FROM EUROPE.

Ronnon, June 3.—Since our last, the Puris apers of Thursday have arrived; and this torning we received those of Friday. Another rench general (Gruyer) has been sentenced to e shot for the rebellion of March, 1815, and the idiculous farce of trying marshal Grouchy, who

s absent, is going on. Several individuals have been carried before he tribunals accused of having stolen about a housand weight of gunpowder from one of the overnment inagazines, and sold it to Ruggieri, ne fireworker.—The carriage which conveyed having been stopped at Montmartro on the 3th ult. gave rise to a great number of supposi-ions and commentaries. The quantity of pow-er was greatly magnified, and the whole was aid to have been contrived by conspirators a ainst the state.

Paris Journals to the 1st instart, and a Flan-ers mail, have arrived this morning. The as-ertion in the previous Paris papers which we id not notice, knowing it to be untrue that our unbassador, sir Charles Stuart, was to be repla-ed, is now contradicted from authority. The aluable services of that gentleman cannot yet e dispensed with. The duke of Wellington is xpected at Paris, where it is supposed he will emain till September, his grace having made all ne necessary arrao aments on the frontiers .considerable change is operating in the temovernment, since the explosions at Grenoble nd elsewhere. This we find proved more by

ur private letters than by the public journals.

There is one important paragraph in these paers, under the head of Vicana, which commenes the report that the Russian army is to be

ept upon the war footing.

The king of France has very properly distri-uted the forfeited property of the rebellious faily of Bonaparte among the soldiers and officers ho had lost the pensions carned by their wounds battle, and has in this respect made no disnction between the royalists of La Vendee and ose who had served under Bonaparte prior to e first restoration.

JUNE 6 .- From the Paris journals we have is day made some further extracts. A misunerstanding had arisen between the Swedish art and the Porte. To the approaching diet Frankfort is to be referred a dispute between ustris and Sardinia, respecting the fortresses Italy. These subjects, together with the distes in Wirtemburg and Baden, which will me before the same diet, will afford oppornities for the mediation of Russia and the other eat powers. "We are concerned to state," ys the Bath paper of this morning, " that a dis sition to tumult exhibited itself among the low classes at Yeovil on Tuesday, but, by the temrate conduct of the principal inhabitants, it is suppressed without any material damage ing done." We understand, that the stateent which has appeared in several of the pars, of the appointment of the earl of Dalhousie governor and commander in shief of Nova cotia, is erroneous. Prince Amony of Saxony expected to renounce his claim to the inheri ne of that crown, in favor of prince Maximi-

JUNE 12.—The Paris papers of Sunday last rived this forenoon. Wowere in expectation ey would have brought us the judgment of the uncil of war on general Bonnaire and his aid--camp, who have been undergoing their trial : the assassination of col. Gordon at Conde.ne papers indeed, furnish us with the conclum of the trial, which terminated on Saturday; t the council had not delivered its decision, ving retired to deliberate, and the sentence ould not be made public till next day. Gor-m, we believe, was not an Englishman, though s name might imply a British extraction. He is in the king of France's service; and like his other, who has been publishing the letters aut him, appears to have been a zealous parti-

The duke of Wellington has arrived in Paris ttle importance is attached to this visit. His ace's audience with the king seem to be mats of course, and it is in the nature of Bourbon sociations to mix the here of Waterloo with ir happiness. Some consequence seems naally attached to the change spoken of in the issian representation at Paris. It is expected

on to maintain a sincere peace with us, whin domatic situation at the court of France, and ceeded by court Woronzow, the commander the Russian contingent.

An extraordinary degree of activity prevails the French naval departments. The Cybele gate has sailed from Brest for Newfoundland, creake is to be stationed with two locality.

From Mr. R. Jones to Mr. Cathalan, dated creshe is to be stationed, with two sloops of r, for the protection of the fishery. The triof Didier, the ostensible leader of the insurtion at Grenoble, has commenced. The each funds are a few cents under 60.

Russian papers to the 19th, and Hamburgh zettes to the 5th, have been received and ught rather an important piece of intelligence. e whole Russian army, which has hitherto the stationed on the frontiers, especially toich it was composed have commenced their rch to the remote provinces of the Russian

aturday, the 22d inst. is the day fixed for marriage of the duke of Gloucester with the ncess Mary.

Embargo in Canada .- Major-general Wilson, ninistrator of the government of Lower Ca-la, and commander of the forces in both proinces, &c. has issued his proclamation, dated the Castle of St. Louis, in Quebec, July 9, 6, forbidding the "exportation by sea or land, by inland navigation, from the said province, wheat, wheat flour, biscuit, beans, peas, barley grain of all kinds, used in the making of ad. This embargo is to continue until the h of September next, and is adopted, as the

NHISON AND DECATUR-CONTRASTED.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Lord Nelson's fleet, duted of Algiers, Jan. 18, 1816.

