

were arrested in Paris, by order of the Spanish Minister, returned to Bayonne, and had since been deprived of all command.

A Dutch frigate, which had been some time in the bay, was expected to join Com. Decatur's squadron.

The Spaniards were marching for the frontiers Gen. Donn commands at Gibraltar, and treats Americans with respect.

The American agent on board Com. Decatur's squadron, had proclamations ready prepared for declaring Algiers in a state of close blockade, and warning neutrals not to enter there.

The American squadron made a fine appearance in the bay; and several boats went off to take a peep at the Macedonian and Epervier.

The same night the Ontario arrived at Gibraltar, some Algerine Jews sent a boat express to Algiers, with the information.

Horatio Sprague, Esq (of this town,) resident at Gibraltar, had given all the letters he had received from Capt. Smith, dated at Algiers, and likewise from the Consul at Tunis, stating the conduct of the Bey of Tripoli, to Com. Decatur, previous to the squadron proceeding up to Algiers.

The Algerine squadron, had been out the Straits, but had returned to the Mediterranean, and was expected to have gone into port.

The Abellino privateer was at Marseilles—she had sold one of her prizes for 30,000 dols. Letters from Capt. Weyer had been received by Capt. Fish.

Sales of American produce had been dull in Gibraltar, as all American vessels bound up the Mediterranean touched there, on account of the Algerines.

We have been favoured by Mr. Hopkins with the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 17th, June, & a Hand bill of the 18th, extracts from which will be found below.

COM. DECATUR'S SQUADRON.

On the 15th June the U. States sloop of war Ontario, Capt. Elliot, and schrs. Torch and Firefly, arrived and anchored off Gibraltar. They saluted the shipping and town, which was returned by both.

The next day, the frigates Guerriere, Com. Decatur, Constellation, Capt. Gordon, Macedonian, Capt. Jones, brig Epervier, Capt. Downes, and two ketches, arrived off the town, and proceeded immediately on their destination. On the 18th June, a Bri ish packet arrived at Gibraltar, which had spoken the day before an English gun brig; she reported she had spoken the U. States squadron, and was informed they had captured an Algerine frigate. This was believed in Gibraltar.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the U. S. Mediterranean Squadron, to his friends in New York, dated Bay of Gibraltar, June 15.

"We have heard various news of the enemy; but have ascertained pretty certainly that he is now at Cape de Fiat, for the remainder of the sum of 400,000 dollars demanded of the Spanish government, which has been partly paid him. It is calm now, but if the wind springs up, we shall expect to find the enemy to-morrow. His force is 3 frigates and some small craft.

DOMESTIC.

CALUMNY REFUTED.

We, William B. Shubrick, a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, and Archibald Henderson, Captain of Marines, both of the United States frigate Constitution, do severally testify and declare, that we have seen in the Boston Gazette of the 17th June current, an account of a Court Martial holden at Halifax, on the 28th June last for the trial of the officers and crews of his Britannic Majesty's late ships the Cyane and Levant, in which it is stated, among other things, that the Constitution in her action with those ships kept at long shot, out of cannon range; and secondly, that high encomiums are made on the crews of said ships for their loyalty in resisting the repeated offers made to them to be received into the American service. Now we on our oaths declare, that the frigate Constitution ranged alongside of those ships at not a greater distance than 250 yards, which every person acquainted with gunnery must know is within point blank cannon range; and secondly, that no efforts whatever were made, nor any temptation held out to the crews of said ships to induce them to desert, or quit the service of their King; on the contrary, the very frequent expressions of a desire on their part to enter our service, were invariably discontinued by the Officers of the Constitution.

There is another charge made against the Officers of the Constitution in the proceedings of the Court Martial, that the crews of the Cyane and Levant were confined in the hold of our ships in a warm climate. To this charge we answer, that they were confined in the hold in the night time, which is the custom on board all ships of war, and especially when the prisoners are nearly as numerous as the crew of the conquering ship; but the crews of the Levant and Cyane were permitted to remain on the birth deck the whole of the day, and one third of them at a time on the spar deck, who had no irons on them.

