

for their surrender, he was informed that it could not be done and was referred to the written answer given by the secretary of state on a previous application in another case, for the principles upon which the surrender of British deserters was refused. It was remarked to Mr. Erskine at the same time, both by the secretary of the navy and the secretary of state, that although the government could not deliver up deserters, it was so far from countenancing desertion that general orders had been issued to our naval commanders not to permit any British deserters to be recruited for the American service. They also informed Mr. Erskine a few days after, that they had sufficient reason for believing that the seamen in question were native citizens of the United States; this being the result of an inquiry by Captain Barron, in pursuance of orders from the secretary of the navy. On this point Mr. Erskine expressed no opinion. This was not asked, because his opinion could form no part of the ground on which the government proceeded; and it was not offered, because it appears to have been his practice, and to have been held as his duty also, to do no more than to transmit without remarks whatever documents or information relative to facts, he might judge proper to be forwarded to the British admirals on different stations. In this case he accordingly merely stated for the information of the British naval commander, that the result of the inquiry made by Captain Barron had satisfied our government that the seamen for whose surrender he had applied were citizens and natives of the United States.

This answer was written Jan. 7, 1857. It was produced by an application for the surrender to their allegiance of certain British seamen, who having united with American seamen left on board a vessel ordered to Halifax as a prize, brought her into the United States, and were charged with mutiny, piracy, and an attempt to murder their officers. The answer stated, that not only no prerogative for the purpose in question is vested in the executive of the United States, but that neither the law nor the practice of nations imposes on them an obligation to provide for the surrender of fugitives from the jurisdiction of other powers. The obligation can result only from special and mutual stipulations, which do not exist between the United States and Great Britain, and which, indeed, as limited in the expired articles of the treaty of 1794, do not comprehend any other offences than those of actual murder and forgery.

The information reported by Captain Barron, was as follows:

William Ware pressed from on board the brig Neptune, Captain Crafts, by the British frigate Melampus, in the bay of Biscay, and has served on board the said frigate fifteen months. William Ware is a native American, born on Pipe Creek, Frederick county, state of Maryland, at Bruce's mills, and served his time at said mills. He also lived at Elliott's mills, near Baltimore, and drove a wagon several years between Hagerstown and Baltimore. He also served 18 months on board the United States frigate Chesapeake, under the command of Commodore Morris and Captain James Barron. He is an Indian-looking man.

Daniel Martin was pressed at the same time and place. He is a native of West-Port, in Massachusetts, about 30 miles to the eastward of New York. He served his time out of New York, with Captain Marrowby, in the schooner, and Mr. Benjamin Corey, of West-Port. He is a colored man. John Strachan, born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Queen Anne's county, between Centerville and Queen's Town, refers to Mr. John Price and Pratt, Esquires, on Kent Island, who knew his relations. Strachan sailed in the brig Martha Bland, Captain Weyl, from Norfolk to Dublin, and from thence to Liverpool. He there left the brig and shipped on board an English Guineaman. He was pressed on board the Melampus off Cape Finisterre, to better his situation he consented to enter, being determined to make his escape when opportunity offered. He served on board the frigate two years. He is a white man, about 5 feet 7 inches high.

William Ware and John Strachan have professions—Daniel Martin says he lost his after leaving the frigate.

John Little, alias Francis, and Ambrose Watts, escaped from the Melampus at the same time, known to the above persons to be Americans, but have not been entered by my recruiting officer.

William Ware, Daniel Martin, and John Strachan state, that some time in February last, there was an entertainment on board the Melampus, lying then in Hampton Roads—that while the officers, &c. were engaged, and all the ship's boats, except the captain's gig, being hoisted in—Themselves and the two other men mentioned, availing themselves of a moment to seize the gig and row off—that as soon as they had got into the boat they were hailed to know what they were going to do—They replied they were going ashore—a brisk fire of musquetry instantly commenced from the ship that in defiance of balls and the hazard of their lives, they continued to pull and finally effected their escape to land, namely, Sewall's Point—that they then carefully hauled up the boat on the beach, rolled up the boat, gave three cheers and moved up the country.

This report is in a train, we learn, to be formally verified in every material circumstance, by a recurrence to the sources of evidence pointed out by the seamen respectively.

[Intelligence.]

A Drummer & Fifer wanted.

The Patriotic Guards want a good Drummer and Fifer immediately; they will either engage them by the month or year; they will give them liberal pay and handsome uniforms. By order.

