

Business Notices.

AGENTS.—This warm, sultry month, when ladies have for the country, they need a...

PIANOS.—F. GILBERT & CO.'S PREMIER PIANOS, with or without the article of American manufacture...

SEWING MACHINES.—We have just received all sorts of new and improved sewing machines...

DELIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, is the sole manufacturer in the United States...

THE GREAT REVOLUTION in the treatment of Cholera and Fever, resulting from the admirable preparation known as Dr. J. C. DEWEELE'S...

DR. DEWEELE'S REMEDY FOR Cholera, is a most valuable medicine, and is the only one that can be relied upon...

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THE OUTRAGE AT SAN JUAN.

At last we are able to lay before the public the official documents relating to the bombardment and burning of San Juan. They contain nothing that in the least relieves the enormity of the transaction, nor anything that removes the responsibility of it from the Administration. It is plain, from the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to Commander Hollins, that the extremity of destroying the place, and even of killing some of its people, was contemplated by those sending the Cyane on her mission. "It is, however," says the Secretary, "very much to be hoped that you can effect the purpose of your visit without resorting to violence and destruction of property, and loss of life."

"It is, however," says the Secretary, "very much to be hoped that you can effect the purpose of your visit without resorting to violence and destruction of property, and loss of life." This is enough to make it certain that Mr. Hollins acted within his orders in burning the town, as he would have done had he deemed it equally necessary, in repairing the damage done to Mr. Borland and the Transit Company, to fire a few shells into the retreats where the families of the citizens had taken refuge from his vandalism. So, too, Mr. Marcy, in his letter of June 9 to the Commercial Agent at San Juan, plainly indicates that it will be the duty of his subordinate to have the place destroyed or otherwise severely chastised, in case the Transit Company is not satisfied and an amende is not made for the indignity offered to Mr. Borland. "Nothing," he says, "short of an apology will save the place from the infliction of that its act justly merits."

Here, then, we have conclusive proof that the Administration is alone to be held accountable for the whole affair; that it was Messrs. Pierce and Marcy who seem to have so entirely adopted the cause of the Transit Company, and to have implicitly received as true any calumny it may have propagated against the people of the town—that it is, who have really bombarded and destroyed the homes and the property of five hundred innocent and defenseless people, and not Hollins and Fabens, their obedient and subordinate. The whole transaction was the act of the American Executive, and for it that Executive must be held responsible. The odium and the responsibility cannot be shifted upon the shoulders of any unfortunates.

The first reason given by the two Secretaries for the punishment inflicted on San Juan, is that property had been stolen from the Transit Company, or persons interested in it, and taken to the town, and that the persons guilty of this felony had also received protection there. This we have good reason for declaring to be a totally false charge. We have the testimony of several highly respectable witnesses resident at San Juan, to whom we have directed inquiries on this point, who unanimously aver that such an event never happened there, and that no property stolen from the Company was ever concealed there, nor any thieves of any sort ever protected. The only person justified in the allegation of the Secretaries is one of a black man employed with his wife as a servant who ran away from the Company's premises at Punta Arenas with a boat. He was fired at by a clerk as he was going off, but not killed; and several men came over from Punta Arenas to inflict on him a private punishment, but were prevented by the authorities, who locked him up in the Station-House and had him examined next morning, and regularly disposed of according to the evidence. As for the merchandise stolen by him, had there been any, the authorities would have compelled its surrender, but on examination none could be discovered, either the boat or elsewhere, the man and woman together having nothing but a few articles of clothing of small value, which could not be identified by any other claimant as stolen, nor could the man's right to them be in any way disproved, accordingly they were left in his possession. This, or something of equal importance, affords the only basis for this claim of \$16,000 for stolen merchandise about which the Secretaries and their subordinates have so much to say. As for what they allege concerning other injuries to Americans, past or future, that we are sure is all a calumny invented to help on the ruin which some prominent men in the Transit Company seem to have sought to bring upon the town, and to avenge such injuries that we can recall, except it was in the case of three notorious villains, who two years or thereabouts ago were sentenced to death for their crimes by the courts of the place. On that occasion a large number of returning Californians, fearing the condemned men might be allowed to escape, were about to attack the building where they were confined, and were prevented from doing so by the American citizens, who had the good sense to interpose and hang them by Lynch Law. The town's people were preparing for defense, and a serious fight was in prospect, when Capt. Pendragost of the Sarcena interfered and appeased the Californians, assuring them that he knew the authorities of the town, and that they might be relied on to do justice. Accordingly the mob dispersed, and one of the convicted American citizens was hanged, and the other two only branded and banished, in consideration of their having turned State's evidence. Beyond this, there have been no troubles, except those growing out of the quarrel with the Transit Company, in which it is at least only safe to believe that all the wrong cannot have been on one side. Such, however, is not the view taken by Messrs. Pierce and Marcy.

