

DOMESTIC.

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.**  
**The Fall of Algiers.**  
 New York. At a doubt. The Thomiers is put aboard of the morning papers. H. Smoothered the Caledonia, and pers. Acated by signal to the Telegraph core Highlands, that Algiers capitulated the 6th July, unconditionally, after five days' hard fighting.

The Caledonia sailed from Liverpool July 19th.

We have received by the Caledonia, Rogers, our files of London and Liverpool papers to the 18th, inclusive.

The fall of Algiers. A supplement to the Monitor of the 12th, contains the following:

1. A letter from Admiral Duperre, dated the 3d of July, giving an account of the false attack which he had ordered Admiral Rosamel to make upon the enemy's batteries on the sea side in order to distract their attention.

2. Another letter of the same date, giving an account of the farther operations of Admiral Rosamel.

3. A letter from Admiral Duperre, dated on board the Provence, the 6th of July, to the following effect:

"Sir—On the 4th instant, the day after the attack made by the fleet under my command on the forts and batteries of Algiers, the chief object of which was to call back to the town the enemy's cannoniers and troops, whom I had seen going in great numbers to the fort of the Emperor, the batteries opened their fire upon the fort at three o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock, after a dreadful explosion, which was heard to the distance of sixty miles all round, we perceived the fort partly destroyed, and our troops took possession of it.—Half an hour afterwards I was preparing to make another attack on the sea batteries, when, delayed by the unfavourable winds, I found myself obliged to suspend the execution of my plan by the arrival of a boat with a flag of truce, which had on board the Admiral of the Algerine fleet, who came to treat me in the name of the Dey to suspend hostilities, and to ask for peace. At the same moment, we perceived another flag of truce going towards the fort of the Emperor. Our batteries and those of the enemy had ceased firing; I desired the envoy to tell his master that the proceedings of the fleet under my command would be subordinate to those of the army, respecting which I referred him to the General-in-Chief. The evening and the night passed without hostilities. Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, the envoy returned to repeat his solicitations. I answered by the annexed note, which I desired him to deliver to the Dey, giving him at the same time a copy for the Commander-in-Chief of the land forces.

At noon the Algerine colours were no longer displayed on the Casuaba, and some neighbouring forts. We perceived our troops in motion towards the city. At 40 minutes past two his Majesty's flag was flying on the Palace of the Dey, and successively hoisted on all the forts and batteries. The squadron immediately saluted with 20 guns, amidst reiterated cries of *Vive-le-Roi*. To-day I have just caused the *Provence* to anchor under the walls of Algiers.

Convention between the General-in-Chief of the French army and his Highness the Dey of Algiers.

The fort of the Casuaba, all the other forts depending on Algiers, and the port of that city, shall be delivered up to the French troops this morning at 10 o'clock, French time.

The General-in-Chief of the French army promises his Highness the Dey of Algiers, to leave him his liberty, and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally.

The Dey shall be at liberty to retire with his family and all that belongs to him to the place where he shall fix upon; and so long as he remains at Algiers, he and all his family shall be under the protection of the General-in-Chief of the French army; a guard shall protect the safety of his person and that of his family. The General-in-Chief promises to all the soldiers the same advantages and the same protection.

The exercise of the Mahometan religion shall remain free. The liberty of the inhabitants of all classes, their religion, their property, their commerce, their industry, shall be inviolate; their women shall be respected: the General-in-Chief promises this upon his honor.

The exchange of this convention shall be made before 10 o'clock this morning, and the French troops shall immediately after enter the Casuaba, and successively all the other forts of the city and the port. Camp before Algiers, July 5, 1830.

(Signed) 'COUNT DE BOURMOUNT.  
 (Here the Dey has affixed his Seal.)  
 (A true copy.)  
 Lieutenant General Chief of the Staff,  
 (Signed) "DESPREZ."

We learn verbally from Captain G. that the weather had been wet and unfavorable 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 is worth from 31s. to 32s.

at Liverpool on the evening of the 10th July.

