

posts, will move to the rear in the following on Jalapa; and encamp at some favorable place in its vicinity, or at Encero, until suitable transportation can be procured to transport them to the United States. 1st. The siege train under Lieut. Rayner, Ordnance Department, and Capt. Rowland's heavy battery with a company of the 3d artillery as an additional escort—this train to proceed on to Vera Cruz. 3d. First division of volunteers, commanded by Major General Patterson. 3d. Second division of volunteers, commanded by Brig. General Marshall. 4th. Third division of regular troops, commanded by Col. Trousald, the senior colonel on duty with it, except the 9th infantry, at Pachua, which, with the detachments at that place, will march via Opan and Perote. 5th. Second division of regular troops, commanded by Brig. Gen. Kearney. 6th. First division of regular troops, commanded by Brevet Major Gen. Worth. Each division will have assigned to it at least one company of horse. The dragoons not assigned to divisions will receive special orders for their march. The chiefs of the several departments, when not otherwise specially instructed, will accompany the head-quarters.

III. The volunteer divisions on the march will be joined by such troops as may belong to them, at the posts intermediate between the city of Mexico and Jalapa, which will leave sufficient guards of regular troops at Rio Frio, Puebla and Perote, to protect the supplies until the rear division come up, when these small garrisons will march with said division—all attached men, including recruits, will in like manner join their respective regiments on the march.

IV. Ample supplies of forage and subsistence have been placed in depot at Puebla, Perote and Jalapa, forage at Rio Frio; tents and shoes, it is expected, will be at Puebla, from which the troops requiring such articles can be supplied.

V. All ordnance and ordnance stores, and other public property in the city of Mexico, Chapultepec, Perote, Vera Cruz, and elsewhere, which reverts to the Mexican government under the 4th article of the treaty of peace, will be delivered to agents of said government duly authorized to receive the same.

VI. Such ordnance and ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores and subsistence, not required for the troops, and which cannot be transported, or which on other accounts it may be advisable to dispose of, will be sold under the orders of the chiefs of the ordnance, quartermaster's and subsistence departments respectively.

VII. Should it become necessary to transport any surplus stores or specie, the wagon train for the purpose will proceed to Jalapa with the first division of regulars.

VIII. Prisoners under sentence of death, or to be dishonorably discharged at the expiration of the war, will accompany their respective regiments.

IX. All the volunteer troops will be transported to New Orleans, there to be mustered out of the service, and paid by officers specially assigned to that duty—except the troops from Georgia and South Carolina, which will be sent to Mobile for the like purpose. Major Gen. Patterson's division will proceed to advance. Should other instructions not be received from the War Department, all the regular troops, in the order laid down in paragraph 2, will be transported to New Orleans, there to receive further orders from Washington. No troops will leave the camp from Jalapa until notified by Brevet Brig. Gen. Smith, commanding at Vera Cruz, that vessels are prepared for them.

X. Owing to the lateness of the season, and the difficulty of speedily procuring transportation for a large army, it may be impossible to transport horses. Troops must first be embarked. Officers entitled to forage—except general officers, who are restricted to two horses may take one horse each, if it can be done without incommencing the troops. Battery horses will next be transported, then dragoon horses and horses of volunteers, if the number of vessels admit of them.

XI. The commanding officer at Tampico will order the evacuation of that place, according to the principles laid down in this order.

By order of Major Gen. Butler:

L. THOMAS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

[From the N. O. Picayune, June 21.]

LATER FROM YUCATAN.—The Yucatan schooner Ventura, Capt. Dorantes, arrived yesterday from Campeachy, having sailed the 13th, and by her we have papers from Merida to the 9th inst.

Capt. Dorantes reports that a battle occurred about the 1st inst. at Bolinchen, between the Indians and whites, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of 900 men. They then retreated to the mountains.

There were, he reports, no Indians in the neighborhood of Campeachy, Sisal or Merida, but all the small towns in the interior were either destroyed or vacated by the Yucatecos, who had taken refuge in the three towns named.

There was one U. S. bomb ketch at Campeachy, and a U. S. schooner at Sisal.

