

From the Southern Star, Extra. We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of his majesty's ship Thibide, having on board General Whiteclocke, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in South America, and staff; to be followed by large reinforcements of troops of every description, which the general left at sea. A company of artillery has disembarked this afternoon from the Thibide. May 23. His excellency governor general Whiteclocke, by proclamation, ordered that all persons who are not Spaniards or South American subjects, who resided in Monte Video previous to its capture, or who do not belong to merchant ships, do give in their names and residences at the Cavaldo's office, before the 28th, under penalty of forfeiting the protection of the British government. The following is a list of the general military staff here, viz: lieu. general John Whiteclocke, commander in chief; major general LeVinton, second in command; brig. gen. Wm. Lumley, and brig. gen. Ackland; lieu. col. Dennis, 8th regt. military secretary; lieu. col. Cadogan, captain J. Brown, and J. R. Porter, and Enl. Freeman, aids de camp to the commander in chief; lieu. col. Bradford, 8th regt. deputy adjutant general; lieu. col. Burke, D. Q. A. G.; and Mr. Browne, 40th, commandant of the town.

NEW YORK, July 22. A vessel has arrived at Boston from Liverpool—said to be about the 1st of June; and this day's Mail may bring us London dates several days later than before received.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Fulton, to the Governor, Mayor and Corporation of this city. "GENTLEMEN, yesterday (Monday) my desire to satisfy public curiosity at the (fated) mine was as great as my never ceasing anxiety to see our harbors and coast placed beyond the power of foreign insults; and I lament exceedingly that numbers were disappointed by the explosion not taking place on the first attack. But it has given me the much additional confidence in my engines, and I hope it will be some satisfaction to you and the public to know that the failure of the first attack was occasioned by the trifling circumstance of the lock being placed under the torpedo so that when it struck, the powder fell out of the pan and did not take fire. On taking the torpedoes out of water where they had been for 2 hours, I found the locks and powder perfectly dry, and I immediately discovered the cause of the failure which I corrected by placing a piece of quick-match in the charge which the lock contained. Thus arranged, the fire was communicated to the 70 pounds of powder in the body of the torpedo. An explosion took place and the brig decomposed. You have now seen the effect of the explosion of powder under the bottom of a vessel, and this I believe is the best and most simple mode of using it with effect in marine war; for a slight application of one torpedo will annihilate a ship of the line or leave a man to relate the dreadful catastrophe. Thus should a ship of the line containing 500 men command with 100 good row boats each with a torpedo and ten men, she would risk total annihilation, while the boats under the cover of the night and quick movements would risk only a few men out of 100. When two ships of equal force engage it may be doubted which will gain the victory; frequently one hundred men are killed on each side, as many wounded, and ships much injured; but even the vanquished vessel will admit of being repaired, and thus the number of ships of war are not diminished, but continue to increase, and tyrannize over the rights of neutrals and peaceable nations. Having now clearly demonstrated the great effect of explosion under water, it is easy to conceive that by organization and practice, the application of the torpedoes will, like every other art, progress to perfection. Little difficulties and errors will occur in the commencement, as has been the case in all new inventions, but where there is so little expense, so little risk, and so much to be gained, it is worthy of consideration, whether this system should not have a fair trial. Gunpowder within the last 500 years has totally changed the art of war, and all my reflections have led me to believe that this application of fire will in a few years put a stop to maritime wars, and give the liberty of the seas which has been long and anxiously desired by every good man, and secure to America that liberty of commerce, tranquility and independence which will enable her citizens to apply their mental and corporeal faculties to useful and humane pursuits, to the improvements of our country, and the happiness of the whole people.

