

RUSSIA. Prussian Eylon, April 30.—We have heard very distinctly the firing of cannon at the siege of Danzick, from day break till this evening. It is impossible that place can hold out much longer. The emperor has approached it in order to accelerate the works; but the grand head quarters continue at Finckenstein. The army still continues its former position in front of that important place. Marshals Bernadotte and Solbi are stationed on the Lower Palatze; marshals Ney and Davout on the Alle. The Polish troops join the corps of marshal Davout with that of marshal Madsina who guards the Narew.

For a long time back the Russians speak of a battle which is absolutely necessary in order to try to unblockade Graudentz and Danzick; but they confine themselves to assertion. A few days longer and they will have retaken with regret the time lost, for the fall of Danzick would considerably increase the disposable forces of the French, by returning to the aide army the troops employed at the siege of that place. The apparent repulse of the French army therefore is to advantage, whilst the irreflexion observed in the projects of the Russians is inexplicable. General Benningfen has been the whole of this month with his head quarters at Bastein; his troops formed a line from Locminster to Heliberg, Seeburg, Wartenburg, Fassenstein, and Ortesburg. In general the Russian army appears as if willing to keep on the defensive; which is attributed to the daily expectation of the arrival of the emperor Alexander, before which time they are not willing to hazard any important event.

Breilaw, May 2.—The following bulletin dated from the camp of Neilsen the 1st May has been published here.

At three o'clock this morning the troops of Wartenburg have carried at the point of the bayonet the out-works of the place called Blockhaus, Walkenau, and Tontorgarten. All the Prussians that were found therein have been either killed or taken; the Wartenburgers have taken 5 cannons, 3 officers, & one hundred soldiers.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

Paris, May 17.—The prefect of Hercul addressed to the editor of the Journal of his department, the following letter:

Sir, his majesty the emperor has announced to his excellency the minister of the interior that every kind of English goods having been prohibited in the Ottoman empire, the Grand Seigneur has testified to him his wish of getting French cloths, and especially those kind of woollens called Chions; and his excellency the minister has charged me with giving this information to the manufacturer of the department. I have taken proper steps to inform them thereof; I nevertheless wish you to infer the notice in the Journal. The citizens will learn with pleasure that even the enemies of France have by their violence restored for its fabrics a very important market, of which they had been deprived for 25 years. This circumstance is precious to seize upon, and the manufacturers will not fail of availing themselves of it.

Her majesty the empress is expected this evening at St. Cloud with the queen of Holland.

Gen. Garlante, governor of the provinces of his majesty the emperor and king is appointed a minister to Persia; he takes along with him 500 French officers of different grades, and 800 artillerymen. The father of this general has for a long while been Consul general of France to Persia; he has presided every European there at the time of the troubles in that country, & his memory is venerated.

It is asserted that admiral Duckworth has shown his brains out.

SPAIN.

Madrid, May 4.—The 3000 men who are in Estrera are on their march to join at Saragosa the troops arriving from Spain. The united army will march towards Mentz for the purpose, it is said, of going from thence to occupy Hanover, in order that the Spaniards may have a compensation to offer to the English.

The army is commanded by lieutenant general marquis De La Romana, having under him marshal de Camp Guindellan and six brigadiers. The general in chief has set off for Barcelona, and will repair to Paris as soon as the troops have entered the French territory.

Several officers have obtained leave to serve as volunteers in the army, among them we notice the Duke of Albuquerque, brigadier of the army.

It would be a difficult thing for the English to form a settlement that would create a fear of losing Spanish America. They would have to contend with the Indians, who would rally with the Spaniards, and in less than two months there would be opposed to the conquering army forces far superior to all the reinforcements which they could receive. Therefore the public funds have experienced no alteration in consequence of this news.

GERMANY.

Hamburg, May 9.—Within a few days there have passed through Brunawick, 240 Swedish prisoners of war. Fifteen officers of that nation, also prisoners of war, arrived on the 4th at Magdeburg and departed the next morning for Braunsberg where they are quartered, with the inhabitants, and did not pass the night in the citadel, like the Russian officers.

There continues fighting through Magdeburg, a great number of French troops on their way for the grand army. The first battalion of the regiment of Infantry, raised for the service of the grand duke of Berg, marched off on the 5th with the corps of marshal Monier in Swedish formation; the second battalion followed on the 6th. The 3d battalion remained at Magdeburg, of which it will form the garrison.