The Cotton market, it will be seen, continued to improve.

A letter from Constantinople states that the exchange of the treaty of amity and commerce concluded with the U. 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.

**The late Captain Sheffield.** We received a few days ago the death of Captain Sheffield, of this port. An incident in the history of his life deserves particular notice at this time, and is a remarkable proof of gallantry and decision of character. Captain Sheffield commanded a ship bound to Naples with a valuable cargo, and was captured in the Mediterranean by an Algerine frigate, the crew taken out, and a prize master and eight Turks were put on board, and the ship ordered for Algiers. Captain Sheffield was left alone with his boy on board the ship, and watching a favorable occasion, he actually threw the nine Algerines overboard, and with his boy carried the ship in safety to Naples.

When the Dey heard the news, he was excessively enraged, and demanded \$3000 a head from the American Consul, Mr. Lear, on pain of imprisonment. The money was advanced by the Swedish Consul, and finally repaid by our government. Such acts of Americans in the Mediterranean, made the Algerines exceedingly cautious of annoying them.

[N. Y. Cour. and Enquirer.]

**Norfolk, August 23.** Among the passengers in the Potomac from Washington, on Saturday afternoon, were Wm. T. Barry, Esq. Post Master General, and Maj. Lewis, Second Auditor of the Treasury. They proceeded on in the Potomac yesterday morning to Richmond. The object of Mr. Barry's trip, we understand, is to determine the expediency of transporting the Mail between Richmond and Norfolk, by steam, which would certainly be a great improvement, and might be effected we should think at a saving of expense.

[Herald.]

**Loss of the schr. Good Intent, (of Prospect, Me.)** Captain Alexander Nicholas and crew of the above schr. arrived here yesterday morning, in the steam boat Hampton, having been landed at Old Point on Wednesday, by the schr. Planter, Pryor, of and 9 days from New York, bound to Richmond. We learn from Captain N. that he sailed from the Breakwater, (Del.) on Sunday evening last, in ballast, bound to Norfolk—that on Tuesday morning, Cape Henlopen bearing W. distant 12 miles, they encountered a very severe gale of wind, which blew with such violence that they were compelled to take in all their sails; at 12 o'clock, the foresail being split to pieces, they were forced to scud under bare poles until 3 o'clock, when the vessel capsized. They remained lashed to the side of the vessel 4 hours, when both masts gave way, and the vessel righted full of water. They continued on the wreck 20 hours, and were providentially fallen in with by the schr. Planter, above mentioned. The captain and crew lost every thing but the clothes which they had on.

Captain Nichols also informs us, that the schr. *Jubilee*, which sailed in company with her, met with a similar fate—the crew were taken off by the schr. *Fifield*, Corson, from New York, bound to Fredericksburg, and that he saw another vessel capsized, and a ship along side taking off the crew. Captain Nichols represents the gale as being very severe—the wind blowing so violent that it resembled the constant roar of thunder. [Beacon.]

**Loss of schooner Harriet Frances of Hallowell.** During the severe blow on Tuesday last, the schr. *Harriet Frances*, Captain Low, of and from Hallowell Me., via Long Island Sound, with a full cargo of Granite for Baltimore, then off Barnegat, sprang leak, so that both pumps going could not keep her free—in this situation, the schr. *Othello*, from Savannah, being under their lee, Capt. Low, Mr. Henry Butler, and four seamen, constituting her entire crew, took the boat, and having gained her, succeeded in getting a line from the *Othello*, the sailing vessel, they fell under the *Othello's* quarter the Capt. and one man jumped for the vessel and succeeded in getting on board; the mate and three seamen sunk with the boat—ropes were instantly thrown out, which two of the men caught; and by their means were saved—the mate and one man were drowned. When Captain Low left the schooner, the sea was making a complete breach over her—he supposes she must have gone down shortly afterwards; and it being dark they could not see her precise position after they abandoned her. Capt. L. and his crew saved nothing but the clothing they had on. [Jour. of Commerce.]