GENTLEMEN, with deference I submit this copy of the subject to you and every thinking American. I have the honor to be, with profound respect, your most obedient, and very humble servant. ROBERT FULTON." A political friend of great respectability assures me that the statement published in the Citizen of yesterday respecting the brig Fox, communicated to me verbally by one of the hands, is materially incorrect; that she does neither wander nor hot on board, that she does indeed want her complement of men for Jamaica whether she is bound, but that she ought not to be considered as in an interest hostile to that of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22. By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Montreal, we have been favored with papers of that place to the 20th of May. They appear to contain nothing interesting except a very minute and detailed account of the progress of the siege of that place, from which the following is an abstract. Under a date of the 19th May, it appears that after several attacks, the French at last succeeded in taking the island formed by the Victoria and the canal, in the night of the 20th of May. The French made that day 900 prisoners, three fourths being Britons, 20 officers, with 2000 arms. The enemy left 200 dead in the breach, and 1000 wounded, whom the British made, the commander of the island, the loss of the British was 1000 killed, 300 wounded, 10 killed among whom is an officer, the capt. of the 2d light infantry. On the night of the 7th to the 8th May, attacked Haskelberg, where the troops showed a courage which rendered them masters of the galleries of the enemy, expelled them from the covered way of the half moon, and enabled the French to erect two important batteries. INTERESTING. We have received the following interesting particulars from Mr. Miller one of the seamen belonging to the sch'r Juliet, of this port: Some time since the sch'r Juliet, from hence to La Guira, off Bermuda was boarded by the British tender sch'r Vesper, then in company with the Indian sloop of war. After breaking open the hatches and plundering her, permitted her to proceed, not however without impressing one man (Mr. Miller) an American citizen, whose family resides in this city. On Wednesday last the Vesper tender, went into the Chesapeake with dispatches from the Indian sloop of war now off Charleston, for the Commodore on board the Bellona. The Bellona immediately got under way ordering the Vesper to follow her to Halifax. At 8 o'clock on that evening the tender lost sight of the Bellona, when seven impressed Americans, joined seventeen other impressed seamen, rose upon the officers and remainder of the crew, amounting to 23 in number, confined them in the hold, and took possession of the sch'r. On Thursday they came in under Cape Henlopen, and brought to, with two musquet shot, a coaling sch'r and then, taking on board the boat two of the officers, they all reached the coaling sch'r. They kept possession of the officers until they were out of the Vesper, and then suffered the men to return. These 24 spirited and injured men, reached New castle yesterday. The Melampus frigate has left the Chesapeake and gone to Bermuda for water.—The Triumph and the Leopard, were the only British vessels there on Wednesday last.

Mr. RELY. Sir.—Observed in your paper of yesterday, a sketch given of the intended robbery of Mr. Pratt's house, per mit me, in justice to the character of the Gardener to state, that he was by no means implicated in the charge, but on the contrary on the arrival of the officers, was prompt in his exertions to secure the offender, who was employed as a labourer on the place under him—understand from Mr. Pratt the Gardener is a man of good repute.—The person who gave the information had actually, as he confessed, engaged in the scheme, but being apprehended on another charge, he made a full disclosure. R. WHARTON, Mayor.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. MR. BINNS,

I observed in your paper of Monday last a communication, styled "Vogdes vs Duane," in which the author has endeavored to impress the public mind with an opinion, that I had been guilty of rudeness towards Mrs. Duane, which is false; and in answer to which I beg leave to give the following statement of facts. On Saturday last, my friend, Major-general John Barker, called on me, and showed me a most villainous attack on his character and reputation in the Aurora, and requested me to wait on the Editor, Col. Wm. Duane to demand of him an explanation upon the subject. Agreeably to the wish of the General, I called at the book store of Duane, and on inquiring for him, I was told that he was not at home, I called again about two o'clock, and asked the boy if the Colonel had come in. He hesitated a little, and then answered that he had been in, but would not see me. On Colonel Duane's name being mentioned, Mrs. Duane made her appearance, and said that he was so much engaged in consequence of William's absence, that he refused to see some of his most particular friends. I observed then, that possibly the Colonel might suppose I had come to insult him, as a misunderstanding had for some time subsisted between us; but I assured Mrs. Duane that I had no such intention. She then observed that I might leave my business in writing. I expressed my disinclination to do so; but desired her to inform him I would call again. She then referred me to a Mrs. Sprout, who had just stepped in.—During the whole of this conversation, Mrs. Duane did not appear to be at all alarmed, nor to have the least idea of the nature of my business. I called, for the third time, about 7 o'clock in the evening, and was told that the Colonel was in.—In about 15 minutes, he made his appearance from the back room, at which instant three persons came in at the front door. As Duane approached, I advanced to meet him, addressing him as follows:—"Sir, I have a message from General Barker, which I wish to deliver in private." He replied—"I will hear no message from you." I attempted to reason with him without effect; he flew at me in a furious manner, but finding he could do nothing with me himself, he called the three persons to his assistance, exclaiming "kick the damn'd rascal out of the house." They fell on me like so many villains, and broke my guard, at which time Duane struck me in the face, and cut me under the eye with a knife, or some small instrument which he had in his hand when he came out of the back room. During this time, I never once attempted to strike Duane, but told him that his house protected him that if he dared to come into the street, I would give him, what he deserved. This the fighting Colonel declined, by saying I was too big. I observed, that I would be the better mark for him and fire upon him, that he knew what I meant; but that he was a cowardly assassin, who would fight no one in an honorable way. Some gentleman interfered, and intreated me to go into Dr. Seybert's to have the wound dressed, two physicians gave a decisive opinion, that it was cut with some sharp instrument, and not with the Colonel's knuckle, so much talked of. JACOB VOGDES.