"On the night of the 15th, the Superb, com-manded by Capt. Keets, anchored off Algiers. having Mr. Falcon, the consul general on board and a letter from Lord Nelson to the Dey demanding that Mr. Falcon should again be received as consul there, and that all the Maltese who had been captured by the Dey's cruizers. should be liberated and given up as British subjects. On the following morning at day break, a salute was fired from the Fort, which, however, Capt. Keats did not return, but sent a lieutenant on shore with a letter to request an audience of the Dey, which was accordingly grant-ed. Captain Keats, accompanied by Mr. Scott, chaplain to Lord Nelson, who speaks the Ara-bir fluently, and who acted as interpreter, waited upon the Dey and presented Lord Nelson's letter, with a suitable and spirited remonstrance on the occasion. Throughout the interview, which lasted nearly an hour, the Dey's conduct was very violent and outrageous, and it concluded with his positive refusing either to receive Mr. Falcon back again, or to give up any of the Maltese in his possession.

On the 17th, in the morning, our fleet of ten sail of the line, came in sight of Algiers, when Capt. Keats again went on shore to wait upon the Dey, who, however, refused to see him, he being busily employed on the batteries, and after waiting for nearly two hours, Capt. Keats returned on board, and our fleet entering the bay, Capt. Keats went on board the Victory and communicated to Lord Nalson all that had passed municated to Lord Nelson all that had passed with the Dey.

Under these circumstances, (what would Decatur have done?) his Lordship did not think it advisable to attempt further intercourse with the Dey, or to make use of any threat he was not prepared to realize. We therefore, to day,

teft Algiers, on our way to Toulon again ! ! ""
[" The mountain groun'd and brought forth a contemptible mouse."]

Contemptible mouse." J

ND ON THIS.

Extract from the official of S. Decatur and IF. Shaler,

(late consul there) dated U. S. Ship Guerriere, Hay of

Algiers, July 4, 1815.

The little advance squadron of 3 frigates, I sloop and 1 brig, had arrived off Algiers on the 28th of June. On the 29th ultimo, a flag of truce was hoisted on board of the Guerriere, with the Swedish flag at the main. A boat came off a bout noon with Mr. Norderling, consul of Sweden, and the Captain of the port, who confirmed the intelligence we had before received, and to whom we communicated information of the capture of their frigate and brig. The impressi-on made by these events was visible and deep. The Capt. of the port then requested that hostilities should cease pending the negociation, and that persons authorised to treat should go in there, he and Mr. Norderling both affirming that the minister of marine pledged for our security and return to our ships when we pleased. Both these propositions were rejected. On the followlowing day the same persons returned and in-formed us that they were commissioned by the Dey to treat with us on the proposed basis, and their anxiety appeared extreme to conclude the peace immediately. We then brought forward the model of a treaty, &c. They were of opinion it could not be agreed to in its present form and particularly requested that the property which had been distributed, might be expunged, alledging that such a demand had never before been made upon Algiers, &c. and that if the treaty was signed we would engage to restore the captured vessels, which we refused.

"They then requested a truce to deliberate upon the terms of the proposed treaty, which was refused. They even pleaded for three hours; the reply was, not a minute. If your squadron appears in sight before the treaty is actually signed by the Dey and the prisoners sent off, ours would capture them. It was finally agreed that hostilities should cease, when we perceived their heat coming off with a white flat heir their their boat coming off with a white flag hoisted, the Swedish consul pledging his word of honor not to hoist it unless the treaty was signed and the prisoners in the boat. They returned on shore, and although the distance was full five miles, they came back within three hours with the treaty sigued as we had concluded it, and the prisoners. They now show every dispositiit M. Pozzo di Borgo will be recalled from his on to maintain a sincere peace with us, which is

> But the following is a parallel, or as lawyers say "a case in point" for Nelson, as the Ameria parallel, or as lawyers can consul's colours had been taken down by

From Mr. R. Jones to Mr. Cathalan, dated Tri

poli, 31st August, 1815. peared off Tripoli, with a squadron of five sail, peared off Tripoli, with a squadron of five sail, and after three days of negociation we concluded all differences with this agency, making the Bashaw pay 35,000 dollars, the full value of the prizes of the Absellino, that were taken in this port by the English brig Paulina, and the obtaining the release of ten slaves, (Neapolitans) as a

The American colors (which had been taken down by order of the Bashaw,) were again hoisted on the 9th inst. on the corner house, and saluted with 21 guns by the Bashaw, while a full band of music played the President's March and Vankee Boodle."

At Tunis, we compelled them to pay to the concern of Capt. Wyer, 46,000 dollars for the two prizes taken from them."