The paper of the latest date contains reports of several actions between the government troops and the savages, in which the former were successful. At Chapah, among the ruins of Ticul occurred, the principal affairs. The details would be totally uninteresting here, but the Indians appear to have borne themselves in a cowardly manner as the whites have been wont to do. We augur well from this success,

Gov. Barbachano is holding out various inducements to recruits for some new regiments he is endeavouring to raise.

The arrival of a cargo of corn at Campeachy announced. It was contributed by citizens of New Orleans to relieve the distress of the people crowded into that city. Two-thirds of the cargo were to be sent to Merida.

The town of Ticul, upon examination, is found to have been totally laid waste and destroyed since it fell into the power of the savages. Ixamal is in much the same situation.

Barbachano has issued a severe decree against those who may be taken among the insurgent Indians, or who may in any way assist them with arms or otherwise. They are to be tried by court martial and shot, and rewards are offered for the apprehension of all such.

Upon the whole affairs look much more favorable for the white inhabitants of Yucatan.

HORRID ACCIDENT.—SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.—

At Springwater, Livingston county, N. Y., a few days since, a number of men were engaged with pikes, in the act of raising a house; two boys were wrestling near by, and one of them was violently thrown to the ground. His father, who was engaged on the frame, seeing his son prostrated went to his assistance, and it was ascertained that the boy's neck was broken by the fall. The men upon this shocking announcement, immediately relaxed their hold, and the frame fell crushing six of them beneath its heavy timbers, not one of whom survived the injuries received. The father of the boy escaped uninjured.

INTERESTING FROM AFRICA.—THE LIBERIA

REPUBLIC.—The ship Madonna, Capt. Lawlin, arrived yesterday from Monrovia, in a passage of 39 days.

The United States brig Porpoise was at Monrovia when the M. left. The sloop of war Decatur, Capt. Byrne, touched at Monrovia on the 18th of May, and sailed on the 19th on a cruise. All well.

Passed Midshipman Willock, of Elmira, New York, committed suicide on board the Porpoise.

Intelligence of the revolution in France was received at Monrovia, near the end of April, and caused much sensation.

The slave trade is still going on at different points throughout the west coast. The Herald says:—

"We learn from an authentic source, that the slave trade is carried on quite extensively at or near Little Cape Mount, (distant about 49 miles) by a Krooman named Doo; employed, as we are informed, by that notorious slave dealer at New Cess. He has now on hand about 70 slaves for that market."

"Some few months ago there was a similar establishment at King Gray's town, distant about sixteen miles, and a goodly number of citizens volunteered their services to go and rescue the poor victims, doomed to undergo the severity of their inhuman masters, if some assistance was not afforded."

"The natives of the Little Bassa country are again at variance; however, it has not yet terminated in war. These difficulties among the native tribes, arising from some unprincipled source, have been of material injury to this government; for they stop all trade with us and the natives, and, in a manner, among themselves. Many of them have been obliged to lose the time of harvest, and, consequently, have been reduced to extreme want and starvation."

FROM THE RIVER OF PLATE.—At the latest

dates from the River of Plate, received at Rio Janeiro, by the English packet Spider, from Montevideo 22nd and Buenos Ayres 17th of April, it appears that nothing definitive had occurred in the solution of the question of the Oriental state. Gen. Oribe still insists upon his claims, and continues his hostility. The two agents of France and England at Montevideo, paid a visit to Gen. Oribe at his camp, where they remained in discussion with him for five hours, and came away much dissatisfied with the result of their interview. The country was in a wretched state. General Rosas is represented at Buenos Ayres to be equally unwilling to make any arrangements with the English and French peace-makers.

MASSACRE OF THREE MISSIONARIES.—The Sydney

papers of the 31st January, announce the murder of three English missionaries at the Island of St. Christoval, by the natives in the month of September last, and the bodies were afterwards cut up and devoured by the savages. The English attendants on them contrived to effect their escape.