RICHMOND, July 22.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Virginia Detachment dated Portsmouth July 17th. "We arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday the 15th inst. after a most sultry and fatiguing march. But no obstacles, however great, could extinguish the ardour of our troops. They bore heat and thirst, fatigue and sleeplessness with as much fortitude and perseverance, as the veteran legions of Bonaparte could have done. "The fellows might have been sometimes weak; but the spirit was always strong." They were volunteers in the service of their country and they were determined that no murmurs or repinings should tarnish the cause in which they were engaged or the character which they had assumed. I could throw in new captivation to this picture, by drawing in the back ground the hospitality, the sympathy, and the congenial enthusiasm which they every where experienced on the road. We have seen the eye of many a veteran soldier lighted up by a spark from the altar of '76. We were considered and called the Defenders of our common country; and on many an occasion have the inhabitants on the road cheerfully and voluntarily offered us those accommodations, which they would have refused to the purse or requests of an ordinary traveller. Patriotism is an exalted and holy passion of the soul; and so long as the fame degree of it pervades our country, which we have so often witnessed on our march, we be to the foreign invaders, who shall dare to disturb our repose. "We entered Portsmouth on Wednesday about 10 o'clock, with all the pomp and pageantry of war. We received the most respectful salutations from the Richmond and Petersburg Horse, and the Infantry of Portsmouth. Gen. Mathews did not appear on parade; nor has he even to this moment, done us the honor of visiting and reviewing us. "We are for the present stationed in several houses in Portsmouth. All our tents did not arrive from Richmond until last night, and I presume that we shall in a few hours leave our present quarters, to seek the "tented field." How long we shall remain in our present position, it is impossible for us to form the most distant conjecture. A view of our present situation, however, leads me to believe, that we shall in a few days remove our quarters to the coast of Lynnhaven Bay or the Capes. "It is impossible and unnecessary for me to state to you, all the various reports which have transpired since our arrival. Thousands of them have arisen like bubbles, and like bubbles, bursted into air." But I will merely relate such interesting circumstances, as seem to be most probable in themselves, or have impressed upon them the stamp of credible authority. "On Tuesday morning Mr. R. Lee, one of Mathews's aids, and Mr. Archer of Norfolk, visited the British squadron in Lynnhaven Bay for the purpose of delivering the dispatches from Mr. Erskine, which Mr. Archer had just brought from Wainenton. These dispatches, as my friend Commodore Douglas is to state from the territorial jurisdiction of the U. States. Mr. Erskine had no other authority; for the British squadrons on the American station are not at all responsible to the British minister in the United States, except in certain exceptional cases; but are generally under the control of the admiral who is stationed at Halifax. Where Mr. Erskine could only appear, Admiral Berkeley could command. Mr. Lee was received by Commodore Douglas in a most courteous and indecorous style. The Commodore expressed his contemptuous abhorrence at Mr. Lee's visit. He asked him, whether he was ignorant that the President's proclamation forbade all intercourse between American citizens and the British ships; and how he could think of flying in the face of those laws, by paying him the honor of a visit. As soon as Mr. Lee had delivered the dispatches, a signal was given to the other vessels and their captains immediately repaired to the Commodore's ship. You are already impressed enough at the outrageous conduct of the British; and I have no inclination to make your blood indignantly boil, by a full description of the conversation which ensued. One or two anecdotes will be sufficient to show you the spirit of the whole. The unanimous Humphreys; tauntingly asked major Lee, whether he was not afraid of being detected by keeping company with a murderer and an assassin, such as he himself had been up to the neck in. They enquired about the fate of the British girl and her lady; and insolently demanded, whether the mob of Norfolk had hung them or thrown them into prison.—They called the corresponding committee of Norfolk a mob; they called Gen. Mathews the leader of that mob; they said that they were at least entitled to an official copy of the secretary of state; and they expressly denied the authority of the British minister to interfere on the present occasion. Every one of those Captains was insolent and insulting in the extreme; except Sir Thomas Hardy, capt. of the Triumph; the celebrated friend and companion of Lord Nelson. He is said to have in his cabin the very sloop on which that great man breathed his last. "The preceding facts are calculated to convince you, if you needed any additional proof that we have nothing to expect from this Squadron, but insult and outrage. Their conduct has been perfectly consistent throughout his traffic. The eye in vain turns every where to feel some solitary speck, on which humanity may delight to rest. But not one bright spot occurs, to relieve the gloom and barbarity of the landscape. The conduct of these men had been as much delinquent of the polish of gentleness as of the spirit of men of honour. What shall be said of their cowardly and cold blooded attack upon an unoffending and defenceless friend? What shall be said of the Commodore's menacing letter, in which he declares his resolution to blockade Norfolk, if they did not immediately annul their many resolutions of reticence? What shall be said of his subsequent and cowardly provocation, where he meanly throws the culture of his own conduct upon his own clerk; and ridiculously pretends, that the underclerk was not his own act but the act of his secretary, as if the plainest words of our language were to be changed by such an explanation; and as if it was the line drawn beneath them, which gave to them their whole expression of menace? And what shall be said of the insulting manner, in which they have received Major Lee? The man who can form favourable expectations of the conduct of British officers, capable of such intolerable insults, must possess a more insane imagination than Don Quixote himself. "Quousque tandem, Catalina, abutere nostra patientia? And how long will these grievances continue? You have often heard that these vessels had left our Capes; and it was even a current report yesterday morning in Norfolk, that the Bellona and Melampus had certainly departed. But these were "baseless fictions." Until Douglas receives new instructions from Halifax he cannot and will not desert his station to look for his necessary supplies. For what purpose has he been so long detained in our jurisdiction? It is well known that the French army vessels, which have legs as long