The famous ejection case is also brought up here again, and figures for full third of the \$24,000 in damages demanded for the Company. Our readers remember this affair, as when it occurred it was fully explained in our columns. The Company occupy Punta Arenas under a lease from the King of Mexico, from which authority, as sanctioned by England, the town derived its charter and dates its corporate existence. Thus the tenure of the Company and that of the town are the same; but in the lease of the former it is provided that they shall vacate the Point whenever the authorities of the town shall require. The latter having occasion to use the locality for a quarantine ground, or for other purposes, of which they were the sole judges, required the Company to fulfill the condition of the lease. This was refused, and thereupon the authorities proceeded by a regular process of ejection to enforce their right. In so doing they had removed two buildings built of boards, with thatched roofs, and one of them having a brick oven connected with it, when the Cyane appeared, being sent down by Mr. Fillmore, and prevented further proceedings. The two buildings are now said to have belonged not to the Company but to Capt. G. V. Cerren, then employed there in some capacity; their utmost value has been credited to have been no more than \$250, and—even admitting that the town was wrong in its attempt at ejection, which we think cannot be maintained for an instant, without violating law and common sense,—that sum would cover all the damages suffered. On this head there can be no doubt, and yet we see \$5,000 here claimed for it, and Commander Hollins as well as Secretary Marcy endorsing the justice of the claim, and making it serve as part of an excuse for proceedings of insult and barbarity. On such flimsy and fraudulent grounds our Democratic Administration values its assent, while we have no means of defense, and hardly any friends, and triumphantly indulges its bullying inefficiency with cheap and easy victories.

But these claims for indemnity are only the outposts of the case, used to delude the eyes of the enemy. For them alone San Juan would never have been sacked. The real cause of the insult offered to Mr. Borland, and here the Executive has blindly followed, without verifying its statements by reference to other sources of information. The word of Borland as to the insult offered him is taken as all sufficient, though it is notorious that the same Executive reposes no confidence

in him otherwise. Still on this man's simple asseveration that he has been insulted, outraged, honor-avenging President concludes that the national dignity is injured, and that a commercial town with some thousand inhabitants and a million or so of property must be destroyed by way of reparation. No objection is taken of the fact that Borland had forfeited all official privileges by protecting an accused murderer from lawful arrest, and that he had done in a miserable legal quibble. Nor is any account taken of the other fact—which can be proved, and was well-known to both Fabens and Borland—that the Mayor of the town apologized to Borland on the spot for the bottle thrown at his nose, and that the City Attorney received the apology in writing next morning, also asking Mr. Fabens for any information he possessed as to who was the guilty person in order that he might be punished. Of all these circumstances and antecedents, of the murder before, of Borland's interference with a weapon to prevent the arrest of the murderer, of his subsequent provoking species in front of Fabens and Borland, and of the Mayor's apology, nothing is said to the assembled people that they were "the offense of a hell," of the repeated apology for the insult of the bottle, as well as of the excited and exaggerated feeling natural to scenes so extraordinary and predominant through the whole, so as necessarily to color his narrative no matter how he might try to tell the truth, and of the cloud of witnesses on the other side,—of all these the Executive takes no account, and he holds the national dignity to be in the right—they are inflexible; they alone are the truth, there is no need of other information, they must be avenged. And thereupon an important place is laid in ashes, hundreds of industrious and useful men are ruined, and an ineffaceable blot is cast upon the reputation of the country.

