A Chapter on Marriage.

BY ISRAEL OLDEN.

[We commend the following sensible article to the consideration of all—to the married as well as the unmarried. The latter, especially, have a deep interest in pondering upon the truth it contains. As for those who are already caged, and badly so, to them we recommend patience—such need much of the "martyr's spirit"—the only way is to make the best of it.]

I have heard a great deal, at divers times, about the ordainings and leading of Providence in connection with this matter. It has been suggested that Providence may wisely ordain the union—no, I will not say union—the contrast of opposite qualities in marriage, that thereby the greatest amount of good may be distributed.

The learned shall instruct the ignorant, the refined shall polish the rude, the liberal dispense the gains of the covetous, and (I might also as well add) beauty reflect some of its attractiveness upon the face of ugliness. This is a very comfortable doctrine for one to preach who feels himself badly mated. Men love to throw their sins upon the shoulders of Providence if they can, or on circumstances, or even on the devil himself. It is an easy way of getting over a piece of egregious folly. No, no, friend, just blame your own precipitancy or thoughtlessness, and let Providence go clear. As for circumstances, very likely you molded them to suit your own views and gratify your own passions. I do not believe that Providence intended you to have any other than one of the best of wives.—'A prudent (or good) wife is from the Lord.' You see Scripture is plainly against you. If your wife be not a good one, i. e., adapted to your nature and circumstances, you cannot regard her as sent to you from God, except as a punishment for your sins. Had you taken the requisite pains, you might have found one just adapted to you. If there has been any leading of Providence in the case, very likely you took the lead yourself. This sort of leading of Providence is rife in the world.

I shall now address myself particularly to the unmarried, and more especially to the young men. I shall not say with Saint Paul, 'Seek not a wife.' I suppose you to be thinking about the matter, perchance to be a 'seeker.' Yet I would say, seek not unless thou seekest rightly. I tell thee, friend, it is the most important step of thy life, as thou mayest hereafter find. Pause, therefore, and consider a little. Think what thou shouldst love most, and what thou shouldst love the longest. Believe me, you can love just as deeply, and far more safely, if your reason and judgement have considerable to say in connection with this business. I go for love of the deepest, strongest and most lasting kind, and I am sure that reason is no enemy of this.

If you suffer yourself to be blinded by mere show and glitter, and are at the same time led by some blind Cupid, you at least, will be likely to 'fall into the ditch.' I have known those who have regretted that in the choice of a wife, they were led so much by passion and so little by reason, or were so thoughtless in a matter of so great importance. Many, very many, bestow far more pains in the choice of a house, a horse, or even a dress, than in the selection of a wife or husband. The house must be carefully examined, the good points of the horse looked after, and the dress turned over and over; but a companion for life, the sharer of our joys and sorrows, the manager of all our domestic concerns,—this is nothing—hit or miss—here goes. I say be not hasty in this business. Look—think, before you commit yourself. A knot of this kind is easily tied, but like the old Gordian knot, it cannot be untied. Death alone can cut it, and I would not have you think him long in coming.

One of the great objects for which marriage was instituted is, as I conceive, the intellectual and moral improvement of the parties. The object is a high, a permanent one. The union ought to be formed with a view to the whole life of man; his intellectual and moral life; his life here and hereafter. How few look upon the matter in this light, and enter upon it with such views! 'Something transcendent,—Utopian,—can't be made to enter into every day's life.'—Ha! say you so?—They are the only views worthy of the union of two immortal beings. They who marry with such views and feelings will be married body and soul both. The highest happiness can rest on no sure foundation but that which is laid in the human soul. Beauty, wealth, equipage, all that is outward, may be swept away in a moment, or, if continued, may not satisfy.

Intellectual and moral qualities are a more sure possession. Time serves but to improve them, and the enjoyment of them never cloys. Marry your wife's soul, friend, marry her soul. Let its qualities attract you. Then, every acquisition which she makes, every day's experience, every book she reads will aid in her onward progress, and render her more capable of ministering to your improvement and happiness. Do you want a wife capable of assisting you to become wiser and better, as well as to patch your clothes, darn your stockings, or cook your dinner? Alas! alas! how many think a woman need to know nothing else. Such might almost as well marry a thread and needle, a knitting machine, or a cooking-stove.

What if you are a mechanic, a farmer, or a day-laborer? May not, ought not mechanics, farmers and day-laborers to grow wiser and better? Have you not a veritable soul, capable of improvement? And do you not want a wife with a soul? Darning stockings and cooking dinners are important affairs, (the latter especially,) and may be peculiarly so to you. I know not, however, why a woman with a soul,—a feeling, thinking, cultivated soul,—may not do these things. There is no good reason why you should not take the most elevated views of this subject, and go about this business in a sensible, rational manner. Do you say, 'One can scarcely find the article you recommend.' Somewhat difficult, I allow. But it is to be feared that little demand exists for wives of this sort. Let the demand become general, and the articles (speaking after the manner of men) will soon come to market. Higher ground must be taken, higher views must be inculcated. The true subject, the whole subject of marriage must be understood and felt, and husbands and wives must be educated in view of it, ere they can become all to each other what God designed.