stationed in our ports. But these vessels have not departed. The Patriot of 80 guns is now lying in the Paruxet; and the Cybelle of 36 guns is now at Norfolk. Under such circumstances, Commodore Douglas would lose his command, and perhaps his head according to the naval precedents of England, were he to consult the real interests of his country, or the peace of our own, by retiring from his station. He may leave the roads; or Lynnhaven Bay; or even the Capes; but he will not fall so far from them, as to deprive himself of the power of intercepting the French ships, of annoying us whenever it suits his fate, with a visit to Elizabeth River. "There can no longer be any question, that detachments from his ships are daily landing on the coasts of Lynnhaven Bay, to obtain fresh fish and water. From various representations which I have heard of the foil of that coast, they can experience but little difficulty in getting the latter article. They have only to sink their corks over night, a few feet in the sand; and in the morning they find them replenished with water, which though very briny, is still more favourable than that which they have on board.—The question is, can this mode of supply be interrupted? "One more circumstance, which will exhibit the situation of their ships. It is said, that on Wednesday a crew of about 30 men landed at Lynnhaven Bay, five of whom escaped from their companions, and declared their ships. I derive this information from two gentlemen, who were themselves informed by two different persons, that they had seen these deserters. You will recollect the strong distinction which prevails between the ordinary seamen in British ships and their marines. The seamen are generally a motley crew; many of them foreigners and some who have been impressed into the service and of course little attached to the interests of their ships. These seamen are therefore generally prepared for desertion, and are consequently always guarded to there by a corps of marines.—The marines on the other hand, are generally British subjects; picked and drilled; and obviously fitted for the execution of any purpose which their makers may prescribe.—I have a thousand reflections to offer, which I must reserve for my next letter.—Farewell. "Last night Capt. Nettles's corps of Artillery, received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at 6 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from the same officer on Friday night 8 o'clock. "Incidents crowd upon each other so fast, that it is almost impossible for me to record them. I have just this moment parted with Mr. Edward C. Davis, one of the troopers from our city, who arrived about 3 hours ago an expert from the detachment of horse on the bay. He brings very interesting intelligence. "About 8 or 9 o'clock last night a short time after the horse had returned to their place of encampment, 3 or 4 miles from the beach, a boat with five British seamen landed on the bay. A party of militia or neighbors immediately observed and fired upon them. The crew dived the boat and disappeared. The militia took possession of it and dragged it upon the beach. Notice was conveyed to the troops of Norfolk, and about one o'clock they arrived at the scene of action. The crew were not to be seen. They posted a sentinel upon some elevated point, but it was not until day-break that any information was obtained about the British. About the time, they were observed in the hollow of an old wreck, making signs with their handkerchiefs or hands to their shipping in the bay. Capt. Sheppard dispatched a file of the militia to take them; when the crew enquired, whether they were to be taken prisoners of war. No answer was given and the militia returned to camp. Sheppard. He immediately dispatched another file of militia, when the crew surrendered themselves.—They consist of a young officer who has acted as a young midshipman and 3 seamen of the same vessel.—They were left by Mr. Davis at the place of encampment.