Mr. Marcy also makes a point against the authorities of San Juan that they had not punished those who insulted Mr. Borland. But they could not be allowed to exercise the metropolitan functions, even the arrest of murderers, without the permission of the Executive. Errores of the American Government, or if they were to have an armed force raised against them on their own soil by such a fellow as this Borland, who clearly they were superfluous, and could properly do nothing but abandon all nominal power and responsibility. This they did not do, and accordingly there were no longer any authorities there to receive the denunciations of the Secretary of State as to the duty of inflicting exemplary punishment on lawless individuals. This is a pity, for those denunciations must have had a singular weight with them, coming thus from an elevated and consistent functionary, whose representative had forbidden the authorities from taking murderers into custody, and who, in the same breath, justified that prohibition. The whole transaction making a great deal more of an apology than Borland had any right to; and yet our Secretary is not aware of their resignation, but writes away, dictating what they must do, as if they were still in office. Why, any sub-editor or proof-reader on a New-York newspaper could have informed him of the fact.

One thing, beside the features we have already exposed, is particularly worthy of notice in the letter of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Fabens, as coming from so distinguished a Democrat and advocate of popular sovereignty. This is the contempt with which he speaks of the Municipality of San Juan. It describes them as wearing "an assumed political character," as "the pretended authorities of the town," as "the pretended political and civil authorities," and "the nominal magistrates there." The truth is that these magistrates held office directly from the people, by regular election, under a constitution, which is a striking proof of American good sense and superiority to any made by European nations in 1848, and that if ever there were truly legitimate authorities, they were those of that unlucky town. According to the best evidence, too, they had justly administered the excellent constitution and laws they had adopted. They had protected property and life; they had introduced and enforced good order among the lawless men on the river; they had rendered frequent and constant assistance to Americans in distress; and never, that we are aware of, were they complained of, except by the Transit Company or its agents, among whom we suspect Mr. Fabens, the late U. S. Commercial Agent at the port, ought really to be included. With that Company their difficulty grew out of a question of jurisdiction and an unwillingness to be used as the arena of a contest between the two parties, and that controversy the town's final and permanent object was to all purposes an American town, and the American people will ponder it deeply.

CRUCISSIAN AND AMERICAN SLAVERY. The Journal of Commerce wherever it is known is recognized as the pro-Slavery journal of the North. In all discussions, such for example, as the one which lately convulsed the country upon opening to Slavery a new Territory larger than the original thirteen States, The Journal is sure to embrace the side of man-stealing and woman-whipping. In aid of this system, it has been the most consistent in upholding the peculiar institutions, and formidable barriers to the success of our native mechanics. Not so, however, with another and more formidable barrier to the success of our native mechanics—they are generally intelligent and trustworthy, and they seldom fail to discover their true interests. They are not the advocates of the slaveholder, and in ninety-nine cases out of an hundred, they are better qualified to become constituents of our nation, than the vast numbers of the ignorant and ignorant, who, from want of capacity, are perfect drudges in society, continually being displayed before their eyes; they would be a quiet respectable position and employment, which in fact their natural acquirements and ambition does not excel the present one—they look beyond the narrow limits of their nose or aspire to anything beyond the capacity of a drudge in society.

The ignorant mercantile class who come among us from the North and settle, are generally valuable acquisitions to society, and every way qualified to sustain our institutions, but the mechanics, most of them are pests to society, dangerous among the slave population, and ever ready to be turned into the most violent and unscrupulous agents against the laws of the country, and against the peace of the Commonwealth.

A large proportion of the mechanical force that migrate to the South, are a curse instead of a blessing; they are generally a worthless, unscrupulous class—men to our prejudice, and formidable barriers to the success of our native mechanics. Not so, however, with another and more formidable barrier to the success of our native mechanics—they are generally intelligent and trustworthy, and they seldom fail to discover their true interests. They are not the advocates of the slaveholder, and in ninety-nine cases out of an hundred, they are better qualified to become constituents of our nation, than the vast numbers of the ignorant and ignorant, who, from want of capacity, are perfect drudges in society, continually being displayed before their eyes; they would be a quiet respectable position and employment, which in fact their natural acquirements and ambition does not excel the present one—they look beyond the narrow limits of their nose or aspire to anything beyond the capacity of a drudge in society.

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gardless of self in his fidelity to a deep conviction evinced in his birth.

The humor here so signally evinced is born of pathos—it is the lightning which reveals to hearers and renders the speaker's profound absence of the sacrifice or subordination of one human being to the pleasure or convenience of another. A great many will read this speech with indignation who will pretend to blame us for printing it; but our back is broad and can bear censure. Let each and all be fairly heard!

