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TRANSLATIONS

From French papers to the 6th May.

SEVENTY FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

PARIS, May 29.

The following are the details of the 15th.—Marshal Lefebvre particularly mentions general Schramm, to whom he attributes in a great measure the success at the battle of Weisshelmunde.

The 15th.—After 2 in the morning General Schramm was in action, covered by the redoubts constructed near the fort Weisshelmunde. He had the Polish troops on his left, the Saxons in his centre, the 12th regiment of light infantry on his right, and the regiment of Paris for a reserve.

The Russian Lieut. Gen. Kamenski, sailed from the fort at day break. After an action of 2 hours, the arrival of the 12th regiment of light infantry, which Marshal Lefebvre sent to the left bank, and a Saxon battalion, decided the affair. Of the brigade of Odenot only a single battalion could engage.

The 300 Saxons gave way—an extraordinary circumstance, and which must be the result of some machine; for the Saxon troops since they were joined to the French, have always conducted themselves with bravery; this unlooked for circumstance put the 1st regiment of the Bavarian line in a critical situation—it lost 100 men who were made prisoners, and beat a retreat, which, nevertheless was conducted without disorder. The enemy retook the village of Couth.

Our loss has been trifling—a Polish colonel, M. Paris, was killed—the loss of the enemy is more than we thought; 200 Russian bodies have been interred; the loss of the enemy cannot be less than 2500 men. At present the enemy does not move, but appears extremely respectful behind their fortifications. Fourteen boats have sailed loaded with wounded men. Here follows the details of reconnaissance which his majesty has accorded to those who have distinguished themselves and of whom the Marshal Lefebvre has made particular mention.

On the 14th a division of 5000 men, Russians and Prussians, but chiefly Prussians, from Konigsberg, landed at Pillau, on the neck of land called the Nehrung, and arrived at Rahlberg before our advanced posts of the guard of light Cavalry, who fell back towards Turtenwerder.

The enemy approached towards the extremity of Frenschhoff; we expected to see them penetrate that way to Dantzic. A bridge thrown over the Vistula at Lustenwerder facilitated the passage of the infantry cantoned in the Isle of Nogat to fit in the rear of the enemy—but the Prussians were better advised and dare not venture. The emperor gave orders to general Beaumont, aid de camp to the grand Duke of Berg, to attack them the 17th at 2 in the morning.

The general proceeded with the general of Brigade Albert, at the head of the battalions of grenadiers of reserve, the 3d and 11th regiments of chasseurs and one brigade of dragoons. He encountered the enemy between Passnueder and Stege. At day break attacked, overturned, and pursued them sword in hand for 11 leagues—took 4100 men, killed a great number, and seized 1 piece of cannon. The general Albert, conducted himself perfectly well. Majors Chememar and Salman distinguished themselves.

The 3d and 11th regiments of chasseurs charged with the greatest intrepidity. We have had a captain of the 3d regiment and 5 or 6 men killed, and 8 or 10 wounded. Two brigades of the enemy which came on the Haff, came to harass us—a shell which burst on the deck of one of them, made them jump overboard—(ceci a été rever de bord) Thus since the 12th the enemy at different points has sustained considerable loss. The emperor, received on the 17th the officers of the guard, which are encamped at the castle of Franckenstein in as good attacks as those of Honoyne.

On the 18th and 19th all the guard will be encamped in the same place. In Silesia the Prince Jerome is encamped with the corps of observation at Franckenstein, protecting the siege of Neiss.

The 12th, this Prince learning that a column of 3000 men had sortied from Glatz to surprise Breslau, he sent general Lefebvre with the 1st regiment of the Bavarian line, an excellent regiment, 100 horse and a detachment of 700 Saxons. General Lefebvre attacked the rear the 14th, at 4 in the morning; the village of Couth, he attacked also, and carried it at the point of the bayonet, and made 150 prisoners.

One hundred of the King of Bavaria's light horse, cut to pieces the cavalry of the enemy, 500 strong, and dispersed them; nevertheless, the enemy placed themselves in a line of battle and made resistance.

