



BY AUTHORITY. TREATY WITH PRUSSIA. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, which Treaty, being in the English and French languages, is word for word, as follows:

Article I. The United States of America, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding, which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective States, of extending, also, and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them; and convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished, than by adopting the system of an entire freedom of navigation, and a perfect reciprocity, based upon principles of equity equally beneficial to both countries, and applicable in time of peace, as well as in time of war, have, in consequence, agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of navigation and commerce, for which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Henry Clay, their Secretary of State; and his Majesty the King of Prussia has conferred like powers on the Sieur Ludwig Niederstetter, Charge d'Affaires of his said Majesty near the United States; and the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their said full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

Article II. There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall, mutually, have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

Article III. Prussian vessels arriving either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the United States of America; and, reciprocally, vessels of the United States arriving either laden, or in ballast, in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, shall be treated, on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels, coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, light-houses, pilotage, salvage, and port charges, as well as to the fees and perquisites of public officers, and all other duties and charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever.

Article IV. All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or the industry of the United States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, in Prussian vessels, may, also, be so imported in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

Article V. To prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the two preceding articles, as to their full extent, applicable to Prussian vessels, and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the United States of America; and, reciprocally, to vessels of the said States and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country.

Article VI. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States, of any article, the produce or manufacture of Prussia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the kingdom of Prussia, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of Prussia, to, or from, the ports of the United States, or to, or from, the ports of Prussia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Article VII. All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or the industry of the United States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the said United States, may, also, be exported therefrom in Prussian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in vessels of the United States of America.

Article VIII. An exact reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, so that all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or the industry of the said kingdom, or of any other country, which may be lawfully exported from Prussia...

and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate, within the territories of the one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the other, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, he shall not be disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction, on the part of the Government of the respective states. But this article shall not derogate, in any manner, from the force of the laws already published, or hereafter to be published by his Majesty the King of Prussia to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

Article IX. The preceding articles are not applicable to the coastwise navigation of the two countries, which is, respectively, reserved, by each of the high contracting parties, exclusively, to itself.

Article X. No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce, lawfully imported, on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party, or of the other, in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties, that no distinction or difference whatever, shall be made in this respect.

Article XI. If either party shall, hereafter, grant to any other nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall, immediately, become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

Article XII. The two contracting parties have granted to each other the liberty of having, each in the ports of the other, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Agents and Commissioners of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers, as those of the most favored nations. But if any such Consul shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted, to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted, in the same place.

Article XIII. The Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Commercial Agents shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews, or of the captain, should disturb the order or tranquillity of the country; or the said Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Commercial Agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

Article XIV. The said Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Commercial Agents, are authorized, by the assistance of the local authorities, for the search, arrest, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall in writing, demand said deserters, proving, by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents that such individuals formed part of the crews; and, on this relation, being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Commercial Agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belonged, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months, from the day of their arrest, they shall be at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offense his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be depending shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

Article XV. The twelfth article of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the said parties in 1785, and the articles from the thirteenth to the twenty-fourth inclusive, of that which was concluded at Berlin, in 1799, with the exception of the last paragraph in the nineteenth article, relating to the treaties with Great Britain, are, hereby, revived with the same force and virtue, as if they made part of the content of the present treaty; it being, however, understood, that the stipulations contained in the articles thus revived, shall be always considered as, in no manner, affecting the treaties or conventions concluded by either party with other powers, during the interval between the expiration of the said treaty of 1799, and the commencement of the operation of the present treaty.

Article XVI. The parties being still desirous, in conformity with their intention declared in the twelfth article of the said treaty of 1799, to establish between themselves, or in concert with other maritime powers, further provisions to ensure just protection and freedom to neutral navigation and commerce, and which may, at the same time, advance the cause of civilization and humanity, engage again to treat on this subject, at some future and convenient period.

Article XVII. Considering the remoteness of the respective countries of the two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom, with respect to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging to either of them, which may be bound to a port supposed, at the time of its departure to be blockaded, shall not however, be captured or condemned, for having attempted a first time to enter said port, unless it can be proved that said vessel could, and ought to, have learned, during its voyage, that the blockade of the place in question still continued. But all vessels which, after having been warned off once, shall during the same voyage, attempt a second time to enter the same blockaded port, during the continuance of the said blockade, shall then subject themselves to be detained and condemned.