I have urged deliberation upon the unmarried. It is indispensable to a wise choice. Do you remember the old saying, "Marry in haste, and repent at leisure," pray wait till you get a few years older. You need the ripest judgment possible for this business. The eyes of sixteen do not see things in the same light as do the eyes of twenty-three or four. Seven or eight years at this period of your life will improve your vision wonderfully, especially if you look well about you. Get old enough to understand your wants tolerably well. Study your own nature. What are your predominating tastes? Good ones, of course. What will probably be your avocation in life? What qualities in a wife will be likely to render you the most happy as years roll on? Let the points be well looked to ere you make your choice. Perhaps I can sum up all in one word,

Get a companion,—one who will enter heart and soul into your pursuits, who has the power to do so, the disposition to do so, whom you can trust to do so, who can read with you if you read, study with you if you study, who shall possess a full sympathy with you in most or in all things, who can minister to the higher and more refined wants of your nature, and who will be likely to stir you up to noble endeavors. A doll or a baby cannot do this. A woman, high-minded, strong-minded, cultivated, whole-souled woman, is alone capable of it. You need a mind that will travel with your own. So shall you have a companion. There are wives and husbands who yet are not companions. It would be a sad thing to feel that in the highest and most delightful walks of life, in the regions of taste, of intellectual beauty, you are, though married, *alone*, all alone; your house well taken care of, your dinners and suppers and all that well got up, but in the highest, best pleasure of life—alone. Alas for thee!—Look well, then, to this business.

Do not be afraid of a woman possessed of a well cultivated mind. Do not adopt the vulgar error of supposing that such a woman must needs be very unfit for the care of a household; must know very little of domestic affairs; that, indeed, all this must, as a matter of course, be sacrificed, if intellectual cultivation exists to any extent. I do not believe it. It is a foul slander on the sex. You will generally find that those women who possess the best cultivated minds, are the best managers at home. I admit exceptions. They do, however but prove the rule.—And why should it not be so? The best disciplined and most highly polished mind, one might naturally suppose, would apply itself with great advantage to the management of domestic affairs. So I am persuaded it will be found, notwithstanding the sneers and saws about 'blue stockings,' 'literary ladies,' 'domestic every day duties,' and all that.

Some people's ideas of domestic duties seem to be entirely circumscribed by the walls of their kitchens. Such most surely think that the 'chief end of man' is to feed, clothe and sleep well, or that woman was designed to be the servant of man's lower appetites, and not a companion of his whole being. And has she indeed no higher mission than this? Is this the 'help' designed by Providence as 'meet' for man? Is this your view of the matter? Go live in Turkey, friend. Turn Turk. You shall have soulless women for this world, and a houri for the next, if Islamism be true. I repeat it, be not afraid of mental culture. If you can appreciate it in a wife, by all means seek it in her.

And intellectual sympathy is perhaps deeper than any other, and will bind friends more strongly together than aught beside. It is a sympathy between the highest faculties of our nature, the immortal part. You cannot enjoy the highest happiness of which you are capable with a wife who is not able to meet to some extent the higher wants of your nature; with whose spirits yours cannot in most cases blend. You cannot truly marry outward beauty, or money, or lands, or houses. You have a soul, and cannot join it to these things. You can really marry only a human soul, harmonizing in the tasteful and beautiful with your own.

A few words to the married. Are you just married? Then the recollection of the days of courtship are yet fresh. Keep it up. Do not cease to court because you are married, the very reason of all others why you should continue to do so. Your opportunities for this now are far better than they were before. Be just as careful of each other's feelings, and just as solicitous to retain each other's good opinion as before. 'Fix up' as smartly for each other's society as before. Go right on doing all that is gallant and handsome as before. Your lover, madam, was a gentleman. Your mistress, sir, was a lady. Shall not the husband and wife remain the lady and gentleman? Do not forget your bow, sir, nor you your courtesy, madam. Give the best of these to each other. Do you, madam, study your husband's tastes and character. Understand him fully. If you are wise, (this is a secret,) you may manage him altogether, and he, good man, will know nothing about it. If he be given to reading and study, do you read and study with him if possible. If he is fond of having things snug and quiet, do you take a great deal of pains to have things so. Incite him to all that is good and noble. You will find your account in it.