At 11 in the forenoon, Gen. Dumuy who

went from Breslau, at the head of a thousand French dragoons, chasseurs and hussars on foot, who had been sent from Silesia to be mounted, and of which a part already were, attacked the enemy in the rear. 500 hussars on foot carried the village of Couet at the point of the bayonet, made 100 prisoners, and retook all the Bavarians who had been made prisoners. The enemy to re-enter Glatz with more facility, separated in two columns. Gen. Lefebvre, who left Schweidnitz the 15th, fell upon one of those columns, killed 100 men, and made 500 prisoners, 30 of which were officers. A regiment of Polish lancers arrived at Franckenstein in the morning, and while the Prince Jerome had sent a detachment to General Lefebvre, distinguished themselves.

The second column of the enemy sought to gain Glatz by Silberberg; Lieutenant Col. Ducourais, aid de camp to the Prince, encountered and put them to flight. Thus the column of from 3 to 4000 men, which left Glatz, could not re-enter; they have all been killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

SEVENTY SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

FRANCKENSTEIN, May 29.

A beautiful English sloop of war, coppered, carrying 24 guns and 120 men, and loaded with powder and bullets, appeared before the city of Dantzic. When arrived in the midst of our works, she was assailed by a brisk cannonade from both shores, and obliged to strike. A piquet of men from the Paris regiment were the first who leaped on board. An aid de camp from Gen. Kaikreuth from the Russian head quarters, besides many English officers were taken on board. This sloop of war is called the PEARLESS. Independently of the 120 English, there were 60 Russians in this vessel.

The loss of the enemy at the battle of Weisshelmunde on the 15th, was greater than was at first supposed, a whole Russian column which extended along the sea, were all put to the bayonet. According to our account we have buried 1500 Russian dead bodies.

The 6th, a division of 7000 Russians, commanded by gen. Fu kows, marched from Brok, on the Bug, on Poltusk, to oppose itself to the new works which had been ordered to render the head of the bridge more respectable. These works were defended by 6 battalions of Bavarians, commanded by the Prince Royal of Bavaria. The enemy made six attacks. In all, they were repulsed by the Bavarians, and completely cut to pieces by the current batteries. Marshal Massena estimates the loss of the enemy at 200 killed and double that wounded. What renders this affair more brilliant, is that the Bavarians had 4000 men less.

The Prince Royal bestows particular praise on Baron de Wiene, a general officer in the service of Bavaria and of distinguished merit. The loss of the Bavarians was 15 men killed and 150 wounded.

There was as much absurdity in the attack made on the works of gen. Lemarrois on the 13th, and in the attack of the 16th on Poltusk, as there was 6 weeks ago in the construction of the great number of rafts which the enemy threw up on the Bug. The result has been, that those rafts, which cost six weeks labour, were burnt in 2 hours, whenever we felt disposed to do so, and that those successive attacks against well defended works, and sustained by good batteries, caused them great losses without any hopes of profit.

It would appear that the object of these assurances was to draw the attention of the French army towards their right; but the positions of the French army defensive as well as offensive, are well grounded in all their bases and in all their hypotheses.

During all this time, the interesting siege of Dantzic continues to go on. The enemy will experience a very serious injury in losing this place, and the 20,000 men which are shut up therein. A mine was sprung on Blokhausen which caused it to blow up. We opened on the road covered by four decoys, and executed the descent of the ditch.

The emperor to-day passed the inspection of the 5th provisional regiment. The first eight were incorporated. We boast much in those regiments of the new Genoese conscripts, who display much spirit and ardor.

From Paris papers of 2d June.

It is asserted that the Court of Vienna has invited in the most pressing manner that of London to send Plenipotentiaries to the Congress which it is pretended will soon be held to treat of the affairs of Europe, and to establish a general peace—it is believed that the Baron of St. Vincent, (Lord St. Vincent we presume) will not long remain at the Court of Vienna, and that after having received fresh instructions from his government, he will proceed to Berlin, where it is supposed he goes to establish the place of negotiation.

AUGSBURG, May 23.

The letters from this place and Munich, continue to encourage hopes of a peace, which has been generated in Austria, and of a Congress, which it is said, will assemble in Bohemia. Letters from other parts of Germany are, however, for some days past less pacific.

PARIS, June 2.

The news of the capture of Dantzic,

is this day received. It surrendered on the 23d.

VIENNA, May 13.