Article XVIII. The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or ab intestato, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves, or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same, at their will, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods, as would be taken of the goods of a native, in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if question should arise among several claimants, to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws...

Article XIX. The present treaty shall continue in force for twelve years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if twelve months before the expiration of that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification to the other its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time at which it may take place.

Article XX. This treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, within nine months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

Article XXI. In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages; and they have thereto affixed their seals, declaring, nevertheless, that the signing in both languages shall not be brought into precedent, nor in any way operate to the prejudice of either party.

Article XXII. Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; and the fifty second of the Independence of the United States of America. Signed, H. CLAY, LUDWIG NIEDERSTETTER.

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were, this day, duly exchanged, at Washington, by James A. Hamilton, acting Secretary of State of the United States, and the Sieur Ludwig Niederstetter, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty, the King of Prussia, on the part of His said Majesty, Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty third.

ANDREW JACKSON, By the President: JAMES A. HAMILTON, Acting Secretary of State.

We regret to learn by the New Orleans of the 7th, that the yellow fever had appeared in that city. There had been but two or three cases, but the editors of the Bee say that they deem it their duty to give notice of the fact for the benefit of those who are not acclimated.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The great improvements effected in agriculture within a few years are discernible by the most indifferent observer; and, although too many of these improvements are still going on, in something like geometrical progression, for it is a fact, that every farmer who adopts an improved system, by example causes his neighbors to do the same. There is in Virginia immense bodies of worn out land—worn out by what is aptly called the "old Virginia system," that is, the continual taking off of crops and returning nothing to the soil, not even allowing it time to breathe and draw a fine nourishment from the atmosphere and its natural resources; it might be justly styled the exhausting system. As fast as the soil became impoverished by this management, new land was cleared, worked, worn out, and turned out of doors, as before, until the planter found himself beggared with the fee simple of a thousand acres in his pocket. But the spirit of improvement is abroad upon the earth, and we are glad to observe its influence exerted upon the interests of agriculture, as upon any other department of industry, and that our agricultural friends of Virginia are renovating their lands and improving their own condition under it.

BAKEWELL SHEEP, &c.—Frequent inquiries after Bakewell Sheep have been made, to which the following will serve as the best answer we can give. We have understood from others that Mr. Barney's flock has been brought to a high state of perfection by the agency of those very superior specimens imported from Mr. Champion. Those who wish to have the genuine Bakewell stock can have no better, at home or abroad than Mr. Barney can supply. Philadelphia, Aug. 17, 1830.

J. S. SMITH, Esq. Dear Sir.—Your favour of the 10th inst. I received respecting Bakewell sheep; it is with astonishment I think of the backwardness of sheep owners in procuring the Bakewell sheep, when they can be had for so small a sum with little or no risk, or trouble; since I procured three of you, imported from Mr. Champion, which I paid you three hundred dollars for, my flock has very much improved, and is allowed by competent judges to be equal to most flocks of the same breed in England. I have said and repeat it again, for twenty-five years past they have been the most profitable stock I have turned my attention to. I have at this time on my farm, sheep which are allowed to weigh 40 lbs. per quarter, 43 weathers, one and two years old past, which it is said will average in weight 25 to 30 lbs. per quarter, which I expect will go to New-York, having been offered twelve dollars per head for them by a respectable butcher of that city; cost of delivery 50 cents per head; their wool is in great demand at about 40 cents per lb. I have for sale one three years old ram and one four years old do. These two are very superior, having been put to my ewes two seasons; price for them 50 dollars each, four one-year old rams, also very fine, 20 dollars each, sent on to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York; ewes 10 dollars each. Letters, post paid, directly to me, Philadelphia, will be punctually attended to. A few North Devon cattle for sale of a very superior quality, for fifty dollars each. JOHN BARNEY.