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. . . IV. (and last)

We have been looking through the autobiography of one of the most active and thorough-going female apostles in our day of Free Divorce or rather (for she is more logical than most of her co-workers) of no marriage at all, but unbounded license under the garb of "Individual Sovereignty." Here is the usual story of the legal union of a pair every way unsuited to and unsympathizing with each other, beginning in rashness, folly and falsehood, and ending (as was justly) in hatred, disgust and wretchedness. For if marriage be the sacred and holy thing we esteem it, then those who recklessly profane and disgrace it deserve to suffer,—to suffer more than is necessarily involved in unmarrying themselves the next week and each marrying some one else the week after. If marriage be a mere legal fiction, a mere name, a mere what Gibbon forcibly terms "a fraudulent society of 'profit and pleasure,'" then those who rush into it as if it were not—who cover with its legal mantle their ignoble impulse of ambition or avarice, levity or lechery, deserve to lay thereby the foundation of a lifelong repentance.

In the case of one now meditating, a woman of full age, and very far from being a simpleton, married a man whom she had known but a few weeks, and who was every way unattractive and to her especially disagreeable—married him, as if insane, because a promise to do so had been extorted from her in an inconsiderate moment by well-meaning but most misjudging mutual friends. There was no romantic illusion on the one side, no studied deception on the other—there was not even an excuse of parental interference and virtual constraint—but a glaring willful, wanton counterfeiting of marriage where no essential marriage existed or could exist, under the influence of motives too paltry to be considered, if not too shameful to be avowed. If such sacrifice did not invoke evil on the head of its perpetrator, then Marriage could not be the Divine institution we believe it.

But if there were no real marriage, there could be no relation instituted, no obligation imposed" any man. But that by no means follows. A villain attempts to ruin a contemplated victim, under the cloak of a sham marriage, but is duped himself, and a real marriage ceremony performed by some competent person—the law holds the libertine to his engagement, though he never intended to contract any. The State as well as the Church says, "You must take each other as you find them," because neither State nor Church can determine beyond mistake whether that true conjugal affection which should precede and sanctify marriage does really and reciprocally exist. State and Church, therefore, unite in imposing the most searching test of affection they have been able to devise. Having in no manner urged or hastened the mediated union, they virtually say to the candidates who present themselves to invoke their sanctions,—"We cannot surely say whether you are or are not in heart and soul, but you know whether such is or is not the fact, if you have really and earnestly sought to know. If you are, then you will not hesitate to pronounce the vows which bind you irrevocably to each other; if you are not, there is yet time to draw back and save yourselves from untold guilt and misery. Let there be no dissimulation in this momentous crisis, but speak the truth, or abide the lifelong penalty of falsehood." So they do, and so they should.

Take from Marriage this element of perpetuity, and it will become the convenient cloak of all manner of lechery and fraud, to an extent far exceeding aught which this country has ever known. Now, the libertine who does not hesitate to fill the ears of his victim with oaths on oath of eternal constancy, and solemn denials before the church-door, in the same alarm: one perjury more or less has no terrors for him, but not so the State's penalties for bigamy and Society's malediction. There are many who will readily promise marriage to obtain their end to one who will really marry. But make marriage easily dissoluble, and it will be as easy and as safe to marry as to promise; will you not? Say you that the Liberty of Divorce should be limited and hedged about with a million of conditions, and that the State should be obliged to pay the expenses of the injured party; then the villain who tires of one he has obtained under the cloak of marriage has only to treat her badly enough to impel her to apply for Divorce, and his end is obtained. If neglect, desertion, infidelity, do not suffice, he has but to add beating, starving, until his victim will gladly be rid of him on his own terms.

No—the integrity of families, the training of children, the very existence of a virtuous and orderly community, rest on Indissoluble Marriage as their foundation, and must be shaken if not prostrated by its removal. There are cases in which a looser rein would mitigate individual suffering; but the relaxation would cause ten woes for every one it might cure. Thousands marry inconsiderately, hazardingly, and senselessly, in spite of the fearful penalties ever displayed before their eyes; they would be a quiet respectable position and employment, which in fact their natural acquirements and ambition does not excel the present one—they look beyond the narrow limits of their nose or aspire to anything beyond the capacity of a drudge in society.