Hay is selling in Dover, N. H. for 3 dollars per ton, and some farmers have offered potatoes at 12 1-2 cents per bushel, in anticipation of the Harvest.

**SALEM TRIAL.**  
**Sentence of John Francis Knapp.** The Boston Patriot contains the following sequel of the proceedings in this extraordinary case:—

This 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 at any former time of the trial. He remained throughout the solemn ceremony as unconcerned and immovable as ever. When asked by Judge Putman, if he had aught to say why sentence of death should not now be passed 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 Putman then proceeded to pronounce the dreadful sentence of the law, in the following manner and terms:—

**John Francis Knapp.**—You have been indicted for the crime of murder—and upon your arraignment have pleaded that you were not guilty—and put yourself upon God and your Country for trial. Able and learned counsel have been at your request assigned by the Court to assist you in your defence. Your case has been committed to a very intelligent and impartial jury, selected by yourself, who have for six days patiently and attentively listened to the evidence and the arguments. All that learning and industry, and fidelity and talents, could suggest, has been urged in vain in your defence. The truth has prevailed—and the jury of your country have established your guilt—the Court is satisfied with their verdict, and you come now to receive the sentence of the law.

Before we proceed to that last and painful duty, we are desirous of doing you all the good in our power, by awaking your mind to a consideration of the awful doom which awaits you. Would to God that any thing we could say would have the effect of softening your heart, and of leading you to sincere contrition and repentance.

The horrible murder of which you have been convicted stands in bold relief and deformity in the history of crime.

The victim of your ferocity, in a few years, according to the course of nature, would have sunk into his grave in peace, but for the thirst for gain which corroded the hearts of those who conspired against his life. He was living in the midst of a peaceful community as exists upon the earth, surrounded by his relations and friends upon whom he had lavished his bounty. In the stillness of the night—while he rested his aged limbs upon the bed—while he was in the arms of sleep—in his own house—in the centre of this populous town—the assassin of your procurement committed the Deed of Death, while you, in the judgment of the Law, were present and aiding him in the fact.

The circumstances attending the conspiracy, exhibit a cool, deliberate design to take the life of the victim, merely for the sake of gain. There was no other passion to be gratified.

The conspirators were all young. They were connected with respectable families. They were born, and reared and educated among us. They had the means of living with their own control, if they had pursued the course of honesty and industry.

But they forsake this course, and resolve to cut their road to fortune through blood and murder.

Our peaceful city stood aghast at this dreadful deed. The very foundation of our society seemed to be shaken—and the shock was not confined to this vicinity or State, but extended throughout this land.

Suspensions too horrible for utterance were excited in the breast of the reflecting men. The sense of security which the law inspires, was in a great manner lost. No man's house was considered a safe castle—and men seemed for a time disposed to trust to their own arms rather than to the protection of the law for their safety.

But there is a Providential watch over us. The murders have been detected by means as extraordinary as their crime was atrocious. The assassin perished by his own hands—and the tremendous punishment for your crime is about to fall upon you.

But there is in these awful events a WARNING VOICE, which speaks to all, and especially to the young, as with the sound of the earthquake, in every breeze which wafts the news of this horrid tragedy—"Forsake not the ways of truth, and honest industry, which lead to honor and everlasting life, for the paths of vice and profligacy which lead to ignomy and death."

"Be not you deceived by their enticing appearances. At their beginning, the rose buds of hope and passion may appear, but they end in anguish, poverty and destruction."

Our fervent prayer for you is, that you may be prepared by sincere repentance, to appear before the Judge of all the Earth. And we would urge you to apply to those pious men whose duty it is to teach our Holy Religion to help you with their prayers and instructions during the few remaining days you may be allowed you; and may God grant success to their endeavors.

It only remains for us to declare the

sentence of the law—which is, and this court doth accordingly adjudge.

That you be carried from hence to the prison from whence you came—and from thence to the place of Execution—and there be hanged by the neck until you shall be dead. And may God of his infinite grace have mercy upon your soul."