A letter from Keeningsberg, of the 25th of April, announces that the directors of the bank, who had retired to Memel, have returned to the city. Three Swedish frigates, destined to take the troops on board, were in the neighborhood. The conclusion of the armistice between the French and the Swedes, will doubtless cause a suspension, and perhaps a relaxation of the orders that had been given to the crews of these frigates.

Magdeburg, May 14.—The following news is contained in a letter from Constantinople of the 11th April. On the 4th this month we learnt that the Russians having made a second disembarkment at Tenedos, had succeeded in taking by assault, the fort that protects that island. The very next day, the 5th, in the morning, the captain pacha failed for the Dardanelles, with the whole of the fleet which remained at anchor at the seven Towers since the departure of the English. He has taken with him a corps of the best troops, and his orders are to attack the Russian squadron, with which there are but a few English ships, and retake Tenedos. The captain Pacha is a bold and experienced man; no doubt is entertained of his succeeding, and the news of a naval engagement is every moment expected. The grand vizier put himself in march on the 7th, from Dabout Pacha, with his numerous army, for the borders of the Danube. The rumours that a great number of Turks had been murdered in Servia, and in some districts of Bosnia, are unfortunately confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

It is said that the fever prevails to a considerable extent on board the British ships lately before Hampton. If so, it is very probable that they will repair to Halifax, in order to land their men which they will assuredly find it a very difficult thing to do in the U. States.

Rumor says the British Commodore held a very rude and undignified language to the person who communicated the President's proclamation to him. It is also said, on the authority of letters from Hampton, that menacing verbal messages had been sent to the inhabitants of that place, notifying the intention of the British to effect a landing by force, and recommending the removal of their women and children, to avoid the spilling of innocent blood.

Information from the Mobile, early in June, gave rise to serious apprehensions that the Creek nation of Indians would be hostile to the U. States. But by letters of a later date, we learn, that the present indications of their disposition are entirely pacific.

In Council, Annapolis, July 16, 1867.

ORDERED, That the letter of the Secretary of War, containing the President's requisition for the Maryland militia, together with the laws of Congress therein referred to, be published once in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Evening Post, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Republican Advocate, at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown; and the Star, at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

War Department, July 6th, 1867.

His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland,

Sir, The President of the United States has directed me to call upon the Executives of the several States to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of Congress, passed on the 13th day of April, 1866, entitled "An act authorizing a detachment from the militia of the United States." This, therefore, is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures for having five thousand eight hundred and sixty three of the militia of Maryland (being her quota) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit; and, as nearly as practicable, in the following proportions of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, viz: one twentieth part Artillery; one tenth Cavalry; and the residue Infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States, to the admission of a proportion of Riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the States respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.

Any companies of Volunteers, who, previous to orders for taking the field, may tender their services conformably to the second section of the aforesaid act, or to an act of Congress, (a copy of which is enclosed) passed on the 24th day of February, 1867, entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of a number of Volunteer Companies, not exceeding thirty thousand men," will be considered as a part of the aforesaid quota of five thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, according to their number. And from the well known patriotism of our fellow citizens, it must be presumed, that under the existing circumstances of our country, a large proportion of the quotas of the several States will be composed of such Volunteer Corps, especially as they will undoubtedly meet with every encouragement from your excellency, and from all other patriotic influential characters.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied, or be considered as in actual service, until, by subsequent orders, they shall be directed to take the field.

Your excellency will please to direct, that correct muster rolls and Inspection returns be made of the several corps, and that copies thereof be transmitted to this Department as early as possible.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your Excellency's Obedient servant, H. DEARBORN.

AN ACT Authorizing a detachment from the militia of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at such time as he shall deem necessary, to require of the executives of the several States, to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included: to be apportioned by the President of the United States, by the militia returns of the last year, by cafes where such returns were not made, and in cafes where such returns were not made the last year, by such other data as he shall judge equitable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That he President may, if he shall judge it expedient, authorize the executives of the several States, to accept, as a part of the said detachment, any corps of volunteers, who shall engage to continue in service six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the detachment of militia and volunteers aforesaid, shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and direction of the constitutional authority in each State, respectively; the President of the United States apportioning the general officers among the respective States as he may deem proper.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said detachments shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous; and that during the time of their service, they shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and allowance for clothing, that are established by law, as the pay, rations and allowance for clothing of the army of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to call into actual service any part, or the whole of the said detachment, when he shall judge the exigencies of the United States require it; if a part of the detachment only shall be called into actual service, they shall be taken from such part thereof, as the President in his discretion shall deem most proper.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That two millions of dollars be, and are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pay and fulfillment of such part of the said detachment as may be called into service.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That an act intitled "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals," approved the third of March one thousand eight hundred and three, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue, and be in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. S. SMITH, President of the Senate, pro tempore. APRIL 28, 1866. APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

[The volunteer act has already been published. It shall, however, appear again.]

