

MILITIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the district of the 27th regiment is enlarged by a mutual agreement of the field officers of said regiment, and those of the 39th viz. The said district is heretofore to extend from Light Lane and St. Paul's to its present limits west, to Charles street, east running northwesterly to the precincts, and southerly to the north side of Camden street, and with the north side of said street to the basin, including all the intermediate streets, lanes and alleys, of which the citizens residing therein will please to take notice, who will accordingly hold themselves in readiness to be annexed to the 27th regiment.

Signed, JAMES MOSHER,
Lt. Col. 39th Reg.
JACOB SMALL,
2d Major.

In consequence of the above concession, the citizens living within those bounds, are respectfully informed, that will be speedily waited upon by one or more officers of the following companies, viz.

Captain Seton's grenadier company,
Captain Kennedy Long's infantry do.
Captain J. M. Clure's do. do.
Captain J. C. White's do. do.
Captain Alexander Nesbitt's do. do.

In order to enroll all such as are not annexed to other regiments or companies, in one or other of said companies of the 27th regiment, leaving to the citizens the choice of which of the above they shall be annexed to. In the interim they will please to decline attaching themselves to any other company.

WM. LOWRY,
Lt. Col. Com. 27th Reg.
d4t

Regimental Orders.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

The captains of this regiment will speedily make returns of all effective men in their respective districts, that a draught (if necessary) may be made to furnish the quota required out of the regiment. But the colonel confidently expects that volunteer offers, more than sufficient will be made to supply that quota, and that all, will, as a band of brothers unite in the common cause of their country; and promote volunteer corps, in which case arms will be furnished us, and we shall have the satisfaction of serving under officers of our own choice. The captains will call upon the Adjutant, who will supply them with blank returns.

By order of the Col.
WM. G. D. WORTHINGTON,
Adj. 6th Regt.

The United Blues.

Are requested to meet at their captain's Hall-Loft, at the lower end of M'Clure's wharf, on Tuesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the election of their Officers, and to make some other arrangements.

By order of the captain,
JOSHUA FORT, Sec'y.

August 1.

The Baltimore republican

Draymen Volunteers are requested to meet for the purpose of drill, with arms, near the Roman Cathedral, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. precisely at 6 o'clock.

All persons desirous of joining this association, are invited to attend.
GEORGE HOWARD Captain.

August 1.

Baltimore County to wit:

I hereby certify, that Levin Taylor, of said county, brought before me as strays on his enclosures a Bay Gelding, about seven years old 14 1/2 hands high, a small star on his forehead, shod all round and has a switch tail, trots and canters, & has worked in gears; also a bay Mare, about the same size, about 9 years old, a white blaze in her forehead, hind feet white, switch tail, shod all round, trots and canters, and has been worked in gears.

Given under my hand this 25th July, 1867,
JOHN ASQUITH,

One of the justices of the peace in and for said county.

The owner or owners of the above Strays, are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LEVIN TAYLOR,
Five miles on the Frederick town Road.
July 27. eod4t

Lemons & Cigars.

Just received and for sale at No. 64, Market street.

50 boxes remarkable fine Lisbon LEMONS, Sixty thousand old Spanish CIGARS, put up in bundles 400 each, fit for immediate smoking. JACOB & WM. NORRIS,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
Claret Wine, in boxes of 1 dozen each; 1st and 2d quality old Port Wine, in bottles; old Brandy; Bounce; West-India Shrub; Irish Whiskey by retail; Jamieson Crackers; 1st half barrels and kegs, and by retail; Cogniac Brandy, 15 years old, price \$3; Pickling Vinegar; 1st chop Imperial and Hyson Tea, in leads containing two lb. each, suitable for family use.
July 31. eodt

Found on the 21st ult.

Between the Custom House and Smith's wharf, a Gold-bread Pin, inlaid with hair, with three letters and the Freemason's arms cut in Gold, on the inside. The owner may have it again by proving property and paying for this advertisement, on application at No. 84, Bowly's wharf.
August 1. d4t

Wanted to Hire,

A Black Woman that understands plain cooking, one that can come well recommended (none else need apply) will hear of a situation by applying at this office.
August 1. d8t

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Baltimore county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Daniel Binix, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of August, 1867.
WM. BINNIX, Adm'r of Daniel Binix, deceased.
August 1, 1867. 2aw6w4

From the Boston Centinel.