Are you ill married? Are you suffering the consequences of thoughtlessness? Matches of thoughtlessness are by far the most numerous in the world, and you, perhaps, are among the multitude. Well, you need much of the 'martyr spirit.' You must make the best of it. One good thing you may do: you may prevent others by your advice and influence from doing in this matter as foolishly as you have done. If you have children, save them from the rock on which your hopes have split. Do not marry your son or daughter to a human body with a farm, or so much bank stock joined on to it. You can fuse gold with gold, and you can mingle dirt with dirt; but unless you possess creative power you cannot blend the immaterial with the material. If a young man comes to court your daughter, do not consider it a good match, merely because he may be 'well to do' in the world. How many marry for a 'home,' but by no means find it a 'sweet' one. Only think of a fine, sensible, cultivated, intellectual girl, tied to a plodding, utilitarian sort of a fellow, who can no more appreciate her than did the cock the jewel which he scratched up. Horrible! Make good use of your own experience in this matter, so shall you turn your folly to good account.

Are you well married; really well married? Sit down and sing the old song of 'few happy marriages.' You can well afford to sing. You are of the few who have got into the narrow way of matrimonial felicity. Providence has smiled (I want to say laughed, broadly laughed,) upon you. You have many a pleasant smile and good honest laugh at home, I'll warrant. How I should like to 'drop in' some evening, and spend an hour or two at your comfortable fire-side, just for the sake of seeing a *well*-married couple; a *rara avis*, truly! I leave you to your enjoyment.

The Traitor Boy.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

The writer has been indebted to his friends for many of the incidents which he has given to the public; and among those which have been kindly furnished him, is the following. It cannot fail to interest the reader on more accounts than one. To see a *boy*, just able to wield the rifle, engaged in the defence of his country during the American Revolution, was no uncommon occurrence. But it was a most extraordinary circumstance to find one, not yet arrived at the age of maturity, fighting on the side of liberty, when his parents and all his relations were zealous and active partizans on the opposite side.

It may with truth be said that hundreds and thousands took side, during the American Revolution, from accident or interest; while it is not denied that the great mass of the people were actuated by principle in their resistance to tyranny and oppression. But it would seem that Jordan Montjoy espoused the cause of his country in the same manner that Sir John Falstaff is alleged to have known Prince Hal, in his encounter with the robbers. It was not reason or reflection which taught him that right and justice were on the side he took, for he was too young to reason or have reflection on the matter. Nor was he governed in his choice by interest, for this would have prompted him to have taken the side of his father and relations. He must then have known by instinct that *liberty* was the true and lawful inheritance of his countrymen, and that duty required him to forsake father and mother, and cleave unto it with ardent and insatiable feelings of love.

The parents of Jordon Montjoy were tories of the deepest dye, and their house was a place of common rendezvous for the "bloody scout" when in Spartanburgh District. All the meetings of the tories, in that part of the country were held there, and their schemes and plans of murder and devastation were there formed and concocted. No Whigs never visited the house through social intercourse or deemed it prudent so to do, under any circumstances unless with a strong escort. Jordan associated with none but the friends of his father, and seldom saw any of those who were opposed to him; yet he felt a secret partiality for those whom he knew not, and whose principles he never heard mentioned except with execration! He was thought by his friends to be too young to be of service to them, and was therefore suffered to remain at home in peace and quietude. Their schemes and plans, however, were not concealed from him, and he had free access to all of their deliberations and meetings.

It was during one of these meetings of the "bloody scout," that he became cognizant of a deep-laid scheme to surprise and capture a company of "liberty men," under the command of Captain Thomas Farrow, of Laurens District.—No sooner had he heard of all their arrangements than he mounted a fleet horse, and put off post haste to inform the Whigs of their danger and contemplated destruction. Captain Farrow immediately determined to take advantage of the timely warning, and surprise the tories by an attack that night. This he did successfully, and thereby turned the scale against the "bloody scout," to the terror and confusion of their friends in the neighborhood. This traitorous act of young Montjoy became known to the tories, and they threatened his death on sight. In consequence of their threats and the high displeasure of his parents and relations, he had to leave home forever, and take up his abode in the American camp. He became in a short time one of the most active, enterprising, and daring partizans of whom the Whigs could boast. He was always sent to reconnoiter and spy out the movements of the tories. In one of these adventures, near his father's house, he met a company of the tories, under a noted leader by the name of Gray. With the speed of arrow he dashed by Gray, fired his pistol in his face, and made his escape in safety.

For some time during the latter part of the Revolution, young Montjoy belonged to an American garrison on the frontier of Georgia. On one occasion, while there, he volunteered to go with a small detachment in pursuit of some Indians, who had been stealing horses in the neighborhood. The detachment was under the command of a Lieutenant, who did not exercise that precaution which is absolutely necessary in a pursuit of Indians. The detachment was surprised and all killed except Montjoy and one other. Montjoy did not leave the ground until he had fired his rifle and two pistols, and seen all his comrades, save one, fall side by side. He escaped unhurt, although several balls had passed through his coat and pantaloons.