The ignorant mercantile class who come among us from the North and settle, are generally valuable acquisitions to society, and every way qualified to sustain our institutions, but the mechanics, most of them are pests to society, dangerous among the slave population, and ever ready to be turned into the most violent and unscrupulous agents against the laws of the country, and against the peace of the Commonwealth.

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ular reading with their leoprous and lecherous sagittaries—are not the George Sands and Eugene S. and H. C. Wrights who, from a higher platform with a more politic aim, firelight against any mutual infamy and communion between those who have alienated in soul. But you, Sir! and you, Madam, who seek to marry your sons and daughters to him and lands rather than to Worth and Virtue—would have them make brilliant or fortunate matches rather than intrinsically fit and happy ones—stepping beyond your just prerogative of requiring them to postpone any union unseasoned by your judgment until your term of lawful control over their actions shall have expired, would fairer courses be to give their hands where they have not given their hearts—you are enemies and debasers of Marriage more culpable and unjustifiable than any corrupt-gel-writer, Liberator socialist or ribald songster to have lived. Leave their mindings to the tribunes of virtuous criticism, and look well to your own!

Gen. José Barandina, Minister of Honduras, Washington, had an attack of apoplexy yesterday morning, and was not expected to survive the night. We make this announcement with regret, as General is a very estimable man, and his death will be regretted. He is one of the most eminent citizens of Central America, having rendered her greatest service in her times of trial. His age about sixty-five.

The Detroit Advertiser has at length been driven to notice our demands that the "authority" for its story, in which it placed "implicit confidence," should be marked out in the witness-box. As we expected it to do, it has done so. It has accordingly refused to produce or indicate him. Its own charge, it will be remembered, was as follows: "During the discussion of the measure respecting Missouri, we published a series of articles upon the subject of the North and South, in which we stated that the individual in the free States, of forty cents."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1854.

Advertisements for The Weekly Tribune of this week must be handed in to-day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the contributor, necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Mason of Virginia offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to whether anything had transpired since the issue of his proclamation upon the seizure of the Black Warrior, so changing our relations with the Government of Spain as to obviate the necessity of the adoption of the provisional measure suggested by the President in the said proclamation. The River and Harbor bill was then taken up, several amendments adopted, and the bill passed. After the transaction of Executive business the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported remodeling the Consular and Diplomatic systems of the United States—referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The bills from the Senate constituting Lakeport, La., Paducah, Ky., Shreveport, La., Jeffersonville, Ind., Madison, Ind., Tusculum, Ala., ports of entry, and creating collection districts in Texas and New-Mexico, were severally taken up and passed. The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken up. The Senate's amendment increasing the salary of the Chief Justice and associate-Justices, was rejected; also the amendment to reimburse Edward Riddle such sums as were expended by him in his official position at the Industrial Exhibition at London; also the amendment appropriating half a million dollars for the continuation of the works for supplying Washington and Georgetown with water. The amendment appropriating \$1,800,000 for the construction of Custom-Houses, Post-Offices and Courts at Ellsworth, Me.; Belfast, Me.; Glenister, Me.; Toledo, Ohio; Burlington, Wis.; Sandusky, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; New-Haven, Ct.; Newark, N. J.; Buffalo, Oswego, Wheeling, Chicago, Detroit, Mich.; Galveston, Texas; and Petersburg, Va., was agreed to. The Senate's amendment authorizing the President to employ in his official household, a Secretary, Clerk, Steward, Messenger and Assistant Messenger, was rejected. The one hundred and eighty-ninth amendment of the Senate having been acted on and most of them disagreed to, the Committee rose and reported the bill. The main question ordered was on concurring in the action of the Committee, when a motion was made to lay the bill on the table, pending which, the House adjourned.

FROM HAVANA.—The steamship Black Warrior, Capt. Bullock, from Mobile via Havana, arrived last night. She left Havana on the 28th ult., at noon. She brings \$60,000 on freight. There was nothing of any interest stirring at Havana. The yellow fever was absent, and the weather getting much healthier. There were very few American vessels in port. Freight was low.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP INDIANA.—The steamship Indiana, of Mr. Havens, July 15, and comes 16, arrived last night. She brings no news. A list of her passengers will be found under the appropriate heading.