A farmer in Connecticut, who has occupied the same farm, on lease, for about thirty years past, was lately complaining that he had been able to lay up nothing from his three years labour. A neighboring storekeeper offered to explain him the reason; and proceeded as follows:—During the thirty years that you have been on that farm I have been trading in this store, and the distinct spirits I have sold you, with interest of the money, would have made you the owner of the farm you hire. On examination of the books of the storekeeper, his assertion was found correct. The farm was worth about five thousand dollars.

One of the greatest delusions which belongs to the "American System," is that so widely entertained amongst the people of the western country, that their interests are promoted by a policy which will tend to prevent emigration from the Atlantic States. The States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the Territories of Michigan and Arkansas, have within their limits more than a hundred millions of acres of uncultivated lands, which can only possess a value by an increase of population. Their true policy, therefore, undoubtedly is, to encourage emigration from the Eastern States, and it has only been within a few years that they have been blind to this palpable truth.

In the ordinary course of things, the western country would be the natural retreat for the surplus population of New England and the Middle States; and of the million of souls who have taken up their abode in Ohio, within forty years, the great body are from those sections of country. It is this emigration which has caused her forests to disappear, her uncultivated wildernesses to be inhabited, & her whole surface to be covered with farms and thriving villages. What, then, should have induced her population to favor the adoption of a system the tendency of which is evidently to check the streams of emigration? If manufactures are to be raised up, according to the theory of the American System philosophers, to prevent people from turning farmers, it is very manifest that the effect of such a measure will be to retain in the districts best adapted for manufactures, the population which would otherwise have emigrated. And where are those districts? Clearly in New England and the middle States, where the population is dense, and capital abundant, and where laborers can be more advantageously procured than they can possibly be in a new country, where land can be purchased in fee simple at one dollar and a quarter per acre, and where a very little start in the world will enable every man to be his own master and the owner of a farm.

Amongst the advocates of the American System along the seaboard, there is a perpetual cry that agriculture is overdone, that no more people can get their living by agriculture in those States, where the population is so dense, and where the soil is so exhausted, that such acher nonsense heard in any country but this? What, are we to be told, that because a farmer who cultivates poor land in Philadelphia county cannot grow rich in a few years, that therefore one who emigrates to Ohio, buys eighty acres of land for one hundred dollars, and in one year's time is as independent for his food, necessary clothing, fuel, and lodging, as the wealthiest nabob in the land, cannot get his living as well as he is content to be contented up in a cotton or woolen factory? Compare the situation of the two individuals. Look at the robust, hardy, yeoman of the West, settled on his farm of eighty acres with his family, and behold the emaciated, thin, and wretched groaning under the weight of the tax, bread, vegetables, and fruit, which his labor readily produces—with his family warmly clad with cloth woven out of yarn spun in his own house by his wife and daughters; seated before the fire, and holding a pipe in his hand, and sheltered from the winter's cold by a cottage built by his own labor and that of his hospitable neighbors. See him, healthy and sprightly, go through his daily work, master of his own actions, accountable for the steady employment of his time to no earthly superior, and enjoying himself after the fatigues of the day are over, with reading the news, or studying the politics in which he or his sons may become conspicuous actors. Then turn your eyes to the workman, and behold the emaciated, slender form of the weaver, seated at his loom—accompanied him home by his table, furnished with his scanty fare, produced at the cost of his unremitting toil. Behold his family, slenderly clad, and perhaps occupied in the same or a similar prison with himself—breathing stagnant air, the fibres of cotton, and the exhalations of oil, and of dying dogs; and all huddling at night around a dark chunk or two, in a crowded up, the situation of which he can with difficulty pay the rent of a room in a tenement, and sorrowful, followed by his young children, not one of them having a minute of time they can call their own, bending their course to the factory, where, day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, their eyes behold nothing but the whirling of spindles, the motion of shuttles, and the revolution of wheels—and where their ears hear nothing but the noise of machinery, or the reproving voice of a taskmaster, who is to see that not a second is lost by conversation, or recreation. See him, unacquainted with the news, or the politics of the day, and so dependent upon his employers for his daily bread that he cannot refuse to vote the ticket which they may put into his hand, without the slightest prospect that either he or his posterity can ever take a part in public affairs, or be other than spinners and weavers, living from hand to mouth. Compare the situations of these two individuals, we say, and the answer is plain, which is calculated to turn into slaves those who might be freemen, to retain in ignorance and poverty those who might become enlightened and prosperous, to impair the morals and health of those who might remain chaste and healthy, is not as anti-republican as it is mischievous and wicked.