In performing this oppressively painful duty, Judge Putnam was much affected, and sobbed audibly after he had pronounced the judgment of the Court. The prisoner, on the contrary maintained his unconcern throughout. Indeed there was apparently not a spectator who did not suffer more than he who was most interested. On leaving the bar, he put a quid of tobacco in his mouth, with the utmost nonchalance.

[From the Warrenton Reporter.]

At an Annual Conference of the Associated Methodist Churches in North Carolina, held at Whitaker's Chapel in Halifax county, on the 5th of Aug. 1830, and the succeeding days, the Rev. Wm. W. Hill, President, called the Conference together, when the Rev. Caswell Drake was appointed Secretary. After verifying the certificates of the members, 27 in number, the Conference proceeded to transact business. Various regulations were adopted for carrying on the work, raising the necessary funds, &c.

The Rev. Wm. W. Hill was re-elected President of the State Conference, and the following persons were elected Delegates to the Convention to be held in Baltimore in November, viz:

Ministers.	Laymen.
Wm. W. Hill,	Spear Whitaker,
Willis Harris,	Dr. J. F. Bellamy,
Josiah R. Horn,	Ivey Harris.

The following persons were then elected to supply vacancies, if any should happen in the order in which their names stand.

Ministers.	Laymen.
Richard Davison,	Joseph Norman,
Jesse H. Cobb,	Lemuel Deberry,
Miles Nash,	Benj. J. Hicks.

**Horrible.** We learn from several gentlemen, of the highest respectability in the County of Perquimans, that a young girl about 9 years of age, named Goodwin, the step daughter of Amariah B. Kail, of that County, died and was buried on the 12th ult.; from the general inhuman treatment of Kail to this child, and from other circumstances, it was suspected it did not die in the course of nature, and on Saturday last, the Coroner summoned a Jury of inquest, and had the body disinterred when they found it brutally mangled and the neck broken, and returned a verdict of wilful murder, by some person to the jury unknown. A warrant we understand was immediately issued by the Coroner for Kail, but he had not been arrested, at the date of our account. We hope the vigilant Solicitor for this Circuit, will give all proper directions, for bringing the guilty author of this inhuman act, to condign punishment. The cause which is supposed to have moved this monster in human shape, was the hope of inheriting the child's property worth some three or four thousand dollars.

[Edenton Gazette.]

**Crops in the central section of Georgia.** The wheat rye and oats, are more abundant than ever before known. From six bushels and a half of seed wheat, sowed in Jasper, 148 1/2 bushels were gathered. Corn—whole fields are so injured by the drought, that they will not average a barrel to the acre, some not a bushel; half a crop is as much as can be expected. Cotton—The cold weather in May and June injured it so much, that it was not more than three fourths of a stand: This is much stinted and the squares are dropping off constantly. We need not anticipate more than two-thirds of a crop, at most, if more than half. The above opinion is formed by a gentleman who has travelled extensively through the middle counties.

[Milledgeville Journal.]

ITEMS.

**Nullification Rhyme.** The last Southern Times contains a long and lugubrious doggerel, addressed to the citizens of Greenville District. The mountain yeomanry must have heavy ears and frozen blood, if they are not roused from their "apathy" by the strains of such a bard. Take a specimen: [Ch. Courier.]

"Ye citizens of Greenville! are ye degenerate grown?  
 When our country calls us to resist, will you submit alone?  
 Believe it not my brethren, 'tis slander's venom'd tongue,  
 Your elder men are patriots, and valiant are your young."  
 You may pin your faith on Drayton, his half-way course pursue,  
 Exactly what your Yankee friends would ever have you do?  
 But when once you understand the merits of the question,  
 Your generous souls will spurn such dastardly submission."