On another occasion, while in the same garrison, the Indians became so troublesome that it was dangerous to venture out at all. It was at the hazard of one's life to go to the creek or branch within sight of the fort. There was an old lady in the garrison who had a horse about this time which she could get no one to ride to water for her. After making application to several, she asked Montjoy if he would be so obliging as to risk his life in riding her horse to water. Without any sort of hesitation, Jordan complied with the old lady's request, took his pistols, mounted his horse, and rode to the creek. While the horse was drinking, he discovered an Indian slipping from the bushes nearest the fort and before he could wheel, the savage had his bridle reins in his grasp. With the quickness of thought Jordan drew his pistol and lodged the contents of it into the bosom of his assailant. Such boldness and presence of mind, such perfec command of himself, under a circumstance so well calculated to try the nerve of a lad, acquired for him, very deservedly, a high character among his associates in arms.

Many other incidents, similar to the above, might be related, it is said, of this youthful hero of the Revolution.

MEXICO.

Religious Toleration—Editorial from the Monitor.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

MEXICO, Wednesday, June 18, 1851.

I used to quote for you last Summer some of the editorials of the *Monitor* against the priests of Mexico. The following is one from the same paper of the 17th instant, entitled *Religious Tolerance*. I give it you entire, *verbatim et literatim*, from the paragraph at which I commence to translate. You will remember this is the advocate of the present Administration, and I may safely say that all such articles are not published without due authority and consent. Were these people in general more enlightened, or rather did they read such effusions, (notwithstanding every Mexican *feels* as much,) they could not help having great effect. It is indeed very long, yet should you be able to make room, the publication of it would show your readers how these people feel respecting their religion, and their priests. The publication of such an article, (not to say in a government paper,) in Mexico ten or fifteen years ago would have caused the author of it to have been stoned to death, doubtless, in the public streets.

After a bold introduction the writer goes on thus:

"Modern societies, as they advance in civilization, do not require of their citizens other conditions than those indispensable to the well-being and security of their associates. Why, therefore, should that which for other nations is a reality, be for us only a brilliant delirium? Because our forefathers took care to brutalize us the better to guarantee to the crown of Castile this rich jewel, America; because they gave us the worst education imaginable, an education the more vicious because instead of teaching us the wholesome maxims of the Saviour, it only taught us to obey and reverence blindly the caprices, the dullness, and the badness of those who called themselves his ministers; because, in fine, we have not known how to avail ourselves of independence and liberty—not moving those two powerful levers of society in favor of our brethren.

"It is certain that the luminous rays of civilization begin to diffuse themselves over our unfortunate country, but so slowly that we almost despair of our boasted culture and civilization.

"We see that the most happy nations of the earth are those in which man is entirely free to believe and worship as he pleases, and that the most miserable and unfortunate are those who permit only *one faith*, one belief and one worship; that is to say, nations like our own, which do not permit religious tolerance.

"The sectarians of the *Prophet and the Roman Catholics* perhaps are the only ones which at present adhere to the scandalous system of intolerance. And it is necessary to observe the *faithful* disciples of the Saviour and the *faithful believers* preach religious tolerance when they require us to love our neighbor. The Mussulmans succor the invalids, cure the sick, and comfort unfortunate whatever be the religion they profess, while we only do so when ignorant of their religion.

"No person is obliged to believe what is repugnant to his reason, because we cannot conceive of such tyranny. To require a person to adore an *object* when care has not been taken to convince him of the truth of what is taught is the same as to require a blind man to see what we see. This being so clear, why is there so much obstinacy in wishing the blind to see without first curing him of his blindness. This can only be explained by the contradictions of the human mind. Our unfortunate Indians are the blind of the Republic; if till the present on account of *fear*, of pains and imaginary penalties they have acted like automatons, wo to those who have had the means of curing them of their blindness and have not done it on account of a sordid avarice!

"Do our secular or regular clergy comply with the *high* mission of their ministry by preaching and teaching the pernicious doctrines of intolerance? How can one be a Christian when he does contrary to what Christ preached and taught? How is he to love his neighbor, if there be distinctions made between Catholic neighbors and heretic neighbors? Our Divine Master has taught us to mutually love one another, whatever religion we might possess, because the Lord who is in Heaven is the only judge of mortals. Our priests, who call themselves his representatives, teach us to despise our neighbors who may not be Catholics, and some go even further."