But it is not necessary that all who emigrate should become farmers. There are in the west, mechanic and manufacturing employments, which require no artificial aid from tariff laws to support them, sufficient to afford occupation for all the emigrants who can be spared from the over-populated districts. Carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, painters, glaziers, tinmen, coppersmiths, tailors, shoemakers, hatters, dyers, millers, boatmen, wagoners, wheelwrights, joiners, blacksmiths, and numerous others, are wanted throughout the whole western country, and will continue to be wanted so long as the population increases. A field is open for millions of emigrants in the valley of the Mississippi, & nothing is calculated to retard that emigration so much as the American System, which teaches that it is better for people to bow the neck to masters in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, or to waste their capitals in fruitless attempts to raise wool cheaper than it can be had abroad, than to become freemen in the west, with the certainty of being engaged in. In the western country nothing is heard of town meetings to lay contributions

upon the citizens for the relief of the indigent. Every man, woman, and child, capable and willing to work, can find employment and subsistence. This we speak from personal observation made during two journeys through Ohio, during the years 1821 and 1823; and were it not for the temptations held out by the hopes that the tariff system—which has thus far wholly failed as a means of increasing employment for the poor—may still bring about the event, which, like an ignis fatuus, has avoided the grasp of its pursuers, emigration would be continued with redoubled vigour; and the philanthropist and true patriot, who desires only the happiness of the great American family, and who feels no jealousy of the growing power of the West, would have the satisfaction and independence which are so essential to the preservation of the prosperity and liberties of the people.—Banner of the Constitution.

FROM EUROPE. The ship Herald has arrived at Baltimore bringing accounts from Liverpool to the 10th July. Captain Graham states that the weather had been wet and unfavourable for the growing harvest, for some days previous to his sailing, and that he experienced the same kind of weather for ten days after he left Liverpool. American flour in bond was worth from 3s 1/2 to 3s 3/4 at Liverpool on the evening of the 10th July.

The Cotton market, it will be seen, continued to improve. Some increase in the price of grain had been experienced.

A letter from Constantinople states that the exchange of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the United States of North America, took place on the 30th May.

A dreadful fire took place at Constantinople on the 30th of May, which destroyed nearly 400 houses.

Letters from Victoria, of the 28th of June, state that the Spanish Government continue to reinforce the army stationed in the Basque Provinces.

The French Hospital of Sidi Ferruch received the 24th ult. 523 wounded and 75 fever cases.

A London paper of July 4 says—"We are sorry to find that accounts have been received by government of another Spanish expedition, supposed to be destined against Mexico; having touched at the Cape de Verd islands; and also, that the Mexican Minister here has received advices, showing that the Spanish Government, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the British Cabinet, are continually sending out to the Havana small detachments of troops, who are to be formed in a body there for the purpose of profiting by the first opportunity to make a descent on the Mexican coast, where, however, the Mexicans are fully prepared to receive them."

The British Revenue has again proved deficient. The quarter ending the 5th of July exhibits a decrease of £176,324, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The customs have improved, but in the excise there is a sad diminution of £357,853. Compared with the quarter ending the 5th of April, there is an increase; and so far it gives evidence of greater consumption of excisable articles. The income of 1829 was £47,408,717; of 1830, £46,717,757, leaving a deficiency of £690,960. Strange to say that the revenue of Ireland, now so much distressed, has improved in the year about £70,000.

The last German papers received in London state that the price of corn had risen considerably in the markets of that country, in consequence of the bad accounts from the Netherlands.

Information had been received in London, of the final adjustment of the differences with China, and of the resumption of the trade in that country.

All the members of the foreign Corps Diplomatique who had been accredited to the late King, were presented to King William on the 3d July.