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The ship Swift, capt. Stevens, arrived at Newport, on Tuesday last, in 45 days, from Monte Video. Mr. Morris a passenger in the Swift, arrived in town last evening, and says that Cuba and St. Louis had followed the capture of Monte Video; that these places had been also garriioned by the English; and that preparations were making for the re-possession of Buenos Ayres, which would be attempted at the moment the reinforcements reached that place, which were hourly expected in part of them to come from the Cape of Good Hope and the others from England. The ship had already arrived. By this conveyance we have received the Prospect and No. 1 of the first free press ever established in South America. It is conducted by William Scollay, Esq. a young gentleman of taste and erudition, who has been appointed Editor and Director of the Government Press in that colony. Mr. Scollay is a native of this place and graduated at Cambridge University, a few years since.

An unhappy accident took place at Woburn, on Tuesday last in the act of raising a large frame house belonging to Maj. Culp. The timbers were nearly all placed and the rafters laid to the ridge pole, but not being properly secured below, the whole frame gave way, and enclosed, in its ruins, every person employed on the building. Two men, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Sims, were taken out dead, and eighteen, badly wounded; one of them, we understand is since dead.

The Secretary at War, on the 3d inst. gave special directions to the commanding officers of garrisons in the different ports and harbours, to have the troops under their respective commands in the best possible order, and at all times ready for service and to hold themselves ready for affording all the aid in their power when necessary, for carrying into effect the prohibitions and regulations pointed out in the President's Proclamation.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Blackburn is to preach, for the last time, before his departure at the Old South Meeting house, this evening; the exercises to begin at early candle light. After the services, there will be a collection to aid the benevolent design of Mr. B. who is engaged in the laudable work of educating the children of the Cherokee tribe of Indians.

Great credit is due to the citizens of Norfolk for their orderly yet spirited conduct in the affair of the Chesapeake, and the subsequent events which have grown out of that occurrence. Situated as they are, inflamed as they must naturally be with strong passions, it is a circumstance which will always reflect on them the highest honor, that not a single act of violence has been committed by them, either on the persons or property of any foreigner resident among them; nor has there been a single instance of personal abuse, clamour or mob-meeting. This dignified deportment, may be attributed, in a great measure, to the uniform, manly, and vigilant conduct of a few leading and influential characters of that borough, of which the Mayor (Richard Lee, Esq.) and the Chairman of their Harding Committee, (Thomas Matthews, Esq.) are pre-eminently distinguished.

The following article is from the Boston Gazette, a paper which has manifested a great deal of indifference to the late outrage on the frigate Chesapeake:—A gentleman, we understand, is now in town, who was on board the Leopard, after her late assault on the Chesapeake; and who asserts, that he saw two of the men on board of her, who were taken from the Chesapeake, that they were tied to a water cask, bestriding the same; and that they not only spoke Irish, but confessed themselves to be Irishmen.

The Salem Gazette of Tuesday last, says:—"Capt. Felt arrived here on Sunday, from Bordeaux, 39 days from the Cape of Good Hope. He brought papers of that city to the 16th May, which contain army dates to the 6th; but we do not learn that any important event had lately taken place."

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated June 17th:—"The general (Christophe) has done, some time ago, an action worthy of record—a French privateer was driven ashore by bad weather. The crew, consisting of 19 Frenchmen, were taken to the Cape: the General received them with humanity, and gave them a vessel fitted with every necessary provision, with liberty to go where they chose.—Such an action is deserving of imitation by the most civilized nations."

At this crisis when foreign supplies may be diminished or cut off, and when the sales of our produce may be hostilely prevented, it is necessary for the American grain and fruit growers to remember, that our own distillers and brewers will consume their grain and fruit in liquors. The American spinners and weavers will employ our wool, cotton, flax, hemp and silk. The smiths will employ our iron, the hatters will use our furs. The shoemakers, saddlers, and workers in leather, will employ our hides, skins, and tanned leather. The printers will employ our paper, our rags, and our type metal. In short, American manufactures will support our agriculture, and will rise upon the ruins of the manufacturers of England. The mass of the British navy will be fed for a few months with property taken against law—taken by sea robbery—by palpable piracy from our country. But the English manufacturers, ship-owners, and planters, will meet ruin. This madness of Great Britain will advance American agriculture and manufactures in a degree which could not have been expected. [Press.]