"Is it wished to be known where the fountain of intolerance exists? We will point to the Bishops, Ecclesiastical Councils, to the Convents and Curates, and say to them, where are your revenues? Which is your property? Because it must be known that *wherever the Church is rich the Religion is intolerant*; it is not the glory of God that is detended, it is worldly comforts which are sustained. Take away from religion the influence of money and the joys and pleasures which it affords, and in a moment the illusion would disappear. How reduced would be the numbers of the vicars of Christ if our Government should require the faithful observance of the doctrines of their Divine Master! Then, and only then, should we see the naked virtue of that pompous apparatus with which the Clergy have always endeavored to seduce the inexperienced. Then should we know whether those pastors who live in palaces and ride in magnificent coaches covored with gold, were the worthy disciples of Jesus. Then should we know how many reputations had been usurped, thanks to the powerful influence of money; and then, in fine, comparing the life of our Saviour with that of our Bishops, should we say it is not the religion of the crucified which has been taught us. Till now have we lived in ignorance, in superstition and in idolatry; if we have been intolerant we owe it to our *spiritual directors*; if we have not been true Catholics they are to blame, because instead of instructing us they only take pains to keep us in ignorance for the purpose of wringing money the more easily from us. Let the veil be rent asunder, and let the bandage fall from our eyes; and since we are all weak and erring, let us mutually pardon our faults, proclaiming the sublime principle of He who was made flesh in order to save us: that is, 'LOVE ONE ANOTHER.' Tolerate and pardon the error of your brother; be *tolerant* and you will be good.

"Happy should we be could we see the morning of that day. Happy would be the Republic if it could comprehend the immense benefits of RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE!"

This article appears to be put forth to ascertain the state of public opinion, and as it has not been denounced it would appear that some of the principals of the Church may not be adverse to a change, or to an opportunity to show their metal before a rival. I think, at all events, it is probable that during the administration of Arista much will be done toward establishing religious tolerance. If this be established, you will see that these poor people have had but an imperfect idea of the Christian religion, if any, by being liberal toward them, the first step is taken toward making them what they are capable of becoming—i. e. a really good people.

Yours, respectfully, So.

FROM MEXICO.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 6.

Rumors of a New Revolution—Arista's Unpopularity—Efforts of the Government to Raise Money—Interesting in Relation to Tehuantepec—Stage Coach Attacked and Two Robbers Killed—Dismissal of the Mexican Consul at Havana, &c. &c.

By the arrival yesterday of the fast-sailing schooner Bonita, Capt. Bissa, we have received Vera Cruz dates to the 28th ult. and City of Mexico to the 24th. The Bonita left Vera Cruz on the 22d ult. and brought $9,000 in specie on freight.

Among her passengers were Capt. J. P. Levy and Mr. Gardiner, on their way to Washington, we believe, with dispatches, S. T. Cissold, Esq., and Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam.

From verbal accounts which we have received, we are led to believe that Arista's popularity is on the decline, and that a revolution against his Government is extremely probable. Indeed, many persons consider it certain, and say that it will occur in a few weeks. It is said that the President has abandoned the Liberal party, and allied himself with the clergy, for a bribe. This course, it is understood, was adopted by the clergy to secure their large possessions, which were menaced by the Government in order to replenish the treasury. These reports, however, receive no confirmation in the newspapers.

The *Monitor*, which still yields a *quasi* support to Arista's administration, wages as vigorous a war as ever upon the priests, whilst the *Universal*, the acknowledged Jesuit organ, continues to exhibit the most bitter hostility to the Government. The rumors of revolution made public by the press, refer to the designs and machinations of the Santanistas. These rumors have received more credit from the circumstance of the recent journey of one of Santa Anna's agents to Mexico, and the singular announcement of a Jamaica journal that the ex-President would return to his country in June, in accordance with the general desire of the people. We have before us a supplement of the *Monitor* of June 15, which is filled with an article entitled "*Delirios de los Revoltosos.*" It commences thus:

"The indefatigable patriots, the able agents of the illustrious proscribed, those who will not even eat while his *benemeritt* Excellency does not direct the destinies of the country which is so dear to him, have engaged in the wild undertaking of causing it to be believed that the victor of Cerro Gordo will some day return to this capital; and they add, with a candor worthy of compassion, the most condescending assertion, that Señor Arista, no doubt from pure fear, has resolved to give up the Government to Señor Uraga, and retire to San Luis Potosi."

Congress is busily engaged in devising ways and means to raise revenue for carrying on the Government.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the proposition in regard to the "*derecho de consumo.*" This imposes an additional tax of eight per cent. on all foreign merchandise imported through the maritime and frontier custom-houses into the interior of the Republic. The Chamber rejected the reestablishment of the *alcabala* in the district. The *alcabala* is a tax on the transfer of property. Señor Pena y Cuevas had introduced four propositions for the raising of revenue. The first imposes a contribution of four dollars on a thousand on all the suburban and rural property of the Republic, excepting only churches and benevolent or charitable institutions. The second reestablishes the capitation tax; the third provides for collecting the duty of three per cent. imposed by the law of 1821 on the production of gold and silver; and the fourth imposes a contribution of five per cent. on the consumption of tobacco. It is doubtful whether any, or all of these measures can effect any thing in the way of relieving the Government from its embarrassments.

There were but $300,000 in the Treasury, whilst $500,000 are owing for May alone, and it will be still worse during the Summer months.