The British ships had formerly two tenders: One of them has for some time been dispatched to Halifax: The other was lying in Lynnhaven Bay, within a short distance of the shore. This morning the tender was observed plying backwards and forwards; and soon after dispatched a boat, evidently to search for the absent crew. The boat landed in some inlet, not perceptible to our troops. The crew fell in with a neighbor, who informed them of the capture of their countrymen, and gave them the first intimation of the arrival of the Light Horse. "Mr. Davis informed me, that two only of the British Squadron had been sighted, since his arrival upon the beach, about a mile off; and that the Bellona and the Leopard had disappeared; and it was supposed we were bound to Halifax. Time, however, will explain every thing. "The detachments of Horse have departed this evening."

We are informed that the Executive have determined to direct Gen. Mathews to retain the five British prisoners in custody, until the pleasure of the President of the United States relative to the disposal of them, shall be known.

CHARLESTON, July 18.

Capt. STELLMAN, arrived yesterday from Bermuda, left that city on the 1st of June, at which time no information had been received of a general battle; many skirmishes had taken place but nothing decisive. Extra of a letter from a Gentleman in St. Johns, to his friend in this city, dated yesterday A. M. "I am sorry to tell you our flattering prospect of Rice have lessened very much within these few days past, by the Caterpillar Worms;—to remedy this in evil part, I have sowed my fields & put my people to strike the Rice with sticks, which occasions the Worms to fall in the water. Each negro can do 4 acres a day—this I hope will save part of my crop."

Federal Hill Rangers,

You are ordered to meet at the Captain's quarters, on Saturday evening, at 4 o'clock.—It is hoped that you will be punctual in your attendance, as that is the time appointed for the choice of Lieutenant and Edgson and for the signing of the constitution. July 24

THE Fell's Point Light Dragoons,

WILL assemble at the Captain's house, on Saturday evening next at 4 o'clock, in complete uniform, with accoutrements in good order, and each member provided with twelve blank cartridges. By order: JOHN HANNA, Secry. July 24

Mr. Pechin, If your correspondent Cicero, had read the Federal Gazette of yesterday or the day before, he would have seen that the words in Mr. Harper's notice, "there is little reason to apprehend a contrary event," were an error of the press, and ought to have read thus: "although we may hope for an amicable adjustment of the present dispute, there is still reason to apprehend a contrary event;" and that the error was thus corrected in the Federal Gazette as soon as it was discovered. This would have saved your correspondent the trouble of making some of the remarks in his publication of this morning. Of the weight due to the others the public will judge. July 24

The following relation of facts is from the mouth of Mr. Hynes himself: John Hynes, an American seaman and resident of Baltimore, shipped on board the ship Eugene, of and from New York for Bordeaux, in the spring of 1865. On the returning of the said ship from Bordeaux, she was captured on the 7th September, 1865, by the British ship Cambrian, and carried into Halifax, Nova Scotia, where she remained for some time, until the Cambrian was repaired; and then the whole crew, together with this informant, except the captain and cabin boy, were taken and detained on board the Cambrian, which went to sea immediately thereafter.