W. B. SHUBRICK
ARCH. HENDERSON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Suffolk ss. Boston, 29th July, 1815.

When the said William B. Shubrick and Archibald Henderson personally appeared, and made oath to the truth of the above declaration by them subscribed, before.

THOMAS WELSH, jr.
Justice of the Peace.

From the N. Y. Gazette, July 21.

The next vessel to sail from this station will be the Washington 74, Com Chauncey, Java 44, capt. Perry, the first expected from Portsmouth and latter from Baltimore, Boxer 16, Lt. Com Porter, and Saranac 16, Lt. Com'lt Elton, brig built at Chatham, Conn. The Corvette John Adams, capt. Trenchard, proceeds to Baltimore, and sails from there as a store ship. The rendezvous in the Mediterranean is Port Magon, in the Island of Minorca. When the above vessels reach their destination, the American force in that sea will consist of the following:

Independence, com. Bainbridge,	74
Washington, Chauncey,	74
Guerriere, Decatur,	44
Java, Perry,	44

Macedonian, Jones,	38
Constellation, Gordon,	36
Congress, Morris,	36
(From Holland)	
Ontario, Elliot, (ship)	18
Eric Ridgely,	18
Epervier, Downes, (brig)	18
Fire-Fly, Rodgers,	18
Boxer, Porter,	16
Chippewa, R-id,	16
Saranac, Elton,	16
Flamewau, Nicholson,	16
Spink, Gamble,	16
Spitfire, Dallas,	14
Torch, Chauncey,	14
Lynn, Storer,	14

Buffalo, Niagara, July 18.—The troops at this place are unag orders for the westward. The transports, &c. are ready for their reception.

The Brownsville Telegraph's steamer arrived at this port on Monday last, the steam boat Enterprise, Shrieve, of Bridgeport, from New-Orleans, in ballast, having discharged her cargo at Pittsburgh. She is the first steam boat that ever made the voyage to the mouth of Mississippi & back. She made the voyage from New-Orleans to this port in 34 days, 20 days of which were employed in loading and unloading freight at different points on the Mississippi and Ohio, so that she was only 34 days in active service, in making her voyage, which our readers will remember must be performed against powerful currents, and is upwards of two thousand two hundred miles in length.

Last Saturday evening the Steam was first tried on the Despatch, another Steam Boat, lately built at Bridgeport, and owned as well as the Enterprise, by the Monongahela and Ohio Steam Boat Company. We are happy to learn that she is likely to answer the most sanguine expectations of the ingenious Mr. French, the engineer, on whose plan she is constructed. It is expected that when her works are in complete operation she will pass through the water at the rate of nine miles an hour.

Melancholy accident and remarkable preservation.

New York July 25.
As two young lads, the sons of the late Mr. Manning of this city, merchant, were walking yesterday on the shore at Kup's Bay, in the vicinity of this city, where the water is very deep, the current strong and the shore composed of shelving and slippery rocks, the youngest of them, a small boy, slipped into the water, and before he could recover himself, was carried by the current out of his depth. His brother, a lad of about fifteen years of age, in attempting to save him was also carried out into deep water. While in this condition, a fine pointer dog belonging to the family, that had accompanied the youths to the spot, at this instant plunged into the water, and by some means got under the youngest, who was in a drowning state. He immediately grasped hold of the dog, who swam with him to the shore, and thus rescued him from a watery grave, the lot of his unhappy brother. Thus the numerous relatives are rendered miserable, from the blighting of a bud which bid fair to prove of the brightest hue.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

St. Louis, June 24.—Some few days ago, a speech was received by Gov. Clark from the Creeks residing on the Alkausas. They complain that by a late act of the legislature of that territory, a new country has been made, whose bounds interfere with that tract or country guaranteed to them by the President of the United States, and requested the affair may be laid before the executive of the United States. They also complain that a number of whites come amongst them every year and kill their game, particularly buffaloe, of which animal upwards of 4000 were killed by white hunters last season, taking the tallow and leaving the flesh and hides to rot in the prairies.