NATIONAL RESPECT.—Nations respect each other in proportion to their respective real force and not in proportion to their respective pretensions to it. Moral reasoning unhappily has but little influence in opposition to cannon balls.—Whenever, therefore, any misunderstanding arises between states, the question most frequently is—what are the relative means of injury and defence, and not who has the right or wrong of the cause? The strongest party will never want reasons to justify and maintain aggression, when once a nation finds an interest in making war. Vanity, ambition and a love of power, are always more prevalent in the human mind than humility, moderation and forbearance. The apparent and not the real motives of action are commonly made known to the public when nations meditate unjust designs. Why, therefore, rely on the weak weapons of reason and humanity with princes and states; as they respect in general no other law than that of power? Why hope that they ever will reverence any thing else, while every act proves they do not? If we resolve to remain free we must have our ports and cities well fortified and defended by a regular military and naval force, properly organized and ready to act on any occasion.

When the French emperor left France the last fall, to invade Prussia with an army of near three hundred thousand men, he pretended that he had no other motive than to relieve the poor, helpless and oppressed Saxons from the Prussians—while these same Saxons had no idea that they were oppressed by the former, as they were acting in perfect accord as friends.

Saxony has ever since been the burthen of his song, and the object of his tender solicitude, until he has swallowed her up, and nearly all the other states attached to the ancient Germanic empire. Should he wish to extend his views to the western, as Britain has to the eastern world, what have we to check his arbitrary strides, England once subdued? Or suppose him overthrown, and Britain or some other power have gained an undue preponderancy.—Is it not necessary in any event to be on our guard? To have our swords and shields bright and ready, and our lamps trimmed and burning.

When national honor is wounded, or liberty is lost, it is then alas too late to deplore our fate! In vain we may cry out against ourselves, or the impovoid conduct of our rulers. Why so much cold calculation about expending a few millions to preserve that national honour and independence which cost thousands of lives and millions of money? It gives reason to suppose that motives of popular applause, have operated more than patriotism, or real economy, to produce such a line of conduct.

Why so anxious about paying off all at once the national debt, which injures none? Employ a part of your revenues rather to maintain national defence, to support national honor, to improve the public roads, and to establish useful schools of learning. There is no occasion of being always talking about leaving every thing ready done to posterity. Let posterity take a small portion at least, of the burthens, if such there are after what is done, on their shoulders. There is not a dutiful and affectionate child in the United States who will not say—"Father, thou hast done enough; leave something for me to do. It is not right or reasonable, that the rising generation should have every thing ready done to their own hands. Thou hast given us fortune and independence; employ the public revenue to defend us."

The public lands will be more than sufficient in a few years to pay off the remaining part of the national debt. To protect the seaports and commercial interest, is to protect equally the landed interest. They are intimately connected and mutually dependent on each other. All ideas of locality ought to be done away. The weak and vulnerable parts of the body politic, like the natural body, ought to be well defended. In this way the public interest and general security will be found. A way with all invidious distinctions—all party spirit.—Choose men for their known ability, integrity, honor and courage, as in 76. Then and not until then will the American name and nation be respected.

Having been absent from the United States for 20 years. I can, with truth and propriety subscribe myself,

A STRANGER TO PARTY.

From the Freeman's Journal.

