have now concluded to suffer me to live a while longer, and I am probably quite as favorably regarded generally, as could be expected.

My post is now becoming less difficult, trying, and dangerous, as the promises are laid, and we understand each other better. Crops of all kinds come in favorably this season, and the late emigrants are delighted with the country—say of the Willamette that it is by far the finest country they have ever seen; and really, General, I can myself hardly avoid saying that I believe it one of the most healthy, delightful, and promising districts of country on the globe; and depend upon it, dear sir, Oregon will soon take an honorable stand among the nations of the earth. If it please God, I hope to see you and my dear family, of whom you made so honorable mention, next year.

E. WHITE.