AN EXAMPLE.—A vessel containing upwards of

150 Hollanders lay all of Sabbath day at one of our wharves, rather than violate, by travelling, that law which secures its sanctity as well in the new as in the old world. They held public service upon the deck of their vessel in the morning, a sermon being delivered by a minister of their own number. Their hymns of praise, swelling forth from hearts that rejoiced to breathe the pure air of this land of freedom and their adoption. They are destined to the colony on the Grand River Valley, which was brought to the attention of our legislature during the past winter. We wish them favorable winds and a speedy passage to their new home in our western valley, and trust that thousands more will soon follow them.—*Det. Advertiser.*

INTERESTING SERVICES AT BALDWIN PLACE.—The services at Baldwin Place Church, last Sabbath morning, were of a deeply interesting character. Rev. Dr. Stow announced to his people several weeks since, his intention to resign the pastoral office the 1st of July, and although he had been very urgently solicited by the Church and Society to withdraw his resignation, he has felt it his duty to decline complying with their request. On Sabbath morning, the church was crowded with those who came to listen to his instructions for the last time as their pastor, and hundreds of others who had formerly been his parishioners, but who had removed to distant parts of the city and the adjacent towns, flocked to the "time honored" sanctuary, where they and their parents worshipped, to mingle their sympathies with their old associates.

Dr. Stow preached from Rev. 7—17:—"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." In the course of his sermon he alluded to the many hallowed associations that clustered around his connection with them: he had rejoiced in their prosperity, and in the day of their affliction he had extended to them his sympathies. Since he had been their pastor, he had performed the funeral service at the burial of more than 700 connected with the families of his congregation. After adverting to these facts, he then in a most beautiful and fervent style, pointed them to that home where there will be no cutting asunder of ties, no separations, no death, and where "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." The whole congregation seemed oppressed with the deepest emotion, and scarcely a dry eye was perceptible in that large audience.

Dr. Stow concluded the services by administering the solemn ordinance of baptism to five young persons, adding, at the conclusion, the interesting fact that since he became their pastor in November, 1832, he had baptized 655 persons.—*Atlas.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The semi-annual Visitation and Examination of the Public Grammar School took place, pursuant to notice, last Thursday. The Examiners were Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., William Wright, Esq., and John H. Gray, Esq., Members of the Board, and the Rev. Alexander Stewart, A. B., the Rev. William Stewart, and Robert Parker, Esq. There were also present as visitors, Major Poyntz, Henry Bowyer Smith, Esq. Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, and some other gentlemen. The School was found in a very flourishing condition, both in respect to the number of pupils that attend, and the progress they had made in their studies during the Term. The Programme laid before the Examiners shewed that the Classes were prepared for examination in the following departments:—Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Mathematics, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, English Composition, English Grammar, Arithmetic in all its rules, and Book-keeping.

The books in which the examination took place were Herodotus, Homer, Valpy's Greek Delectus, Juvenal, Cicero, Vigil, Eutropius, Stodhart's Preparatory Latin Book, Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, Hebrew Psalter, Chambers' Solid Geometry, and Euclid's Elements of Plane Geometry. Various exercises in English Composition, and renderings of English into Latin were examined; and the copy-books, and the books prepared in the study of Book-keeping were inspected.

At the close, the President of the Board, Dr. Wm. Gray, announced to the Scholars that the Examiners were highly pleased with the proficiency shewn by them in several branches in which they were examined, and that Prizes would be given to the most meritorious in each class, the distribution of which would be deferred till the 1st of August, the day on which they would next assemble after the Midsummer holidays. As a fresh stimulus to exertion, the Rev. Doctor added, that at the Examinations hereafter, particular prizes would be awarded to those who should give correct and ready answers to questions put from any part of the Latin and Greek Grammars. Several prizes have been adjudged to Pupils, under the direction of the Principal of the School, for excelling in particular branches, which will also be distributed on the 1st of August, after which a correct list of all the successful candidates will appear in our paper. The School House is now undergoing a thorough repair and some internal alterations, which will render it more commodious on the days of Examination and other public occasions.—*Courier.*

THE POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENT.—It is with great pleasure that we learn from sources on which we place considerable reliance, that an arrangement has been come to between the representatives of the three Colonial Governments—our own and those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for putting the Post Office Department on a better footing. If our information be correct a uniform rate will be established throughout the three Colonies; and the rate will be 3d. With this and the system of entire inter-colonial free-trade, already sanctioned by the Colonial Legislatures, we may look for an enormous increase in our business connections with the sister colonies.—*Montreal Herald.*

A Catholic Priest of Cincinnati was lately fined \$15 and cost for knocking off a man's hat who refused to do homage in the presence of his reverence by taking it off. The magistrate reminded the tyrant that he could not in this country, be guilty of such practices with impunity—it might be tolerated in down-trodden, priest-ridden Ireland.