The Cambrian cruised on the West India station until March last, when she was ordered to England—but previous to her departure from thence this informant, together with all the American seamen on board of her, were removed on board a guard ship at Bermuda, where they remained until the 9th June, 1865, when seven of the American seamen, together with this informant, were put on board a British armed schooner, to proceed to Charleston, for the purpose of cruising off that port, in company with the Indian sloop of war. After the said schooner had entered on her station and had cruised for some time, she was sent with dispatches from the said sloop of war to the British squadron within Cape Henry. On the passage of the said schooner to the capes, she fell in with the Commodore Douglas's schooner, who ordered the schooner to proceed after him to Halifax.

This informant states, that being much distressed with his long confinement in a foreign service, he conceived the plan, together with his fellow citizens, to rise and take the vessel; consulting seven others, together with himself, putting the plan in execution on the 15th July instant; when they, by first securing the captain of the watch and commander in the cabin, by tying them, as well as all the sailors, took possession and steered for the capes of the Delaware.

The success which crowned the bravery of these hitherto unfortunate Americans, induced 16 of the English sailors to join them. The day after their good fortune, they fell in with a Carolina schooner, on board of which they consented (at the request of the commander) to go, for the purpose of getting on shore—but before they departed, they were assured on the word of the commander, that they should not be fired upon after leaving the schooner, which was accordingly most invariably observed on the part of the commander; and the 8 American and 15 English seamen were safely landed on the day after the capture, on Cape Henlopen, from whence this informant arrived at this place yesterday morning. There was such implicit reliance reposed in the integrity of the commander of the British schooner by the sailors, that they not only released him and left him untied, but declined spiking or unshipping on gun. Baltimore, July 24, 1867.

Captain Rufe, a pilot, who arrived here last night, informs, that after piloting the ship Mary, on Monday last, outside of the capes, and returning from the ship, he saw a British frigate give chase to the said ship Mary and a ship out of Norfolk. He knows not whether either of them were taken.

On the same day Captain Rufe fell in with the brig Leo, Robinson's sch'r Fly, Thomas Frasier's sch'r Model, captain Rutter, and a sch'r name unknown, at New Point Comfort; when he was informed by Mr. Wilton, supercargo on board the Leo, that after the brig had got to the capes, bound out, she was chased by two British Cutters as far up as New Point Comfort, and on making a second attempt to get out was chased again up the bay.

Captain Rufe states, that he was informed at the same time, that the other vessels, outward bound above named, were also chased from the capes into New Point Comfort. July 23.

By the Commander in Chief of the Militia of the State of Maryland. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Officers of the different Corps, commanding Divisions, Brigades, Regiments and Extra Battalions, in this State, are hereby directed to make Returns of the Militia under their respective Commands to the Adjutant general, that he may be enabled to make his General Return to the Commander in Chief, agreeable to the Law in such Case provided, as soon as may be, that the necessary information may be had to enable the Commander to direct a Draught, (should such a Step be necessary,) but from the zeal & ardour of all our Citizens on this Occasion, under the existing Circumstances of our Country, it is confidently hoped, that all parties will drop the Curtain of Oblivion over the unpleasant Scenes of Recrimination, which have too long agitated the public Mind, as the Zeal of all states, that neither were wanting in Patriotism, when a fit occasion should present itself to call it forth, and that, as a Band of Brothers, all will unite in the Cause of their common Country, in promoting Volunteer Corps, as the Pride of the Citizens of Maryland would be highly gratified to have it in their Power to present their Quota, consisting of 580 Troops of that Description, to the President of the United States, under the Acts of Congress, by which the Requisition is authorized, and in the Promotion of which we have no Doubt of your Co-operation to the utmost of your Power. Given at the City of Annapolis, this 20th day of July, 1867. ROBERT WRIGHT, Adjutant-General's Office, Annapolis, July 23, 1867.

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to forward to you this Order, and to assure you of his Confidence that it will be executed with the Dispatch the Necessity of the Situation requires. I am, Sir, with respect, your Obedt. Servant.