C. P. WHITE, Sec'y

July 29. d4t

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have this evening given translations of all the articles of interest from our Bordeaux papers. It appears evident that a peace, or a great battle must speedily have followed the surrender of Dantzic. The 16 days granted to the besieged, for the purpose of procuring succour, and no aid having been received at the expiration of that term, in consequence of which the place was lost; these circumstances go to prove, that the Russian general was unable to save that city: unless policy dictated the necessity of a reservation of strength, in order to meet the conquering army when it shall march for Königsberg or Grodno. If the French meditate in good earnest, the conquest of Russia, that the frontier of France may be the frontier of Turkey, then may we expect soon to hear of "the battle of Grodno" which city is a little south, distant about 100 leagues, on the probable road to St. Petersburg.

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

HAMBURG, May 29.

His excellency Marshal Dumonceau set out yesterday for Stade. The Dutch troops which occupy Cuxhaven have taken possession of an English boat with 100 men on board; this so enraged the master of the frigate to which she belonged, that he fired several shot into Cuxhaven; but the only damage they did was to knock down a few chimneys.

His excellency Marshal Bruue has arrived at Stetin: the public authorities of that city have complimented him by a deputation.

Stralsund has been always considered as the spot fixed upon for the debarkation of the English; but as no sale of horses, provisions and other necessities for troops, has been made, many people still doubt whether the debarkation will take place at that city.

Travellers who left the grand army on the 24th May, are unable to describe the warlike spirit which animates the soldiers; and they all agree in the opinion, that some important event will take place about the middle of June.

The gazettes of Copenhagen confirm the defeat of the Russians at Weisselunde; Dantzic, say they, is still amply furnished with wheat, although it is entirely destitute of fresh meat.

A German print has just published a letter from Prussia, the author of which, after having stated the position of the Russian and Prussian and French armies, offers the following reflections on the advantages of the latter: "In case (says he) the Russians should even oblige the French army to abandon its present position, it would find an excellent one upon the Drenthe. The vicinity of Thorn, whose immense magazines are still almost untouched, would afford it still more easy means of subsistence; while the Russians, in taking possession of a country entirely exhausted, would scarcely be able to find provisions. Indeed they, as well as the Prussians, already experience the greatest difficulty in the country which they at present occupy. The villages occupied by the Russians are almost ruined, and a great number of them are deserted by the inhabitants. It is said that the situation of these villages has made a deep impression upon the heart of the king. The country occupied by the Russians is little better treated; beasts of burden are no longer to be seen there; and the detachments of cavalry which go from the Passage to Schippenbel in search of forage, are often obliged to fasten their own horses to the carriages." The author then speaks of the negotiations for peace which are believed to be carrying on, and of the hopes which are entertained of them; and then complains bitterly of the exaggerated reports which are circulated in the Prussian army relative to the demands of the emperor Napoleon. "However good (says he) may be the spirit which animates this little army, whatever fortitude it has displayed in suffering continual fatigues, it is not the less certain that they sustain them only in the hope of seeing their country speedily restored to peace; for that enthusiasm which they formerly attacked the French, and those sanguine hopes which they once cherished, have long since disappeared; they have vanished like smoke."

The following is said to be the exact position of the Russian and Prussian army: The Prussians form the right wing of the allied army; its right goes as far as Frischaff, and its left extends to Worditt. The Passage separates it from the French army; that river being shallow Prussian deserters frequently cross it and join the French army. According to their accounts, the Prussian army is by far too much extended, considering its number. The Russians occupy the line which goes from Worditt to Schippenbel, by Heilsberg and Bartenstein. They have strong advanced guards posted before their wings and centre. General Platorow, commander of the Cossacs, commands the left wing, and reconnoitres as far as Ortelshof. A corps of the Russian army detached from the main body, is posted between Bialystock and the Bug.

The country occupied by the Russians is completely devastated, and in many villages there remains not a single inhabitant. That occupied by the Prussians is used much better. This is owing to the different discipline of the two armies. The Cossacs plunder their friends with as little mercy as they do their enemies.

The communication between the French and the Russian and Prussian headquarters is very frequent; and it is generally believed that negotiations for the re-establishment of peace are carrying on, with considerable prospect of success. The Prussians appear to hope for it with the utmost anxiety.

PARIS, June 6. The last letters from Italy announce, that a corps of Montenegrins, together with a number of the inhabitants of Cattaro, had made an attempt on the 2d May, to take possession of the village of Tullina, in Turkish Albania; but the governor who had received some reinforcements from general Lauriston, had totally defeated the insurgents, who left three hundred dead upon the field of battle.