Mr. EDITOR,
Duane has been contending in the Aurora for several days past, that he does not stand on an equal footing with the governor's friends as to duelling, because the governor would pardon them for any violation of the law against duelling, but would let him suffer the full penalty of the act. Whether he is correct in his opinion respecting the course of conduct which the governor would pursue in such a case, is of no consequence, nor shall I attempt to convince citizen Duane that the governor would act differently, but will merely inform the redoubtable colonel how he might have avoided the disparity he complains of, & placed himself as to legal consequences completely on a level with his antagonist. If he had refused to give Vogdes an answer, when he called on him as the friend of gen. Barker, but informed him at the same time that he would meet him on the Jersey shore at any convenient time he would appoint, and would then and there inform him whether he would accept a challenge or not—and if, when they had met on the Jersey shore in pursuance of this arrangement, Duane had there accepted a challenge and fought a duel, the laws of Jersey, and not those of Pennsylvania would have been violated, and the governor of this state would have had nothing to do with the business, as he cannot pardon a crime committed in any other state

but Pennsylvania. All criminals must be tried in the county where the crime was committed, and the *lex loci* must prevail. I am as much opposed to duelling as any man; and if I were convinced that Duane had refused to meet the man he had basely calumniated, from conscientious scruples on the subject, as some of his friends pretend, I should excuse him; but this I know is not the case, as it is not long since he sent a challenge to Col. Ferguson, whose religious opinions Duane knew forbade him to fight a duel on any account.

It is evident, therefore, that Duane is not conscientiously scrupulous of resorting to this murderous way of settling disputes; and as the reason he has given as to the unequal manner in which the governor might exercise his power of pardoning, is mere sophistry; the refusal of Colonel Duane to give explanations to General Barker, must have proceeded from another cause.

It is not usual for one military officer to treat another as Duane has treated Barker in this instance. If Duane was afraid to fight, he ought to have made an apology for the insult he had given to his superior officer. But this extremely cautious soldier would do neither.

CASSIUS.

Expedition under gen. Cranford.

We have received the subjoining account of the principal occurrences that took place after the expedition left England:

The expedition sailed from Port Praya Bay, St. Jago, in the evening of the 11th of January, under convoy of the Spencer 74, the hon. capt. Stopford, commodore; Thesus 74, capt. Hope; Paulina sloop, 16, capt. Lumley; and the Haughty brig, lieut. Mitchell. There were 31 sail of transports. On the following morning, the Captain and Ganges, of 74 guns each, captains Cockburne and Halket, left the fleet, being ordered to England. On the 29th January the fleet crossed the equator, in longitude 22 west.

The expedition, after a tedious passage of 68 days, arrived in Simmon's Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the morning of the 20th of March. On the 24th the fleet came to anchor in Table Bay, for the better supply of water and provisions for the troops. The object and destination of this expedition had been so industriously concealed, that when the fleet sailed from St. Jago, no person, the commodore and brigadier-general excepted, was supposed to be informed of the next rendezvous of the fleet; many false and vague reports had been industriously circulated, for the purpose of misleading those who were not entrusted with the secret. The force under the orders of brigadier-general Cranford, consisted of the following battalions and detachments of regiments:

Royal artillery, two companies, 160, captain Hawker.

6th drag. guards, two squadrons, 319, lieut. col. Kinton.

5th foot, 1 battalion, 1000, lieut. col. Davis.

36th foot, 1 battalion, 950, lieut. col. Burne.

45th foot, 1 battalion, 955, lieut. col. Guard.

88th foot, 1 battalion, 920, lieut. col. Duff.

65th or rifle regiment, 5 companies, 396, lieut. col. M'Leod. Total, 4880.

Some of the masters of the transports were removed from their ships, for insolence and unwarrantable conduct to the officers on board; and the military commanding officers on board each transport, were vested with a certain degree of controul over each of the masters of much the same nature as captains in the navy. This in all our expeditions was loudly called for, and we hope that in future no unpleasant misunderstanding can exist, regarding the necessary prerogative of commanding officers in chief over the masters of transports.

Although all the regiments of the expedition have been embarked nearly 7 months, and some of them nearly 9, the degree of health which prevails is unparalleled.

The general ordered the troops to land by regiments, for the purpose of cleaning and whitewashing the transports, and giving the men exercise.

SALEM, July 27.