**A Scene.** I was a witness on Wednesday last, of a singular scene on board one of the Philadelphia steamboats. A female, who was projecting an elopement from her husband, came on board with her two children and her paramour.—The party appeared in great glee for some time after the departure of the boat from

the wharf. Their hilarity was, however, interrupted by the obstruction of an impertinent visage from the cabin door, which proved to be that of the husband of the lady. The latter on perceiving the same, attempted to throw herself overboard, but being prevented in accomplishing that object, she, as in duty bound, fell into hysterical fits—on recovering from which, her husband relieved her of from two to three thousand dollars of his property, and desiring to be put on shore on the first landing place, was landed with his children, leaving the misguided woman to wend her self-sought way of shame and disgrace.

[Gazette.]

A letter from New Orleans of the 17th ult. says—"Never since my residence here have I heard such universal complaints of excessive heat and drought.—Not a drop of rain since the 13th of June, and a sun beaming on us like a fiery furnace."

**Take Notice.** The proprietors of the New York Daily Sentinel, lately prosecuted Lee, Powell & Co. for the amount of their subscription to that paper, and recovered \$3 and costs, being the amount claimed. By the decision it is seen that persons receiving a newspaper without ordering it discontinued, are liable in all cases for the payment.

[Savannah Georgian.]

A lad who was carried before a justice of the peace, charged with having stolen two pigeons found in his possession, responded to the charge that he had some corn in his pockets, and when he opened his pockets the pigeons saw the grain and flew in to eat it.

The secretary of the Spanish legation was lodged in the watch-house in Philadelphia. The complaint against him was that he had rung the bell at a citizen's door. He was discharged upon his privilege. It may be now, his lover was domiciled there and that he wished to sing her a song, or play her a tune. The Europeans are all, romantick.

**New York Aug. 20. Five Points.** Another detachment of idle profligate wretches, fifty-one rank and file, were taken prisoners on the Five Points on Wednesday evening by Alderman Strong and committed to Bridewell. Yesterday about 40 of them males and females, blacks and whites, were sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of 60 days.

The number of inhabitants by the present census, in Providence, is under 17,000—the increase in the last ten years being something more than 6000. It was confidently anticipated that the population of this town would be at least twenty thousand.

Mr. Aaron Clark, of West Stockbridge, Mass. has invented a machine for making and cutting iron screws, which will turn out fifty screws in a minute.

**Electioneering in Missouri.** The following very pithy address may not be without some value to some of our readers, who want 'insight' into the important science of 'pleasing the people.' [S. Adv.]

*The real old braves who make corn and bacon in the county of St. Charles.*

I have offered to represent you in the next General Assembly, and if you elect me, I will not turn out a shot gun as many of your Representatives of last year.

I am from old Kentucky, a thorough going farmer, and hater of those soft handed gentry, those sap suckers, cut worms and licensed swindlers, who hover round the honest farmers and mechanics, like crows about a corn field.

I will weed out the stop law, fix the loan office for slow travelling, and tear the hind sights off the judges.

I will put down the host of speculators, who are ruining the State, consisting of merchants, pedlars, grocers, shavers, gamblers, tavern keepers, billiard players, judges, jugglers, necromancers, lawyers, sheriffs, constables, justices of the peace and dandies.

These, my old hard hand fellows, are my political marks and brands; and I pledge myself not to alter my course of politics, until the would be great folks, go to work, or leave the State in a dug out.

The President of the United States has appointed Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, Attorney of the United States for the District of Ohio, vice Samuel Herrick, resigned.

**A voice for civil war.** At a meeting of the nullifiers at Barnwell Court House, South Carolina, Dr. Trotti, gave as a toast: "The tariff party. They have taken our gold and silver. We offer them our powder and lead."

A wagon load of new Cotton, from the plantation of Nash Roach, Esq. in Barnwell District, was received in this city yesterday, being the first of the new crop brought to our market this season. The quality was middling, and we understand it was sold, for a Northern market, at eleven and a half cents per pound. Mr. Roach has had the first new Cotton in this market for several years past.

We learn that four bales of new crop Cotton have been received in King Street. [Chas. Cou.]