One of our papers to-day has published the following letter from the camp at Dantzic, written by a superior officer of the Imperial corps of artillery:

"At the moment in which I write, the articles of capitulation are adjusting. The siege of Dantzic will be memorable in history. By a singularity which will characterize the wars of the four coalitions, these campaigns, so fruitful in immortal battles, have produced very few sieges. For thirty days and nights, we have fired incessantly upon the place, which has constantly answered us. Furnished with an immense quantity of artillery, and with abundance of provisions, her means of defence were certainly superior to our means of attack. But, fortunately, the skill of our officers, cannoniers, and the bravery of our troops, surmounted every obstacle. Dantzic would not have held out more than ten or fifteen days, if we could have procured our heavy artillery from the arsenals of France; but at a distance of near three hundred leagues from our frontiers, we were obliged to equip ourselves in the enemy's own country. Every nation has some peculiar method of making their artillery; and our cannoniers have often regretted the want of their French pieces. The only consideration which consoles them, and which sometimes serves as food for their gaiety, is, that they did not throw a shell or burn a single pound of powder, which was not at the expense of the enemy; and in fact it was with Prussian cannon that we took a Prussian city."

"The capture of Dantzic is an event at which all good Frenchmen will rejoice, but of which soldiers alone can feel the great importance. With the exception of the descent of Gen. Kamensky, and the battle of the 15th, the enemy made no attempt to preserve a place, on the preservation or loss of which may depend the whole success of the campaign. From the result of this siege, we have discovered a truth fatal to the emperor of Russia; it has given us the secret of his real strength. If Alexander I. after having been for three months employed in collecting around him the forces of his empire, has not dared to hazard a battle for the preservation of Dantzic, with what terror must he view the reduction of that place, now that our invincible emperor, reinforced in one day by 80,000 soldiers, has nothing to oppose him but men! The Russians can now no longer rely for safety upon the snow and the ice; we shall now find the direct road to them; and the banks of the Pregel will perhaps ere long witness a day not less fatal to Russia than that of Jena was to Prussia."

Letters from Poland state, that (thanks to the care and activity of the existing authorities) the French army is supplied with provisions in abundance, and has besides very considerable magazines established at Thorn. The Russian army does not enjoy the same advantages; it suffers extremely for the want of provisions and other articles of the first necessity. The country in which it is encamped is entirely ruined.

The mission of the Swedish general, count De Wiede, to Pomerania has for its object, it is said, to enter upon negotiations immediately with a French plenipotentiary. There is every reason to believe that it will have a happy termination.

Accounts from the borders of the Maine state, that the "Confederation of the Rhine" will soon assume another denomination; more analogous to the number of princes who have joined it, and to the extent of their dominions. It is asserted, that it is in contemplation to stile it the *Germanic Confederation*.

A letter from a respectable gentleman at Washington to his friend in this city, states, that an order had been issued to release the British midshipman and four seamen lately taken near Lynnhaven-bay.

[Philad. Register.]

We are informed, by a gentleman who arrived in the stage last night, from Norfolk, that the seizure of the officers and seamen by our cavalry, had greatly incensed the British commanders—that they had in return taken five American citizens out of a coasting vessel, and that the commodore of the squadron declared he would capture every American vessel going in or out, until the British prisoners were restored.

Gen. Mathews had conceived it prudent, from the aspect of affairs, not to discharge the military, agreeably to the orders of the executive—but intended to retain them until a messenger could be dispatched to Richmond.

[Petersburg Repub.]

Extract of a letter from a British officer, to a gentleman in New-York, dated July 14, 1857.

"I applied on my arrival here to vice-admiral Lord Berkeley for leave of absence on my private affairs for two months, which he readily granted. I had good interest with him, the Rev. Dr. Inglish, the bishop of this province, asked it as a favor. I had taken my passage and put my baggage on board an American ship that had been sent in here by one of our sloops of war, but was released immediately by the court of admiralty. While waiting a change of wind the Columbine sloop of war, Lord Rowland, arrived, and brought the account of that distressing affair at Norfolk. The admiral sent his secretary to say, 'that from the accounts he had received from the United States it would be highly improper in him to suffer any British officer to go to any part of the United States; also added he had no sort of doubt of an immediate rupture between the two countries.' I pray Heaven to prevent it, as it will materially injure the trade of the two finest countries on earth. The commerce of England and America covers the ocean; then why go to war? Every thing here is in the most active state of preparation; in the king's dock-yards all the hands work double tides, and every thing that can float is getting ready for sea. A number of furnaces for heating red hot balls have been shipped for the squadron in the Chesapeake, and in short, there are as active preparations on foot as if the war was actually declared. I heard a report this morning at the admiral's that there is an account of a small vessel having arrived at Windsor, about 50 miles from hence, from one of the southern ports of the U. S. that says, an embargo was actually laid on by the President of the United States!"