GREAT MEETINGS OF THE BRITISH LEAGUE OF JUVENILE ABSTAINERS IN EDINBURGH.—For fifteen months an institution has been in existence, bearing the above title, its great objects, being to inculcate abstinence from all that can intoxicate, such as wine, strong drink, tobacco, opium, etc., as well as to teach the young forming the league, the healthy practice of daily bathing, free air, generous exercise, mutual love, and implicit reliance upon the counsels of God, as revealed in the New Testament. During the past year, many nightly meetings have been held, and simple lectures upon physiology, chemistry, wines of the East, and Biblical criticism have been delivered to them, with the most pleasing results. Singing has been taught them by Dr. Mainzer and Mr. Palmer, who, together with their teachers, have induced them to sing temperance and moral melodies, which are fast displacing lewd, vicious, and drinking songs.

They have also had "recreation as an impetus added to the rest of their sober joys. It has often been observed that the British society can work without intoxicants, but they cannot play without them, that all holidays are associated with drunkenness, revelry, and debauch. It was therefore important to teach those young ones how to keep a sober holiday. They, therefore, have had during the past summer, many recreative revels amongst the shrubs and flowers and beautiful planted walks of the Botanical Gardens.

The Zoological Gardens have also been opened to them; the Statuary and works of art upon the Calton Hill, too, were also made available for the same end. The Duke of Buccleuch's palace and grounds formed another day's interesting engagement, where song and harmless gambol, free from the stain of intoxication, pervades the thousands who congregated together on these occasions. The numbers have continued swelling, and the means needed have been supplied by private generosity; indeed, apart from these most immediate affected, few have known anything of the extent or vastness of the undertaking. However, its magnitude and growing importance, prevent its existence as a secret any longer, and its friends determined on Saturday last to give a public view of all they were doing.

A special train having brought upwards of 600 through from Dalkeith, these preceded or led the procession, which was superintended by the adult friends and teachers; and when we arrived at the Tanfield Hall, we discovered much had been done to give effect to the whole. We entered from the north, and found a most tasteful bench fitted up on purpose for the reporters, covered, too, with all delicacies the season would afford—apples in variety, grapes, figs, dates, raisins, oranges, French plums &c. A large and elegant table, around which the ministers and speakers were arranged, over which again was spread the delicious and attractive viands most profusely.

The table, too, was surmounted by an elegant salver of Dresden china, with a wreath of ormulu, the vine-tree and its fruits sustained upon a pedestal of bronze, bearing three dolphins of ormulu, filled with various fruits. The corners of the table supported China vases, filled with the gay-colored flowers of early spring; above, and on the platform, were well-filled china plates of fruit, interspersed with green-house and hot-house plants, japonicas, flowering wreaths of evergreens and laurels, interspersed with bouquets of heaths, &c., suspended from the roof, and around the pillars were flowers. The chairman entered, and the now assembled thousands echoed their applause, and thousands there were beside those who were within, who, catching up the sound, continued cheering without. We shall give a report of the proceedings in our next.—*Christian News.*

FOUR THOUSAND GIRLS AT A PICNIC.—The Lowell Courier has an account of the grand picnic which was given by the managers of the Lowell Carpet Mill, in that city to the girls in their employ. The Hall occupied on that occasion was in the new mill just erected by the company and is to be filled with power looms for the manufacture of carpets. It is 232 feet long and 183 wide; was ornamented with fabrics of the mill, and lighted with 300 or 400 lamps. The number of girls present was estimated at 4000. Refreshments in abundance were provided for all the company, and the remnants were to be distributed to the poor. Two bands of music were in attendance, for the benefit of those who had a fancy for dancing. The conversation of the party is represented to have been extremely animated. Who can doubt it?

TEMPERANCE.—The Rev. Mr. Chiquay has administered the pledge of abstinence from intoxicating liquors to upwards of seventeen thousand persons, in the District of Montreal, during the course of the last month. Amongst those who have taken the pledge from the reformed gentlemen are several tavern keepers, who have relinquished their business, and put away far from them upon which they had been reeling. This speaks well for the force with Canadian apostle is prosecuting his cause.—*Pilot.*