The Government seems determined to follow strictly the lead of Congress in the Tehuantepec affair. In accordance with the late decree annulling the grant to Garay, the Supreme Government has addressed the following official communication to the authorities of Oajaca:

"In another note I communicate to your Excellency the decree rendered to-day by the National Congress, annulling the decree of Nov. 5th, 1846, which prolonged the privilege conceded to D. José de Garay for the opening of an inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

"His Excellency the President, understands the imperious duty imposed on him by the Constitution, of causing the will of the National Legislature to be enforced, desires that your Excellency publish the said decree without loss of time; and that in the prescribed manner you pohibit all labor or scientific reconnoissance at Tehuantepec or Coatzacoalcos, making the Americans concerned in the work depart from the Republic; or, if they be permitted to remain, giving them to understand that under no consideration will they be suffered to prosecute their work, and that they can only remain subject to the laws of the nation, in the same manner as any other foreigners."

We learn from a private but a reliable source that 400 regular troops have been ordered to the Isthmus to enforce this decree.

The *Trait d'Union* asserts that foreign diplomacy had nothing to do with the action of Congress on the Garay grant. That body alone must bear all the responsibility. The Government itself cannot be accused of participation in this act, which was passed against its inclinations. The only reproach which can with propriety be urged against the administration is, that it did not oppose the proceedings of Congress energetically, and with all the means in its power.

A *conducta* was to leave the city of Mexico on the 22d ult. for Vera Cruz, with a large amount of specie.

The Captain-General of the Island of Cuba has officially demanded of the Mexican Government the recall of M. Buenaventura Vivo, Mexican Consul at Havana, on the ground of being connected with the partisans of Lopez. The Captain-General intimated that if the Consul was not recalled his *exequatur* would be withdrawn. Notwithstanding the Mexican Government is convinced of the innocence of Señor Vivo, it was compelled to displace him. Angel Iturbide has been appointed to the office.

The port of Vera Cruz for some time has been almost completely deserted by vessels of all kinds.

It will be recollected that soon after the opening of the port of Tampico to foreign flour, the city *ayuntamiento* imposed a tax of a bit on every barrel imported. This, it was thought, was not legal, as the States have no power to lay duties on foreign importations, and consequently the commercial houses of Diego de la Lastoa and Delong & Camache refused to pay the tax. On this an officer and five policemen went to those houses to enforce payment. The merchants still refused, saying they would not yield till the Supreme Government should decide the question; and, therefore the *ayuntamiento* had to back out.

The *Trait d'Union* learns that the vessel which recently alarmed the people of Mazatlan so much, from its being reported that she had on board a number of American adventurers, has arrived at that port from San Francisco. It appears that the Mexicans were unduly alarmed, as there was no expedition on the vessel. When she left San Francisco, she took fifty Mexicans down to San Diego, and thence took as many more to Mazatlan. The Mazatlan people, on learning these facts got over their fright.

Miguel Esteva, a bandit chief noted for his depredations in the State of Sinaloa, was recently killed in an encounter with the Government troops.

The vote of Congress relative to the Garay grant has already had an effect on the measures of the Government. On the 8th of June, the order published in our paper last evening, prohibiting the continuation of the survey of the Isthmus, was made known to the expedition. A committee of the Chamber of Deputies, at the suggestion of the Government, presented a report recommending that four military colonies be established on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the Government be authorized to fortify the bar of the Coatzacoalcos, and such other points of the Isthmus as may be deemed advisable. The *Trait d'Union* says it is unable to comprehend these measures. The report infers either that an invasion from the United States is feared, or that it is not feared. If the former, of what use would these fortifications and four military colonies be, against a hostile demonstration from the United States? If the latter, why these useless and objectless expenses? A letter from Tehuantepec says that the affairs of the State of Tehuantepec are in the utmost confusion. Robbery is the order of the day; the insurrection of Melendez is again becoming formidable; the people have little confidence in Muñoz, the military commandant; the soldiers sent to suppress insurrection have gone over to the insurgents; and a *pronunciamiento* has taken place in Chiapas. This is certainly a rather bad state of affairs.

The Mexican schooner Diligente has been seized at Vera Cruz, on suspicion of being engaged in contraband trade.

COMMENCEMENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of this Institution will be held in Christ Church in this city, on Thursday, July 31st. This being the twenty-fifth commencement, an appropriate address will be delivered in the same place on Wednesday evening, the 30th, by Rev. E. Edwards Beardsley of New Haven. The annual meeting of the House of Convocation will be held in the College Chapel at 9 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, and the address will be delivered on the same afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Christ Church, by Hon. Levi Woodbury, LL. D.

[Hartford Courant.