On Monday last, some of the hostile Sacks, came to this place with Purcut, the messenger who had been sent to Prairie du Cincin to invite the Indians to the treaty. The object of these Indians visiting this place is not well understood. They, however, having thrown themselves on our mercy and are brought here through the stupidity of the messenger, it is hoped that none of our citizens will molest them.

POLITICAL.

To the Editor of the Star
SIR—In your last paper is a communication announcing Mr. Stanford as being again a candidate to represent this District in Congress; this nobody doubted. At the same time he is announced as a Republican; this every body doubts. For if the majority in Congress are Republicans, which I have always been induced to believe, Mr. Stanford cannot be a republican—But if the minority are Republican; then is Mr. Stanford one of the first water; for never since Mr. Randolph raised his voice against the Administration, has he once voted with the majority; and on one question when there was only eleven members in the minority, Mr. Stanford was the only southern, western, or middle member who voted with that minority; so that I would rather suspect him to be a full blooded Boston stump Federalist, than a Republican. Q.—
Hillsboro' 1st August, 1815.

NATIONAL PREJUDICES.

From deep rooted national prejudices have arisen more wars, perhaps, than from any other cause. One half the conflicts which have taken place between England & France have been more owing to the mutual hatred existing in the two nations towards each other than to any real or essential injury experienced by either. To the disgrace and ruin of both countries, there is a set of men in each, who are always busy in fostering the unchristian feelings of hatred & revenge, and perpetuating those prejudices which have arisen from the conflicts in which they have been engaged with each other. In this way one war is made to sow the seeds of another, & from father to son the disposition to quarrel is handed down. The weak, the ignorant and the vicious, are the subjects upon which this illiberal spirit of national hatred operates with the greatest effect. This evil spirit which has produced so much misery and distress in the old world, is greatly countenanced and cherished in the U. States. It has already cost us one war, and those who are the speci-

al subjects of it, are heartily engaged in paying the way for another. But for the strong prejudices which existed in this country against the British, and which partly grew out of the revolutionary quarrel, but were much more diffused and exasperated by inflammatory publications in newspapers, the men at Washington would never have involved us in the late war, on the pretences upon which they rested their justification for that measure. Scarcely any greater misfortune can befall a people than the general prevalence of strong national prejudices.—It was against the evils arising from such a temper of mind that General Washington, in his farewell address, especially and most earnestly warned his countrymen to beware.—During his administration the opposition took advantage of the prejudice of the people against England and strove hard to plunge us into war. Washington opposed and defeated them at that time; but he foresaw that what he had prevented would again be attempted, when he was out of the way.—And so it has come to pass.

Every individual quarrel; every unpleasant occurrence, which takes place between our people and the British, is seized upon and made a subject of national offence. The passions and prejudices of the people are at once arrayed for the purpose of revenge. To excite prejudice and ill will, every thing is distorted or misrepresented and often the most bare faced falsehoods are invented and circulated by the party newspapers, with the view of influencing the people's minds and rendering them ripe for the shedding of blood. There are characters among us who can always find cause enough for war with England. It is a great evil to a Nation when such persons are sufficiently numerous to have weight in the community or influence with the people. But it is doubly dangerous when such are enticed with the affairs of government. Yet such is the present situation of the United States. We are governed by men, who instead of coping with them the spirit of their station; the dignity, moderation and prudence, necessary to constitute national rulers; are subject to all the blind prejudices and vindictive feelings found in the most vulgar of their supporters.—Tren on Fed

LITERARY.

From the Analytic Magazine.
William Wirt, Esq. of Richmond, Va. is preparing for the press, "A LIFE OF THE LATE PATRICK HENRY," the great orator of Virginia.—We look forward to this publication with much interest. The acknowledged genius and brilliant eloquence of the biographer, naturally raise high expectations, while the subject is not only a noble one itself, but is also calculated to excite great curiosity.