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED,

Ship Francis, Curtis,

Liverpool

Louisa, Smith,

Leghorn

Post-Office.

BALTIMORE, July 28, 1857.

Letters for the British packet Duke of Montrose, for Edmouthe (via Halifax) will be received at this office until Monday, the 3d August next, at 12 o'clock noon.

P. S. The inland postage to New York, must be paid on all letters for the packet. July 3.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY.

The 1st August at 11 o'clock, on O'Donnel's wharf, near the head of Frederick street dock, will commence the sale of the brig Ann and Mary's Cargo,

Consisting of

120 qr. casks, } Of very choice Lisbon
5 half bbls. } VINE.
18 half pipes }
16 pipes }
7 pipes Spanish Brandy,
3 bales Coras.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

July 30.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY.

The 5th August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold at the premises, agreeably to terms which will then be made known, a new and well finished two-story Brick Dwelling House, situated on Mulberry street, near 42nd street, now occupied by Mr. Benoni, who will give possession the first of September next.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

July 30.

To be Sold.

A quantity of Cutlery Boxes.

Also,

Shoulder Belts, Tin & Wooden Cans. Inquire of F. DELAPORTE, at J. B. Jaudinet's No. 42 North Gay-street.

July 30.

d4t

Havana Sugar.

288 boxes White, Havana Sugar of very 1st BROWN. Superior quality, Now landing from on board the brig Actress and for sale by THOMAS TENANT.

July 31.

d4t

Burton and Goodhue,

No. 34, Bowly's wharf,

Have for sale.

30 pipes 1st proof Holland Gin,
10 do Curaçoa Wine,
25 qr. do. Malaga do.,
10 half do. Catalonia do.,
8 pipes L. P. Madeira do.,
400 boxes Mould Candles,
50 do. spermaceti do.,
50 do. Dipt do.,
500 do. Brown SOAP,
150 do. White do.,
150 do. White Codfish,
25 tubs Fresh Rice,
15 pineapples 4th proof country Rum,
120 blbs. Fat Mackerel,
12 casks Whisk. Oil,
50 bags Bogal Sugar,
330 do. Allum.,
10 blbs. Frankincense,
30 tons clean Russia Hemp,
75 cases fresh Salad Oil, 30 flasks each,
30 kegs Fire Raisins,
15 cases Souchong Tea,
120 blbs. Pork, in excellent order,
25 bags Pimento,
20 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards.

Also,

40 bales and cases Madras and Calcutta Goods, consisting of Characianes, Pepper Cambrays, Manilla Ginghams, Karakal ditto, St. Thomas ditto, Nicanes, Ventipulay, Cuddalore ditto, Sooty Romal, and real Madras Hucks, Beerboom Gurrals, &c. &c. &c. July 30. d4t

This Day is Published,

Price 37 1/2 cents.

The New Hungarian Broad

Sword Exercise.

With the Drill, Movings, Words of Command, &c. dedicated to the Volunteer Cavalry of the United States. To be had at the stores of Messrs. Conrad, Lucas & Co. Messrs Cole and I. Bonsal, Messrs. Dobbin & Murphy, Market-street, Messrs. Callender and Wells, No. 11, South-street, and at the Printing Office of S. Barnes, Fell's-Point. July 30. d4t

Notice.

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Cochran, late of Baltimore, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 29th day of July, 1857. WM. COCHRAN, } Ex'rs
DAVID COCHRAN, }

July 30.

2aw4w

The Curious

Are informed that there is now to be seen at Mrs. Bickham's, No. 2, North Charles-street, a Young LADY, born without hands, and with only three toes, on one foot; who is not so much a subject of wonder and admiration for her great ingenuity and elegance in embroidery, artificial flowers fit for framing, and in cutting with rich variety and taste, gentlemen's watch-papers, as for the peculiar felicity of her disposition and her entertaining style conversation, diffusing gaiety all around her; indeed, her cheerful and sportively engaging aspect at once dispels those painful sensations which the deprivation of her limbs excites in the sympathising breasts of her visitors, which give place to the most felicitous impressions, resulting in an admiration of the unparalleled good sense and cheerful resignation of this young Lady to her peculiar lot, which she has rendered by her persevering industry, spirit and wisdom, a happiness to herself, and a very instructive and consolatory example to the world generally, and to her own sex particularly.

Large flowers, &c. for sale by the young Lady, at the above place. Admittance, 25 Cents—Children, half price.

July 30.

1aw4t

Land for Sale.