Arrived, brig Plymouth, Hokman, 43 days from Magadore. Left ship Mary, Lander, of Salem, for Amsterdam in 3 weeks. Spoke July 19, lat. 33 1/2, long. 69, brig Republican, Emery, from Salem for Havana; Passenger, Mr. Joseph Lee, of Marblehead, who was mate of the brig Indefatigable, captain Seaver, of Boston, which was wrecked upon the Arabian coast about 18 months since, and the crew carried into captivity and sold by the Arabs. Captain S. and Mr. Lee were redeemed by their friends, and brought to Magadore, whence the former had gone to London. James Fenwick, native of Charleston, S. C. cook; William Riggs, of Wilmington, N. C. half seaman, and Louis Gimbal, of Bordeaux, apprentice, had run away, and got safe to Magadore. John Botle of Norfolk, Thomas Black of Portsmouth, John Schultz of Boston, Robt Wise of New-York, Antonio Pacelle of Ragusa, Edward Steedham of Dartmouth, Eng. (seaman) and J. B. Berret, of New-Orleans, passenger, still remain in captivity; and Henry Long, of Charleston, S. C. is dead. Captain Seaver is son of the unfortunate Mr. Seaver, supercargo of the ship Commerce, which was cast away upon the Arabian coast in the year 1792, where he and many of his companions perished of hunger, as related in the Journal published by Daniel Saunders, of Salem.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

Arrived, the Charleston packet, Wood, 6 days from Charleston.

The ship Dartmouth, Starr, 7 days from Savannah.

The brig Charlotte, Wheldon, 25 days from Kingston, (Jama.) July 18, lat. 22, 53, spoke the sloop Catharine and Eliza, Parker, from St. Annes, Jam. for New-

York, had been carried into Trinidad in Cuba and acquitted—afterwards was boarded by a Picaroon, and sent into a small key in the isle of Pines, and plundered of 42 puncheons of rum, clothes, money, &c. the rum was put on board of a brig belonging to Norfolk, which they had captured. 19th, spoke brig Maria, Randle, 14 days from Trinidad, in Cuba, for New-York; the next day saw her boarded by the British schr. Gipsy; the Charlotte was boarded the same day, and treated politely.

The schr. Mary-Ann, Bowers, 13 days from Curacao and 9 from the Mona passage. 20th inst. Mona bearing S. S. E. 10 leagues, was boarded by H. B. M. brig Express and treated politely.

The brig Henry, Dennison, of New-Haven, 13 days from St. Croix.

Cleared, ship Swift, Tabor, Liverpool; Columbus, Penneck, Cadiz; Hannah, Cottle, do.; brig George, Chester, Bordeaux; schr. Anna, Wilbur, New-Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

Arrived, brig Cumberland, Jewett, Havana.

Cleared, brig Mercury, Tarris, Jamaica, Eliza, Baker, Savannah; schr. Echo, Winberg, St. Bartholomews; Aleghany, Scheer, St. Thomas; President, Lewis, Boston; Hero, Baker, Boston; Mercury, Merrill, Washington City; sloop Favorite, Sneed, Charleston.

Schr. Betsy, Hughes, of this port, captured on her passage hence to St. Jago de Cuba, by a British frigate, is recaptured by two French privateers and sent into City of St. Domingo.

Lourette, July 31.

"Last night arrived the schr. Milford, Sayres, 17 days from Point Petre, Guadeloupe.

"This morning arrived, the brig Smilax, Burnes, 11 days from Havana. Left brig Nancy to sail in three days.

"Also, the schr. Sally and Patsy, Taggart, from City St. Domingo, 18 days; the schr. Sally, Hughes, bound to Guadeloupe, and schr. Brothers Return, of Georgetown, bound to Jamaica, were carried in by a privateer. The ship Phoenix, of New-York, and barque Amelia of Baltimore, went to leeward to load.

"The Russian ship Maria, from Hayti, and a Swedish brig from do. are below.

One of Matthew, Lyon's sons is a candidate for Congress in Tennessee. He is said to have commenced his electioneering with endeavoring to excite jealousy of the Atlantic states.

Opic the celebrated painter and husband of the no less celebrated and amiable authoress of the Mother and Daughter Simple Tale, &c. &c. lately died, suddenly in London. His funeral was the most splendid private one remembered, 60 noblemen's carriages followed the hearse, besides a multitude of others, belonging to private gentlemen.