Proposals for publishing by subscription, "a compendious view of the leading principles and doctrines of Theology, natural and revealed, conforming with the true and concise exhibition of the evidence of the Christian Religion," by the Rev'd. Samuel Smith, D. D. L. D. late President of the College of New-Jersey, are in circulation in this city. This work, comprised in one volume, occupies about 500 and 600 pages, will be neatly printed, bound in cloth and delivered to subscribers at three dollars—it is the result of long study, and has undergone the careful revision of its distinguished author, and will undoubtedly be esteemed a most useful and valuable acquisition to the Christian world. His numerous pupils will regard it as a memorial of their revered and learned professor's longest sollicitude for their important interest. Every son of Nassau throughout the United States and of this city in particular, will be anxious to avail themselves of an opportunity of testifying their profound respect for their accomplished and venerable preceptor, by promoting the liberal subscription of a work, the profits of which will essentially contribute towards the comfort of his declining years.—N. Y. Herald.

The Editor has received the first Number of a new periodical work, entitled "The American Magazine," edited by Horatio Gates Spafford, the well known Geographer, and published monthly, by E. & E. Hosford, Albany, N. Y. price \$2 50 per annum, paid in advance—each number containing 36 pages. The work is proposed to be devoted to Literature, Science, History, Biography, and the Arts, including also State Papers and Public Documents, with Intelligence, domestic, foreign, and literary, Public Laws, and passing Events; being an attempt to form a useful Repository for every description of American readers. The first number contains much useful matter, is handsomely printed on fine paper. It is ornamented by an engraved view of Lake George, said to exhibit the most romantic scenery in the northern country. This work promises to be a valuable, and is certainly a very cheap Miscellany.—Nat. Intelligencer.

RALEIGH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1815.

Under the Foreign head will be found some accounts from our squadron commanded by Commodore Decatur. The rout of the Algerines having exceeded three or four American vessels is not confirmed, and we hope is untrue.

The hon. John Quincy Adams as American Minister, was introduced to the Prince-Regent, in his private closet, at a levee, on the 8th June, delivered his credentials, and was graciously received.

Randolph & Eppes.—After a thorough investigation of the votes given at the late election, Mr. Eppes admits that Mr. Randolph is elected by a majority of eleven votes. This information was received from a friend and connexion of Mr. Eppes.

The Spanish ship Cartola, lately arrived at Charleston, was plundered on the 4th of July by a pirate under Carthaginian colours. The pirate was manned almost entirely by Americans; the 1st Lieutenant was a native of New-York, and the 2d a Virginian. The crew boasted that after making up their cruise they would go into Elizabeth City, N. C. and dispose of their plunder.

The Store House belonging to the U. S. at Charleston, Mas. was lately consumed by fire, and in it a large quantity of Naval Stores, consisting of rigging, copper, shot, &c. and 800 barrels of beef.

Common Council of Norfolk, have also voted one thousand dollars for the same purpose.

It has been stated the Neptune had sailed from Plymouth, with Messrs. Byard, Gallatin, &c. for the U. States. Capt. Adams, who came in the Zephyr cartel agent for the prisoners, states that she had not sailed on the 5th of June, the day on which the Shakespeare and Zephyr sailed; and it was not known when she would. He is of opinion that he was himself along with the Neptune, the morning of her sailing, and conversed with the officer on board; that Mr. Byard was at that time on board, seriously ill of a complaint in the chest, which it was the opinion of the physicians, who had held a consultation, must prove mortal, unless he was opened, which he had consented to have done. None of the commissioners were at Plymouth, except Mr. Byard, but they were despatched from London to take passage in the Neptune for the United States.—Boston paper.

The natives of China, in the costume of their country, have been some days in this city, and greatly much curiosity by the singularity of their appearance as they walk the streets. N. York paper.

A Murderer has lately been brought to punishment in England, 34 years after the commission of the crime.