Pursuant to the general Order of Baltimore County Court, in cases of insolvent debtors, will be sold by public auction, at the Store of COLE and I. Bonsal, Auctioneers, No. 174, Baltimore-street, in the City of Baltimore, On Monday the 12th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ALL the right of Walter Muschett, being an estate during his life in one undivided 4th part of a Tract of Land, lying in Charles county, known by the name of MANOR PAYNTON, containing about 288 acres, formerly the dwelling plantation of James Munster, late of Charles county, deceased. On the Land there is a convenient Dwelling House and other valuable improvements. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser at the day of sale, or give notes with approved security, for the payment of one-half the purchase money with interest within six months, and the remaining half, with interest within 12 months from the day of sale; and on payment of the whole amount of the purchase money a deed will be executed to the purchaser.

FREDERICK PRICE, } Trustees.
WILLIAM GWYNN, }
July 30. 1aw5w

A Teacher Wanted.

A gentleman, capable of teaching the English language, Geography, and Arithmetic, and can bring good recommendations, will be of an advantageous situation, by applying at this Office.

July 30.

Spaullets, &c.

Gold and Silver Spaullets, Silver Cord and Binding, just received and for sale by KIDD & OWEN.

d4t

July 30.

The United Baltimore Rangers.

Are requested to meet on the green in front of the Second Presbyterian (Rev. Mr. Glendy's) Church, on FRIDAY, the 31st, at 6 o'clock precisely, without arms. It is hoped the members will be punctual in their attendance.

JOHN MCCLURE, Captain.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing to join in this corps will please attend.

July 30.

The Baltimore Republican

Drawn Volunteers, are requested to attend, on Friday Evening Next, precisely at five o'clock, in the Park, near the Gate. Punctual attendance is requested, as the committee will then report their opinion as to the uniform. All persons desirous of joining this association are invited to attend.

GEORGE HOWARD, Captain.

July 30.

Columbian Volunteers,

You are requested to assemble for the purpose of drill, with arms at your usual place of parade near the Roman Cathedral, on Saturday Evening next, at 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as the roll will be called at half past 6 o'clock, precisely, and the absentees fined.

By order,

J. WILSON, Sec'y.

Those Gentlemen who have been elected members and not yet signed the Constitution, are particularly requested to come forward and do so; those wishing to join, will give in their names to one of the Officers, or through the medium of a friend belonging to the Company.

July 30.

Maryland Pikemen.

The first company of Maryland Pikemen, are requested to meet at Byrd's Ball Room on Saturday next at 8 o'clock P. M.

All persons desirous of joining this company are requested to attend. Specimens of the arms and the uniform of the company will be exhibited.

July 30.

Notice.

At a meeting of the members of Mr. Harper's Troop agreeably to notice, it was resolved that the appointment of a 1st and 2d lieutenant, be immediately proceeded to, that the appointment of an Adjutant be referred to the captain, and the choice of a cornet, and non-commissioned officers, be deferred to a future meeting. Upon a ballot taken Thomas Lee, Esq. was unanimously appointed 1st, and Augustine Boughman, Esq. 2d lieutenant. Mr. A. C. Henson, was then appointed Adjutant. Gentlemen who may be desirous of joining the troop will please to call upon one of the Officers.

July 30.

Baltimore Rifle Company

Will form a solid Column, at Fulton's Long Room, on Thursday next at early Candle Light. Those that have not signed the constitution, are particularly requested, in order that we may be enabled to comply with the regiments orders of the Adjutant, without delay. Citizens who are falling between two uniform opinions, will by that time make up your minds that in the course of a few months a coat will be more desirable than a shirt.

July 29.

WM. JESSOP, Captain.

Artillery Notice.

The members composing the Fell's-Point Volunteer corps of Artillery—and those gentlemen who wish to join the company are requested to meet at Mr. John Ellis's tavern, on Friday next, July 31, On business of importance relative to the company.

DIXON BROWN,

Captain F. P. V. C. A.

d3t

July 29.

Attention the Whole!

Baltimore Union Volunteers, you will meet on Thursday Evening next, at 5 o'clock, precisely, in Howard's Park, East side, with muskets and side arms. It is expected by the captain that the members will be punctual in their attendance on Parade, as well as in being equipped agreeably to orders.

By order of the Captain,

JOHN WHITELOCK, 1st Sergt.

d4t

July 29.

First Baltimore Troop.

The members thereof are requested to attend a meeting at Mr. Fulton's Tavern, on Saturday Evening Next, the 1st August, to elect a Cornet, and ballot for new Members, proposed at the last meeting.

By order of Captain Hollingsworth.

July 30.

Wanted a smart, active Barr

Keeper.

With good recommendations, to whom liberal wages will be given. Inquire at this Office.

July 27. d4t