On the 21st of March the Russians took the castle of Tenedos by assault. April 3 the head of the fleet of the Turkish Navy was exposed on the gate of the Seraglio—he was condemned for not taking measures to defend the Dardanelles. The Treasurer of the Army was dismissed. The Turkish fleet is in the sea of Marmora.

It is ill rumoured a specific Congress is to meet at Prague, composed of Talleyrand and Laforet for France; Stobenberg, for Russia; Ruffrol, for Prussia; and Stadion for Austria.

May 20.

We learn with pleasure that the affairs of the diet have taken a happy turn. His royal highness the archduke Charles is peculiarly esteemed and revered by the flates and magistrates, of whom he is a member. They are eager to testify to him their respect and devotion.

STUTTGARD, May 8.

A new treaty of commerce has just been concluded between Russia & England.

By letters from Smyrna, we learn that all vessels from the islands of the Archipelago, bound to Constantinople are obliged by the fleet of Admiral Siarim, to return. Vessels from the coast of the Black Sea and the ports of Nakhia are likewise stopped by Russian vessels of war, which cruise in the entrance of the Bosphorus. The English who have landed at Alexandria, have laid an embargo on all Turkish vessels—the refusal of which is an immediate suspension of intercourse between Constantinople and the different ports from which she derives her provisions.

Letters from Servia announce the certain intelligence that the fortress of Ulicina has been taken by assault by the Turks. Intelligence contains the details of this action, so glorious for the Ottomans.

ROME, the 1st of Jan. May 18.

The greatest tranquillity reigns in our country. There are on the banks of the Ion between 3 & 4 thousand Austrians. The garrison of Brinnia has not been reinforced, as it was reported; the troops that have arrived to replace the third French regiment, which have received orders to join the grand army.

HAMBURG, May 25.

The troops continue to pass without interruption. Light infantry and men of the division Molitor, arrived on the 15th at Blauenburg in its environs.

It is announced that Mr. Pierepont is to return to the king of Sweden, in quality of H. P. M.

A letter from Schwart, dated 17th, contains the following information: "Yesterday arrived here an aide-de-camp of the general Baron d'Elfen, governor of Swedish Pomerania, who is charged with dispatches to the marshal Breda relative to the exchange of prisoners. Since the arrival of the king of Sweden at a ratified, it has been reported that the armistice concluded between the Baron d'Elfen and the marshal Mairly has given, on the contrary, to the baron d'Elfen an honorable testimony of his satisfaction on relation to the late events that have happened in Pomerania. He repaired to his house immediately on his arrival at Stralund, and decorated him with the grand cross of the Order of the Sword."

DRESDEN, May 13.

Reports of arrangements for negotiations for a general peace continue. The French they confidently their wish to negotiate.

BALENS OF THE MAINE, May 19.

According to a German gazette the Magyars of Hungary have declared to be Swiss, that they were obliged to demand of the Emperor of Austria a new constitution which should be more adapted to the present times and circumstances, and which the claims of burghers & that of the peasantry have for a long time ardently desired.

FRANKFORT, May 27.

The news of a brilliant success obtained by the Bavarian troops, commanded by the Prince royal of Bavaria, in person, over the Russians, comes from Munich by an extraordinary courier, and has caused great joy.—The ardor and courage displayed by the Bavarians on all occasions, outside them to the greatest honor.

The communication by land with Swedish Pomerania is still interrupted.

Letters from Hamburg state that the King of Sweden reviewed at Stralund all the Swedish troops at that time in Pomerania.

NAPLES, May 15.

Different reports from the Mediterranean confirm that the King of Egypt, which has landed in Egypt, under the command of Gen. Fraser, have received considerable checks; we learn that considerable reinforcements have been judged necessary and that they are to depart immediately from Sicily to succour the troops on that expedition.

TRIESTE, May 10.

General Marmont has left Zara for Ragusa, where is a corps of the French army of 14,000 men, destined for the siege of Cattaro. The port of Tunis is again blockaded by the Americans.

ELBING, May 22.