The British supplies from their northern provinces, and their North American fisheries, will be cut off in the event of a war; for we shall find it as expedient as it will be easy to take those colonies. The coal mines of the northern British colonies, which we shall certainly acquire, will give immense activity to our manufactures. They will be worth the expences of the war in their favorable consequences upon the industry and employment of our poor and of our towns. The American sea-coast wants much of the North American British colonies. We ought to have those great coal hills, those plentiful magazines of fuel, which Providence has benignly intended for the use of the American people. The distant kingdom of Great Britain shall no longer furnish the goods of Providence to us, by acting like the dog in the manger, who kept the hay from the generous ox, which the starving cow could not eat himself. We have two modes of destroying the weight and influence of British commerce and manufactures: one is to reduce them by keeping back our raw materials and other supplies; the other is by not using their fabrics, and not employing their shipping. Let us take notice of their iron; let us take notice of their East India cotton, flax, and silk goods; let us take notice of their manufactures; let us exclude their shipping; let us take the seats of their fisheries; let us take and open the British American colonies; and even let us hold no intercourse with nations, that hold any intercourse with England, if it be useful or necessary. Excluded from the European and American continents, they will have time to ascertain the folly of this wretched war.

GENERAL ORDERS. Head Quarters at Boston, July 14, 1867. By his Excellency JAMES SULLIVAN, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief. THE President of the United States having required of the Executive of the several States their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, including officers, to be organized, equipped, and held in readiness to march at a moment's warning, for the necessary defence of the country; of which number eleven thousand and seven hundred and fifty five is the proportion of the State of Massachusetts, and that number being carefully apportioned by the Governor and Council on the Divisions of the Militia of this commonwealth, is made according to the schedule annexed. The Commander in Chief directs that the Major General of each Division shall cause the number in the annexed schedule set to his Division to be immediately detached, including a suitable proportion of officers, and that the same detachments consist, according to the President's requisition, as nearly as may be, of one tenth cavalry, one twentieth artillery, and the residue infantry. That the major Generals of each Division cause the same detachment as soon as made, to be organized into companies, battalions, and regiments. The officers and men to be properly armed and equipped for service, and held in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Returns are to be immediately made to the office of the Adjutant General, of all the detachments, companies, battalions, and regiments, with the names of the officers of each, that subsequent general orders may be given without delay, as well for forming the Militia detached into Brigades and Divisions, as for the exercise of the several corps, in order to render them perfect in any duties they may be called to in the defence of their country. Those corps, thus formed by detachments from the militia, are to be held in service for the term of six months after they shall be called into actual service by the President, and shall arrive at the place of rendezvous. The Commander in Chief relies upon the promptness and alacrity with which the Major Generals, and all under their orders, will act in the present exigency of our country. He has also the pleasure to hope, that after those detachments shall be made, a great part of them may be relieved by the patriotic order of volunteer companies to take their places. JAMES SULLIVAN.

From a Boston paper.

BOSTON YOUNG MEN.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Young Men of Boston, at the Green Dragon Hall, on Monday evening, July 13th, 1867, for the purpose of drawing up a number of resolutions, expressive of their abhorrence at the late unparalleled indignity offered to the sovereignty and independence of the nation, by the attack made on the United States frigate Chesapeake, by the British ship of war Leopard.

Robert Eunson was unanimously chosen moderator, and P. McIntosh, junr. secretary of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were chosen a committee to report such resolutions as would coincide with the patriotic feelings of the meeting, viz:—Joseph Gleason, junr. John Clevery, William King, William Beane, William Stevenson, P. McIntosh, junr. and Samuel G. Snelling—who after retiring for a quarter of an hour, returned with the following Report, unanimously adopted by the committee:—

At a time like the present, when our country is assailed by the most unparalleled...

totally void of the feelings of humanity. While the citizens of the union are murdered on our own waters, and on board of our own ships, by the subjects of a nation in amity with us, who profess to be a civilized people, but have evinced their want of civilization, and degraded their national character and reputation by the frequent and repeated insults offered to our government.

They have kidnapped the seamen of the United States on the high seas, and compelled them to fight their battles, with a nation with whom we are at peace.

They have murdered a citizen of the United States in the waters of New-York—and when the perpetrator has been arraigned at the bar of justice, they have acquitted him!