The dissolution of Parliament was expected to take place on the 14th, but would not be prolonged, in any event, beyond the 19th July.—The funeral of George IV. was to take place on the 15th. The Coronation of William IV. is to take place in October next.

In the British House of Commons, on the 6th July, a long and interesting debate occurred on a motion made by Mr. Grant to appoint a Commission. It was finally negatived by a vote of 93 to 847. The proceedings of Parliament appear to be of a local character exclusively.

The Marchioness Wellesley had been appointed First Lady of the Bedchamber of the new Queen.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.—The latest accounts from the seat of war are contained in the London Globe of July 9, evening. They are as follows:

LONDON, July 9, evening. The French Papers of Wednesday (July 6) contain the detailed accounts of the operations of the French Army, up to the 28th June inclusive, and a telegraphic dispatch from Sidi Ferruch, dated the 30th, giving an account of operations of the 29th. These accounts contain no allusion to the loss of a convoy mentioned yesterday, but, apparently to quiet the uneasiness respecting the communications of the army, a dispatch of BOURMONT's, dated so far back as the 23d, is published by the Monitor, which mentions that a very good road had been opened by General VALAZE, avoiding steep declivities, and almost equal to those of Europe. In another dispatch, which contains the somewhat unusual description of an attack intended to be made on the 29th (which attack appears by the telegraphic dispatch to have been successfully made), BOURMONT informs us that the division of Loverde was disposed in echelon on the line of communication between the army and Sidi Ferruch. The dispatch of DUMAS shows that the fleet can scarcely continue in the bay.

(From the Journal Des Debats.) There are now 276 Deputies whose elections are known. Of the Opposition, 170; Ministers, 95; voters for the amendment of Lorgierich, 6; unknown, 1;—123 of the 221 are already re-elected; 10 have failed.

The Sultan, it is said, has manifested bad faith in his transactions with Russia. The Czar's troops had scarcely quitted Adrianople, when he refused to fulfil some of the conditions of the treaty; at least his agents have driven the Russian authorities from the ceded territories. Accounts from the Danube in the beginning of May speak of provocation to the war. The Turk, we should think, will hardly be prepared for this, as the revolt of the Albanians seems to give him sufficient occupation.

Reported Fall of Algiers.—Capt. Beecher, in the brig industry, arrived at New Haven on Saturday, in thirteen days from St. Bartholomew. He states that a Swedish ship had arrived there in a short passage from Gibraltar, with the following important news, viz:—Algiers was taken by the French on the 4th of July, by assault. The loss of the French in

was killed was 3,500—Algerians, 5,000. The Bey retreated to the interior. The French were repulsed on the first attack. Capt. Beecher says that this intelligence is but thirty-eight days from Gibraltar.

The above accounts, probably, are as late as the 13th of July. The Frances, arrived at New York on Monday, sailed from Bordeaux on the 11th of July, at which time nothing of a decisive character was known as to the success of the French expedition against Algiers, except that 20,000 more troops were sent for.

FROM MADRIDA.—The following is from the Norfolk papers. We are much mistaken if the United States have not several accounts to settle with the Portuguese Government. Capt. Shuster of the schr. La Fayette, arrived yesterday from Madeira, has favored us with the following particulars:—"The schr. Lydia, of Portland, Capt. Hammond, arrived at Funchal, on the 3d of July, from Santa Cruz, Island of Tenerife, and was to sail for the same place in a few days. Capt. Hammond requested that the following statement should be published in the papers:—"That he sailed in the schooner Lydia, from the Island of St. Michaels, on the 4th of June, and that on the 26th or 27th of May previous, the brig Planter, of Edgartown, (Mass.) Capt. Peas, was captured by the Portuguese frigate Diana, 35 miles from Terceira, with 350 bbls sperm oil on board, and carried into St. Michaels, though bound home with her cargo, and was expected to be sent to Lisbon, as a vessel that happens to fall in sight of the Island of Terceira, is liable to be captured; and that it would be advisable that some American cruiser should be on that station to protect the vessels of that flag who may innocently fall in the vicinity of that Island."

MEXICO.—The Editors of the New Orleans Bee, of the 7th inst. have received regular files of Vera Cruz papers up to the 25th ult.