Every one expects to see the campaign open immediately after the taking of Dantzic. The French army is superb, full of ardor, and animated with the best spirit. There are scarcely any sick, and it has been experienced that military operations strengthen the health of our soldiers. In the state of force and vigor, and especially in the state of confidence in which the grand army is, it is capable of sustaining any fatigues. It is impatient to finish the war with the Russians; and it will assuredly not lose any opportunity of beating them.

The ground begins to wear every appearance of spring; vegetation goes on much quicker in this country than in France.

LONDON, May 29.

Copy of a letter from the president of the United States of America, to the King of Holland, intercepted by one of the ships of the North Sea Squadron, under the command of Admiral Ruffel:

Great and good friend—Having received your letter of September last, which notifies your accession to the throne of Holland, I tender you, in behalf of the United States, my congratulations on this event. Connected with the nation by the earliest ties of friendship and maintaining with them uninterrupted relations of peace and commerce, no event which interests their welfare can be indifferent to us. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure I receive this assurance of your majesty, that you will continue to cherish those ancient relations, and we shall on our part endeavor to strengthen your good will by a faithful observance of justice, and by all the good offices which occasion shall permit.

As just as we are from the powers of Europe, and devoted to pursuits which separate us from their affairs, we still look with sympathy

ly concern on what affects those nations, and offer constant prayers for their welfare. With a friendly solicitude for your Majesty's person, I pray God that he may always have you, great and good friend, in his holy keeping.

Written at the City of Washington, the 28th day of February, 1807.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

By order of the president, JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

PARIS, June 6.

One of our papers today 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 the means of attack. But, fortunately, the skill of our officers, cannoniers, and the bravery of our troops, I mentioned 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 our lives 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 grief, 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, was with Prussian cannon that we took a Prussia city."

The capture of Dantzic is an event at which all good patriots will rejoice, but of which soldiers alone can feel the great importance. With the exception of the defeat of Gen. Kamenski, 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 which is also the opinion of Russia, that it is as the force of his redoubts. It is a soldier, a soldier having been for 3 months employed in collecting around him the stores of his empire, has not been able to bear the pressure of the siege of Dantzic, with what terror must he view the reduction of that place, now that our invincible emperor, reinforced by one day by 50,000 men, 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 Prugla will be long with in a day in our hands. It is reported that of Jena was to a Russian."

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 Wrede, 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.

OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MUTINY AT MALTA.

Malta, (Malta) April 16, 1807.—On Sunday the 4th April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the city was alarmed by a most daring mutiny in the regiment of Froberg, consisting of foreigners of every description, quartered in the fortresses on the opposite side of the harbour of Vallette, called the Ricasoli.

Adjutant Swatts, on being advised of the intended mutiny, sallied out with other officers, determined to quell it in its infancy, but did not succeed; himself and capt. Whitfield fell victims in the attempt—the major and others were wounded.

In the fortress on duty, was a part of the royal British artillery, commanded by captain Fae, who were immediately disarmed and remained under the control of the mutineers, and compelled by them to load the cannon and mortars, and point them towards the city of La Vallette, or wherever otherwise they thought proper to order them. The soldiers of the regiment who were not of the number of the mutineers embraced the opportunity that offered to effect their escape, and a great number accomplished it, though many of them were shot at by the mutineers in making the attempt; several of those unfortunate men were wounded, and others shot dead. The ringleaders on the 3d inst, possibly with a view to get supplies of provisions, opened the great gates of the fort, placing centinels in the usual order, of which opportunity on the 5th day, about 300 availed themselves, taking with them the Mayor of the regiment wounded, in a litter, and the Officers, together with Capt. Fade and the artillery men, and all the English women with their children. The two centinels attempted to oppose this party, who were immediately shot dead by them.

In the fortress was a large powder magazine, containing about 500 barrels of gunpowder, at which an artillery man was placed centinel, from whom the mutineers demanded entrance into the magazine, which he boldly refused at the expense of his life, as they instantly put him to death.

The numbers of the mutineers in the fort in consequence of the continual desertions, was reduced to a few, and on Friday the 20th inst at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, they fired two bombs at this city, which happily did no injury. It was resolved to storm the place at day break the next morning, and take them by surprise, ere they could have time to put in execution their threatened purpose of blowing up the powder magazine.

The walls were scaled, but a dog giving the alarm frustrated the plan. Six of the eight remaining, retired to the magazine, the other two were cut off from the magazine. They, however, fired two bombs towards the city, which providentially, did no injury.