SAVANNAH, July 21.

A resolution entertained by the committee of arrangement, nominated to transact their important concerns at this eventful era, while it represented in forcible terms the impropriety of aiding British vessels, requested the pilots of this port to abstain from bestowing on them any thing calculated to benefit or support them:—

Notwithstanding, in violation of this resolve, and in repugnance to the sentiments of the Presidents proclamation, several pilots have been detected in conveying to British ships of war off our bar, supplies of water. This is attested by captain Rhodes and lieutenant Croaker, gentlemen of purity and integrity not yet attained. What has been deemed a proper act, has been done—viz. the conveyance of this procedure to the attorney general. The firmness and activity which he manifested on the occasion deserves the approbation of every patriotic citizen.

CHARLESTON, July 21.

Messrs. COX & SHEPPARD.
You will oblige me by contradicting an account that appeared in this morning's gazette, respecting a report said to be made by me in Point-Petre, that a war was declared against the United States by Great-Britain—as I utterly deny ever having made any such report, nor do I know of any such ever existing.

Your most obedient servant,

FREEMAN WING.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, July 29.

Arrived, schr. Hope, Wooward, Nantz, 34 days. Left, ship Pomona, Whitmarsh, of New-York, last from Plymouth (Eng.) just permitted to unload, had been detained by the French; brig Nancy and Patty, of Philadelphia, last from Plymouth, (Eng.) schr. Venus, Nickerson, of Weymouth, for Rochelle, in 3 days; ship Ocean, Bunker, from New-York; ship Arab, West, of Salem; brig Franklin, Wills, of Norfolk.—The brig Sally, Burnett, of Scituate, was ready to sail from Rochelle for Boston. Spoke on coming out of Nantz, in lat. 37, long. 6. schr. Heart of Oak, Hunt, of Duxbury, 21 days from Boston, bound in. Passengers, Mrs. Matilda Wolf Tone, widow of the late general Theobald Wolf Tone, and son, and several others.

Via quarantine, brig Friendship, Scallion, Havana, 25 days.

Schr. Lively, Davis, 15 days from Martinico.

Ship Perseverance, Stevens, 51 days from Monte Video.—Left, Cotton Planter, 9

Farfield, to sail in a few days; English ship Queen Charlotte, for Boston 8; Print, do. uncertain; Pallas, do.; Camilla, do.; Mentor, condemned, Arrow, Newburyport, 30; Barbaw, Baltimore, 14; Wamp-o, d. The Superb sailed 6 days before, for Boston. Spoke, July 20, off Bermuda, bound in, British frigate Melampus, who pressed two Danish seamen.

Entered, *Ulysses*, Baltimore.

Cleared, barque Mary, Bradford, Trieste, schr. James, Donac Scituate; and schr. Lydia, Armstrong, St. Bartholomews.

Quarantine List.

July 25th, arrived, ship Sophia Magdalena, Johnson, 18 days from St. Barts.

27th, arrived, ship Pegasus, Cary, 16 days from Matanzas. Left Mary, Boston, 10 days; Harriet, Wells, do.; Justin, New York, 14; Mume, Providence, 6; Hope, Charleston, 14; Boston, do. Sailed in co. with schr. Dawn, of Bostport, for Norfolk.

27th, arrived, brig Albion, Devens, 20 days from Martinique. Left Sally & Betsy, Hearsy, Boston, 5; Sussex, New-York, 6; Emily, do. 15; Jane, do. 20; Traveller, do. 3; Pearl, do. 20; Exchange, do. 20; Atalanta, New-London, 1; Thetis, do. 6; Susan, Newbern. The Albion had 2 Englishmen pressed by the Lilly sloop of war—all well on board.

27th, arrived, sloop Penelope, Giddins, 21 days from Turk's Island. Was bound from St. Domingo for Philadelphia; was taken by a French privateer, carried into Samana, and condemned; had no cargo; has six persons sick of fever and ague.

27th, arrived, brig Eight Sisters, Gilmore, from Havana via Salem.

Admiral Berkeley's Orders.