FIRE IN HINSDALE.—Last night the paper mill of Newman, Robinson & Co., in Hinsdale, N. H., with all its contents, was burned. Considerable raw material was on hand, which shared the fate of the building. Not much paper was burnt, as the stock had recently been sent away. Loss estimated at from $6,000 to $9,000. Insured in the Ætna Company, Hartford, for $4,500—$1,000 on the mill, $2,500 on the machinery, and $1,000 on the stock. [Brat. Eagle.

THE ARMY.

Promotions and Appointments in the U. S. Army since March 13.

The following statement shows the number of Promotions and Appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President since the publication of "General Orders" No. 15, of March 13, 1851

I. PROMOTIONS.

COLONELS.—Lieut. Col. Ethan A. Hitchcock, 3d Infantry, to be Colonel 2d Regt. Infantry, vice Brady, deceased.....Lieut. Col. Gustavus Loomis, 8th Infantry, to be Colonel 5th Regt. Infantry, vice Broome, deceased.....Lieut. Col. Henry Wilson, 1st Infantry, to be Colonel 7th Regt. Infantry, vice Arbuckle, deceased.

LIEUT. COLONELS.—Major Dixon S. Miles, 5th Infantry, to be Lieut. Col. 3d Regiment Infantry, vice Hitchcock, promoted.....Major Francis Lee, 6th Infantry, to be Lieut. Col. 6th Regiment Infantry, vice Loomis, promoted...Major Henry Bainbridge, 5th Infantry, to be Lieut. Col. 1st Regiment Infantry, vice Wilson, promoted.

MAJORS.—Captain Gabriel J. Rains, 7th Infantry, to be Major 6th Regiment Infantry, vice Lee, promoted.....Capt. William Hoffman, 8th Infantry, to be Major 8th Regiment Infantry, vice Miles, promoted.....Capt. Joseph K. Smith, 3d Infantry, to be Major 7th Regiment Infantry, vice Bainbridge, promoted.

CAPTAINS.—First Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Corps Topographical Engineers, to be Captain, vice Linnard, deceased.....First Lieut. Oscar F. Winship, 2d Regt. Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Saunders, resigned.....First Lieut. Andrew J. Lindsay, Regiment Mounted Riflemen, to be Captain, vice Blackenstoe, resigned.....First Lieut. John G. Walker, same Regiment, to be Captain, vice Tucker, resigned.....First Lieut. Nathaniel Lyon, 2d Regiment Infantry, to be Captain, vice Smith, promoted, and Cauby, Asst. Adj. Genl. who vacates his Regimental commission.....First Lieut. Robert S. Garnett, 5th Regt. Infantry, to be Captain, vice Rains, promoted.....First Lieut. Charles L. Jordan, 8th Regt. Infantry, to be Captain, vice Screven, deceased.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—Second Lieut. Amiel W. Whipple, Corps Topographical Engineers, to be First Lieutenant, vice Emory, promoted.....Second Lieut. Thos. J. Wood, Adjutant 2d Regt. Dragoons, to be First Lieutenant.....Second Lieut. James Oakes, 2d Regt. Dragoons, to be First Lieutenant, vice Winship, promoted.....Second Lieut. George W. Hawkins, Regt. Mounted Riflemen, to be First Lieutenant, vice Lindsay, promoted.....Second Lieut. John F. Hatch, same Regiment, to be First Lieutenant, vice Walker, promoted.....Second Lieut. John McL. Taylor, 2d Regt. Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, vice Lansing, resigned.....Second Lieut. Lloyd Beall, same Regiment, to be First Lieutenant, vice Edwards, resigned.....Second Lieut. Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Regt. Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, vice Hammond, resigned.....Second Lieut. Tredwell Moore, 2d Regt. Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Cauby, Asst. Adj. Genl. who vacates his regimental commission.....Second Lieut. Thomas W. Sweeney, same Regiment, to be First Lieutenant, vice Lyon, promoted.....Second Lieut. George W. Day, 5th Regt. Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Easton, Asst. Quartermaster.....Second Lieut. Charles T. Baker, same Regiment, to be First Lieutenant, vice Johnson, promoted.....Second Lieut. Edmund K. Smith, 7th Regt. Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Garnett, promoted.....Second Lieut. Edward Blake, 8th Regt. Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Jordan, promoted.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—Brevet 2d Lieut. Francis T. Bryan, Corps Topographical Engineers, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Whipple, promoted.....Br. 2d Lieut. Charles W. Field, 2d Regt. Dragoons, vice Oakes, promoted.....Br. 2d Lieut. George W. Howland, Regiment Mounted Riflemen, vice Hawkins, promoted.....Br. 2d Lieut. Eugene A. Carr, same Regiment, vice Hatch, promoted.....Br. 2d Lieut. James F. Flewellen, 1st Regt. Artillery, vice Tillinghast, promoted.....Br. 2d Lieut. John A. Mebane, 2d Regt. Artillery, vice Taylor, promoted.....Br. 2d Lieut. Armistead L. Lay, 3d Artillery, to be Second Lieut. 2d Regt. Artillery, vice Beall, promoted.....Br. 2d Lieut. Richard Arnold, 3d Regt. Artillery, vice Gibson, promoted.....Br. 3d Lieut. Auston N. Calcord, 2d Infantry, vice Moore, promoted.....Br. 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Haskin, same Regiment, vice Sweeny, promoted.....Br. 2d Lieut. Wm. P. Carlin, 6th Infantry, vice Lay, promoted; Aiden Sargent, same Regiment, vice Baker, promoted; James L. Corley, same Regiment, vice Tubbs, resigned; Elisha G. Marshall, 5th Infantry, same Regiment, vice Davis, dismissed.....Br. 2d Lieut. Wm. L. Cassell, 7th Regt. Infantry, vice E. K. Smith, promoted.....Br. 2d Lieut. James McIntosh, 8th Regt. Infantry, vice Blake, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assistant Surgeon Charles M. Hitchcock, to be Surgeon, vice Hammond, deceased.

II. APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—William H. Tingley, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Hitchcock, promoted.....John J. Milhau, of New York, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Hewit, resigned.....Aquila T. Ridgely, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Kennedy, deceased.

CADETS TO BE BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—*Corps of Engineers*.....George L. Andrews, rank 1; James St. C. Morton.....*Ordnance Department*.....George T. Baleh, rank 3; William T. Welcker, rank 4.....*First Regiment of Dragoons*. Cadet Isaiah N. Moore, to be Bvt. Sd. Lieutenant, rank 14; Robert Williams, to be Bvt. Second do., rank 19; John Mendenhall, rank 20.....*Second Regiment of Dragoons*.—Ben Hardin Helm, rank 9; David Bell, rank 18; Charles E. Norris, rank 24.....*Regiment of Mounted Riflemen*—Hyatt C. Hanson, rank 22; Alex. McRae, rank 23; Roger Jones, Jr., rank 34; Joseph G. Tilford, rank 40; Laurence S. Baker, rank 42.....*First Artillery*—Caleb Huse, rank 7; Alvan C. Gillem, rank 11; Henry E. Maynadier, rank 17.....*Second Artillery*—James Thompson, rank 6; Edward H. Day, rank 10; Alex. J. Perry, rank 13.....*Third Artillery*—Alexander Piper, rank 5; De Witt N. Root, Rank 12; John Edwards, Jr. rank 15.....*Fourth Artillery*—Kenner Gerrard, rank 8; Albert J. S. Molinard, rank 16.....*First Infantry*—James B. Greene, rank 41.....*Second Infantry*—Wm. H. Morris, rank 27; James Curtis, Jr. rank 28; Adolphus F. Rond, rank 35.....*Third Infantry*—Martin P. Parks, jr., rank 21; Wm. D. Whipple, rank 31; Junius Daniel, rank 33.....*Fourth Infantry*—Henry C. Hodges, rank 32.....*Fifth Infantry*—Henry F. Witter, rank 39.....*Sixth Infantry*—John C. Kelton, rank 26; Robt. E. Patterson, rank 29; John T. Shaaff, rank 38.....*Seventh Infantry*—Garden Chapin, rank 25; Thomas J. C. Amory, rank 30; Edward A. Palfrey, rank 37.....*Eighth Infantry*—Melancthon Smith, rank 36.

John S. Evans, of Kentucky to be Military Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department, May 7, 1851, vice Simmons, resigned.

III. CASUALTIES.

DEATHS.—Brevet Major General Hugh Brady, Colonel 2d Infantry, at Detroit, Mich., April 15, 1851.....Brevet Major General George M. Brooke, Colonel 5th Infantry, at San Antonio, Texas, March 9, 1851.....Brevet Brig. General Matthew Arbuckle, Colonel 7th Infantry, at Fort Smith, Ark., June 11, 1851.....Brevet Lieut. Colonel Richard B. Screven, Captain 8th Infantry, at New-Orleans, La., May 15, 1851.....Brevet Major Thomas B. Linnard, Captain Topographical Engineers, at Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1851.....Surgeon William Hammond, at Benecia, Cal., Feb. 13, 1851.....Assistant Surgeon Alfred W. Kennedy, near Council Grove, on Santa Fe route, June 3, 1851.....Total 7.

Views of Vice-President King.

The *Mobile Register* publishes the following letter from Col. Wm. R. King, heretofore a leading Loco-Foco, and at present the acting Vice-President of the United States, to which station he was elevated by the "Democratic" party. This letter was written to contradict a statement going the rounds of the "Union Safety" papers that Vice-President King acted with them. It will be seen that King denies these "aspersions" upon his character, and that he goes for "Resistance," and acknowledges the right of a Southern State to secede whenever she feels aggrieved, while, at the same time, he doubts the policy of Alabama in immediately leaving the Union, at least not before he is elected Vice-President *in fact* on the Buchan