Such repeated insults have too often been offered our fathers; notwithstanding it has ever been the object of our government to preserve with them an honorable peace. But a deed of a still deeper and a more murderous quality has lately been committed on one of the armed vessels of the United States, by a British ship of war, acting under the immediate orders of one of their admirals, which has convinced the people of the United States of their piratical intention. Roused by the bar, baron, deed, the citizens in various parts of the union have assembled, and adopted resolutions to support with their lives and fortunes the honor and dignity of their country.

We, therefore, the Young Men of Boston, feeling all those principles of attachment to our country which our fathers have expressed in their resolutions, deem it a duty incumbent on us, to come forward and adopt such resolutions as shall not only be consoling to the patriots who have struggled for our rights and liberties, but even our determined resolution to maintain the blessings which have been purchased by the blood of our fathers, with our lives.—Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That we view with sensations of unlimited abhorrence, the late dastardly outrage committed by a British vessel of war on the frigate Chesapeake, and the direct insult offered thereby to the rights and independence of the nation.

Resolved unanimously, That the spirited proceedings of the citizens of Norfolk, before the procedure of government could be known, meet with our cordial approbation, and are worthy of emulation.

Resolved unanimously, That the Proclamation of the Executive of the Union is firm, dignified and highly honorable to a just and free nation—and therefore that we, the sons of freedom, do voluntarily offer our lives and sacred honor, that we will hold ourselves in momentary readiness for aiding the government in obtaining ample atonement for the violence lately committed on our sovereignty, or avenging to the last the infamous insult, and the loss of the lives of our fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be published in all the Boston newspapers.

Resolved, That an attested copy thereof be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to the committee of Norfolk.

ROBERT EUNSON, Moderator. P. MCINTOSH, junr. Secretary.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE. COMMUNICATION.

Major Adams & Resolves.—A Correspondent wishes to know, if a citizen (either in or out of town) should take the advantage of the President's Proclamation, by lending provision in an uncramped vessel to Halifax, or any other British port for the supply of a nation that is and has been murdering our citizens in cold blood, because the President has not prohibited that way of conveyance to them, can be called a good citizen of the United States? If not, he would ask what sort of a friend must Capt. Nehemiah Wyman, butcher of Charleston, be to this country, who on Tuesday last, drove through this town (Boston) a number of large fat oxen, and filled in putting the same on board an English schooner, at Wynnhammet Ferry.—Should any of this communication be doubted or if Capt. Weyman will come forward to contradict it with his signature, the author of this piece will show to the public who and what he is—and can and will bring a large number of witnesses to the truth of what is here asserted.

A correspondent writes to America, and a Bostonian by birth. Boston, July 16, 1867.

It is a fact, but little known in the middle and eastern states, that a very large portion of the uplands of the southern and western country is highly adapted to the culture of RICE. As this plant is the most productive that grows in furnishing food to man, it is highly important that its cultivation should be extended, and particularly that species of it that succeeds in a dry soil. It is quite distinct from that which is raised in the low grounds of Georgia and South Carolina; and the circumstances attending its introduction into the United States are eminently entitled to notice and preservation, as they cannot fail to hold out inducements to the trial of other exotics, whose naturalization might contribute to our comfortable subsistence. These circumstances are the following, which may be fully depended upon, as they are derived from the very gentlemen who share the merit of introducing this valuable plant into the United States.

A short time after the revolutionary war, Mr. Jefferson was informed by Mr. Nathaniel Cutting, now in the city of Washington, that he was about going to the coast of Africa, who tendered his services in the execution of any commission entrusted to him. Mr. Jefferson observed that he had understood there grew there a species of the Rice plant, that flourished very well on high and dry ground, intimating the great advantages that might flow from its naturalization in the United States, and requested Mr. Cutting, if possible, to obtain some of the seed. Mr. Cutting, fully sensible of the importance of the object, did not overlook this request, but sent to Mr. Jefferson, then at Philadelphia, a few bushels of the seed. Mr. Jefferson immediately sent a part of the seed to the Agricultural Society at Charleston, and distributed the residue among a number of intelligent farmers in the different sections of the southern country. The success which ensued is only surpassed by that which crowned the raising the cotton plant. It was found to succeed admirably on the high grounds of the Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, where the soil was strong and rich, which property is represented as indispensable. It has accordingly spread extensively through these states, and may, it is presumed, be raised as high as the 40th degree of south latitude. The product is frequently forty bushels an acre, and has been known, it is said, to reach eighty. In short, where the land is favorable, it would seem to yield a larger profit to the planter than any other article that can be raised by him, and of all the products of this country to be only inferior in the profit it yields to the sugar cane.

We hope this statement will have two good effects: one, to stimulate the planters of Maryland to try how far their best grounds