In this day's Centinel will be found the extraordinary order of admiral Berkeley, for taking the seamen out of the United States frigate Chesapeake. This order shows, that the outrage did not originate in the British government. We have but one opinion on the subject, which is, that the admiral cannot justify his order by any law or usage of any civilized nations: That he has been guilty of a gross outrage on the sovereignty of a nation in amity with his master; for which he deserves exemplary punishment. The President, we are glad to hear, has demanded reparation for the insult; we must wait the result of this demand from the British government, and feel satisfied that Berkeley will be severely chastised, and that others will learn, from his fate, that a national ship is, and must be, privileged against all search. [Continued.]

Yesterday, agreeably to orders, the three hundred and thirty-one minute men, required of the legionary brigade, of this town, were draughted at the place of parade of the several companies.

NEW-YORK, August 1.

Arrived, ship Hare, Barney, 45 days from Bordeaux. Passengers, Mr. Prontrie, Mad. Dufort, and daughter. [Vessels left have been reported.] July 2, lat. 40, 13, spoke schr. Three Sisters, from Salem for Africa. July 9, lat. 41, long. 51, spoke schr. William, Eaton, 9 days from Alexandria for Lisbon. 10th, lat. 40, 21, long. 54, spoke brig Minerva, 8 days from N. York for Bordeaux. 28th, lat. 40, 22, long. 71, spoke ship Bristol Packet, Phelps, 8 days from N. York for London; same day, spoke schr. Elizabeth, Rowe, 2 days from New-York for New Orleans; and the ship Isabella, out 2 days. On Thursday, on the coast, in lat. 46, 23, long. 73, 30, picked up capt. Hughes, of the ship Henry, from Havana for New-York, which vessel they deserted on Wednesday last, at 4 p.m., at which time the water was up to her middle deck, the having sprung a leak on the 26th inst. and could not keep her free: no lives lost; put on board the schr. Rising Sun, 6 boxes of sugar, belonging to Le Roy, Bayard and M'Evans, from N. York to be delivered at Norfolk.

The schr. Sarah, Forbes, 23 days from Plymouth, N. C.

The sloop North Carolina, Smith, 5 days from Washington, N. C.

The schr. Sally, Allen, 7 days from North Carolina.

The schr. Margaret, Cochran, 13 days from St. John's, N. B.

Cleared, ship Lucy, Inglee, London; Niagara, Cross, Norfolk; brig India, Dixon, City of Jersey; Betsey, Johnson, Bordeaux; Olivia, Lemingwell, Guadeloupe; schr. Packet, Magrath, Tenerife; sloop Patty, Devens, St. Croix.

RICHMOND, August 1.

We are informed that, in consequence of a letter received from the president of the United States, the governor of this commonwealth, with the advice of council, has directed all the militia now on service at Norfolk and Hampton to be immediately disbanded; except one company of artillery, under the command of capt. Nestill, and capt. Robert B. Taylor's troop of cavalry; the former of which is to be stationed at Norfolk, and trained to the management of artillery by the use of the guns at fort Norfolk; the latter to be on duty in the vicinity of Lynhaven bay, for the purpose of watching the motions of British squadron, and enforcing the president's proclamation.

We further learn, that the executive have thought proper to call out a company of infantry from the county of Princess Anne, to assist the cavalry in performing this service; and that major Thomas Newton, junior, is appointed commander of the whole; a brigadier-general being unnecessary for the command of so small a detachment. It appears therefore, that gen. Matthews will not continue in employment.

We are happy to find from this information, that the president of the United States is convinced that the frigates La Cybele and Chesapeake, together with the gunboats now at Norfolk and others about to be sent thither, aided by the batteries of Fort Nelson and Fort Norfolk, will be sufficient for the defence of that place from any attack which may for some time be expected.

NORFOLK, July 29.

Captain Benthal informs us that a few days before he left Madeira, a brig arrived from Lisbon, which brought an account of an Earthquake on the 6th June, having done great damage to that city, particularly to the aqueduct. Left, June 2, in Rockport Roads, a French line of battle ship of 120 guns;