On Sunday evening, at 3 o'clock, the six resolved to blow up the magazine in order to make their escape, which they effected.

In the magazine were from 4 to 500 barrels of powder, which made a most tremendous explosion; fortunately, the plan was subjected, and only a small number of troops were therefore placed in the fort to watch their motions and prevent their escape, and to surprise them if an opportunity offered; happily, therefore, only three soldiers became their victims, and 2 of three were dead.

The shock of the explosion did infinite damage to the windows, and one of the shells burst in falling over my house.

The mutineers fled into the interior of the

land and are sincere. The last of them (a Black) was taken this morning, disguised in women's clothes, on whom fell the lot to blow upon the magazine.

On Monday last a Court-martial was held at the Town-house, on 25 of the mutineers, supposed to be ringleaders, one of whom it the gallows was reserved, the others executed—ten hanged and four burnt.

We shall be happy to find that the late ferocious insurrection at Malta, was confined solely to the foreign regiments stationed at that Island, and was unconnected with any violent cause or disorder existing among the Maltese. The circumstances of the mutiny lead to the conjectures that mutineers entertained expectations of favor. The attention of the late ministers had been directed to the state of this Island, and had they y command in office, a change would probably have taken place in the present system of civil government, by which the tranquillity of the island would have been secured.

The position of this Island is so important to Great Britain, particularly after what has recently occurred in the Mediterranean that we hope due consideration will be given to this subject, and we trust that our providential escape from a loss of this Island will induce the parliament of the new Ministers to forget for a moment their honor. "No popery," and their alarms at the danger of the Church, in order to consider perils much more serious which await us abroad, while we are occupied, like the Greeks of the Eastern Empire, in religious disputes among ourselves.

The watch trade has been doubled in Europe within the last five years. It increases with the progress of civilization, which renders the instrument when the news divides time nearly as precious as time itself. It may credit a French commercial agent's account of the trade in the Levant, England, before the interruption of her commercial relations with Turkey, she sold annually twenty dozen watches at Smyrna, at many in the dozen, three hundred dozen at Constantinople, four hundred dozen at Smyrna, one hundred and fifty dozen in Egypt. Nineteen out of twenty were silver watches; the gold ones are not easily sold. The average amount of the watch trade in Turkey was valued at 1,000,000 sterling annually.

The Earl of Shannon died at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst at his seat at Castle Mastry, in the County of Cork, in his 51st year.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.

Yesterday passed this town, in her way to the Navy-yard, the U. S. Frigate Enterprise, in 37 days from the Mediterranean. It is said, she has sailed gone that the British capture a 1 American vessel in that sea.

Captain Larkin, in a pilot boat from Norfolk, went up to Washington yesterday; as the Chesapeake again nearly ready for sea, it is supposed, she is gone up for orders.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

Which error having appeared in the accounts circulated, of what passed between the government and Mr. Erskine, in the case of the steamer to explain whom the Leopard made the late attack on the Chesapeake, we are induced to state, that we and that, on application by Mr. Erskine, for their surrender, he was referred to the written answer given by the Secretary of State, on a previous application in another case, for the principles on which the surrender of British deserters was refused. It was answered by Mr. Erskine, at the instance both by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of State, although the government could not deliver up deserters, it was 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 asked, because it appears to have been his practice, and to have been held as his duty also, to do no more than transmit without remarks whatever documents or information relative to facts, he might judge proper to be forwarded to the British admirals on different occasions. 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 1793, 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 was served on board the said frigate 15 months. William Ware is a native American, born on Pipe Creek, Frederick county, state of Maryland, at Bruce's Mills, and served five years between Hagers Town and Baltimore. He also served 18 months on board the U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, under the command of commodore Morris and Captain James Barron—He is an Indian looking man.

DANIEL MARLIN was pressed at the same time and place, is a native of West Port, in Massachusetts, about 30 miles to the Eastward of New Port, Rhode Island—served his time out of New York with Captain Starbuck, in the Caledonia, refers to Mr. Benjamin Davis, Merchant, and Mr. Benjamin Corce, of West Port, He is a colored man.

JOHN STRACHAN, born on the Eastern