"They contain no interesting news. The troops who are raised in favor of Guerrero were in the vicinity of Acapulco, on the south sea, on which point the government had sent troops. Notwithstanding the accounts of the Mexican papers (which are all devoted to the cause of Bustamante) we think that Guerrero's partisans are successful. Two battles, gained by them, have been announced in the newspapers of Mexico.—Several prisoners taken by the latter have been put to death. In the main time, the same conduct was followed by the army devoted to the government."

COLOMBIA.—We learn from accounts published in the "Mercurio" of Saturday, in the date of July 9th from Valencia, that every thing was quiet and prosperous in the country. The Chief of the State had addressed a Message to Congress, in which he directed their attention principally to the following points:—the reduction of the number of officers and the size of the army; to provide for the retirement of such chiefs and officers as may be left out, one-third pay; to suppress the marine commandancy of Puerto Cabello; to provide for the public sale of the large masted ships, and by the proceeds to sink the floating debt; to suppress all unnecessary offices of the treasury department; and to suspend the payment of pensions. The population of Venezuela is stated at 674,471 souls.

Guercana has repealed the act passed there by the troops on the 7th of June.

Salem trial.—Knapp found guilty.—The Boston Courier of Saturday states that the jury impaneled on the new trial of J. P. Knapp, received the case on Friday, at one o'clock, and in twenty minutes past six they returned a verdict of guilty.

Sentence of John Francis Knapp.—The wretched young man received his sentence at Salem on Saturday. At 9 A. M. he was placed at the Bar. The crowd was as great as any former time of the trial. He remained throughout the solemn ceremony as unconcerned and unmoved as ever. When asked by Judge Putnam, if he had ought to say why sentence of death should not now be pronounced upon him, he replied with great energy and firmness: "I have only to say, that I am innocent of the charge, and I now declare to the world that I shall die innocent of the crime, for which I am to suffer."

Judge Putnam then proceeded to pronounce the dreadful sentence of the Law.

The time of execution will be fixed by the Governor.

Shipwreck.—The schr. Wade, Howland arrived at this port yesterday, having on board the passengers and crew of the Br. brig New Prospect, Miller, from Kingston, (Jamaica) bound to London, abandoned at sea.

Since the above was written the brig Miller, which sailed hence for Havana has returned with the passengers and crew of the Br. schr. John Shand, Pearson, which she picked up at sea in the long boat yesterday.

Charleston Patriot, Aug. 18.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette, July 31.—The U. S. Ship Erie, Capt. Bow, dropped down to the Navy Yard on Thursday last, and will proceed to sea to-day or to-morrow.

The U. S. schooner Grampus, Lieut. Com. Mayo, arrived at this port on Sunday last, from a cruise.—The G. has been absent five months and one week, and of that time 128 days was at sea. The officers and crew are all well.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—The Air Citizen gives the result of an action of law, which was tried in the Harford County Court at its late sitting in that place;—the action (says the Citizen) was brought by Miss Ann Wade against Mr. Charles R. Cockey, the year 1827 in Baltimore county Court removed at the instance of the defendant, to the county. It came up for trial on Tuesday, and when the case was submitted to the Jury, on Wednesday morning that body returned a verdict of \$3,000 damages for the plaintiff.

Indian Hostilities.—The Green County (Ala.) Gazette of the 14th ult. says that the Ft. Mifflin in the Choctaw Nation, about 15 miles from Erie, a serious disturbance took place, which threatened much bloodshed, between the parties of Indians under the influence of Muskatubba and Laffore.

The Choctaws are divided into two districts, the upper district is under the control of Muskatubba, and the lower district is under that of Laffore. The Choctaw Nation, is supposed to amount at this time to 23,000 souls. The territory claimed by them, is fully as large as the limits of the State of Mississippi, and they have in this State a tract of land which is about seventy miles long and twenty miles wide.

We learn that Dr. N. R. SMITH, Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland, recently invented an instrument for performing the operation of Lithotomy, or removal of the stone from the bladder. It will enable the operator, we are assured, to accomplish the operation in half the ordinary time, with more safety and less pain to the patient than with the common instrument.