Boston, July 25.—We understand that the frigate United States, cap. Shaw; ship Alert, lieu. Stewart, and brig Enterprise, lieu. Kearney—will sail in 8 or 10 days for the Mediterranean.

Villany detected.—The \$30,000 of public money lately advertised as stolen from Mr. Whittlesay, a pay-master of militia, has been happily discovered through the exertions of Judge Keyes and Mr. Fairbanks, who were security for Mr. Whittlesay.—Having ascertained, by long watching his house, that Whittlesay knew where the money was, his bondsman de-joyed him into an obscure place, where they threatened him with serious injury, if he did not disclose to them where they could find the money. The delinquent persisted in declaring his innocence, till he had received a very serious earnest of their determination, when he confessed that the money was secreted in his own house, where it was soon after found.

If any thing can extenuate the guilt of Whittlesay, it is the circumstance related to us, that his unfortunate partner had purloined \$8000 from the sum, which he believed actually stolen; that she then represented his ruin inevitable, unless he secured to himself the remainder; and that he listened to her suggestions, and trumped up the story of having been robbed. The \$8000 was found with the other money sewed up in a pair of drawers, and secreted in the bed on which Mrs. W. was lying when the search was commenced. This unhappy woman, unable to bear the ignominy which would follow her detection, immediately, though undiscovered, fled to the river, and plunged into the current, from whence her body was soon after taken, and proper means used to recall life, but used in vain. Albany Argus.

Improvement.—It affords us the most exhilarating gratification to witness the exertions already made in making, to erect upon the ruins of our town, a number of the most durable and substantial buildings. Those public spirited men, who have thus early stepped forward to commence the work of improvement, will deserve the lasting gratitude of every well wisher of our town. We repeat, a little home liberality is only wanting, not only to insure the speedy re-appearance of Petersburg on the map of cities, but to elevate her character and importance in the estimation of her sisters, to which she is justly entitled from her commercial situation.—Petersburg Republican.

In the Regulus from Halifax, came passengers, 371 Blacks, who have land, assigned them in this province for settlement; but until they can find them, they will be placed in good families, and their children be put out as apprentices. They departed from the Southern American states the last summer.

St. John's (New-Brunswick) paper.
Several privateers from the United States have long been missing; and fears are entertained they are lost. Two from Portsmouth, of this description if lost, will leave upwards of sixty widows.—Boat P.

Orders have been received at Boston, from Washington, for the repair of Old Ironsides, and she was hauled into the Navy Yard for the purpose.—Col.

Tea Plant.—A valuable interchange has been made at the eastern and western extremities of the globe. The Maraham cotton, cultivated so abundantly in the Brazils, has been transplanted in the East Indies, and the experiment has been attended with great success. Under the patronage of the prime minister, Aranj, a number of tea plants with Chinese gardeners have been imported into the Brazils, and the plantations formed under their management afford every prospect of a rich harvest from that important vegetable.—The digestion prepared from this exotic is said to be equal to that produced from the commodity of its native soil.

We understand that brevet rank in the line has been conferred by the President of the U. S. on the following officers, who were attached to major general Jackson's division of the army, for distinguished services during the siege of New Orleans, and general good conduct in the said army.

Robert Butler, brevet lieutenant.	Adj. Gen.
Alexander A. White,	do
Henry D. Piere,	do
William Platt,	do
Walter H. Overton,	do
Arthur P. Bayne, brevet major,	Brig. Gen.
Henry Chotard,	do
John M. Davis,	do
John Reed,	do
Wm O. Butler,	do
Isaac L. Baker,	do
Wm. Lacy,	do
Thomas L. Butler,	do
Samuel Vail,	do
Gen C. Allen,	do
Elijah Montgomery,	do
Enoch Humphreys,	do
Samuel Spotts, brevet captain	do
William Gibbs,	do
Joseph Leach, brevet 2d lieutenant.	do

Died, in Richmond County, on the 4th inst. Miss Juana Nicholson, daughter of Alex. Nicholson.