Perpetual Moiion .- Mr. Redheffer met the committee, on the day appointed, and instead of putting up the machinery, as had been agreed upon, made propositions which had no other effect than to waste the time and clude enquiry. His tongue moved : but not his machine. h of September next, and is adopted, as the company, disgusted by his conduct, and almost amble sets forth, on account of the back-ashamed of having tent an ear to his invitation, paper that the Shakers, influenced by a pretend-



TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1816.

MANUFACTURES. The Georgetown Messenger of the 10th ult. mentions the establishment of a woollen factory at the Little Falls of Potomac, and makes some remarks on the policy of supporting it, applica-ble to every part of the eastern, middle and wes tern states; and by no means uninteresting to us in the South:—" The inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and all who are auxious for the re al independency of the country, will learn, with pleasure, that an extensive woollen manufacto ry is now in complete operation at the Little Falls of the Potomac. We understand that all sorts of woollens are made in a style of excellence which does great credit to the state of our munufactures. Of one most important article we can speak from our own knowledge. We have just seen point blankets, manufactured entirely out of American wool obtained in the neighborhood, which, as far as we are able to judge, are decidedly superior to any foreign blankets of the same kind. In this we speak without reserve: they are softer and warmer, and better in appearance. These blankets, we are told, can be sold as low as the English blankets.

"We are interested in the success of this manufactory. Besides the political benefits which result to the nation from establishments which render us independent of foreign supplies, especially in articles of necessity, we, who live in the neighborhood, may look for other advan-tages which belong peculiarly to ourselves. The commercial portion of us will find, in this establishment, an important auxiliary in the promotion of our views for obtaining the country trade; inasmuch as good and cheap blankets (to say nothing of other articles of manufacture are commodities of the first importance with country dealers. And the agriculturalists will find in the steady demand which this manufactory will afford for our wool, certain encouragements and a liberal reward for raising sheep. And this, in its turn, will have its effect on the price of meat in the daily markets of Washing ton and Georgetown."

The secretary of the treasury has addressed a circular letter to the state banks, informing them, that in consequence of the resolution of congress, requiring him to " adopt such measures, as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, &c. to be collected and paid in legal currency of the United States. Treasury Notes, or notes of the bank of the United States, or notes of the bank of the United States, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States?—the following sales will be adopted: viz.—That from and after the 1st day of October next, bank notes of the denomination of five dollars, and under, shall not be received in any payment to the United States, for debts, duties, or taxes, unless such are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, by the banks respectively issuing the same.—2d. That, from and after the 1st day of October next, bank notes of whatever denomination issued by any bank which does not pay upon demand its notes of the denomination of five dollars, and under, in the legal currency of the United States, shall not be received in any payments to the Uni-

Emigration .- Almost every vessel from Ireland brings out passengers, who come to enjoy our liberty and plenty, and add to our wealth and strength. The Editor of the New-York Shamrock says, "I have conversed with several passengers lately from Ireland. Their descrip tion of their country is truly deplorable. With out trade, commerce or manufactures ; agriculture brought to so low a state, that the produce of the soil would not pay the rent, nor re-munerate the tiller; tenants beggarded, and their cattle sold by the landlords at half the price at which they were purchased; the landlords themselves receiving but a moiety of their rents, and often compelled to re-enter the lands which -enter the lands which have been deserted or surrendered by the tenants : taxes enormous ; church oppression ; the people scarcely existing at home, are unable to procure a passage to America. I drop the picture. There is but one substantial relief; may that be soon; may Ireland be free and indepen-

dent.
"The state of England seems little better than
"There hunger and poverty have that of Ireland. There hunger and poverty have produced discontent and insurrection; the bayonet is the remedy offered by the government; the boasted loyalty of the Englishman was ever connected with his interest, and it will be in vain to expect that he will be pleased with the remuneration for the detention of the privateer, in this port, by the English brig, after I had demanded twenty four hours start of her. wardrobe of the royal bride, while rags and empty dishes await him at home; nor is he bound to be loyal to a government which, by a series of errors and crimes, has involved the country in inextricable misfortune. Ruin awaits the government of England; and it is quite possible that Englishmen will execute the punishment it so fully merits."

The Governor of Virginia has conveyed to General Scott and Col. Brooke, the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, testifying their high sense of their gallant conduct and services during the late war, " and especially in the successive engagements of Chippewa and Niagara."

dness of the season, in order to guard against slouk away one by one, leaving the wretched ed prophet among them, are buying up grain to projector in utter disgrace.

MR. LORRAIN,—In year paper of last week, I out ed a protty plain hint to your mercantile customers, now hasten to give the public, through your valuable per an extensive advertisement. A STOREKEEP

HIGHLY INTERESTING

To all who can read this!!

POR SALE, on the main street in Columbia, 13 NEEDLES, a little injured by rust (partly occasied by laving been handled a good deal in choosing dozen of them out of a hundred)—But they will the fore be sold at cost without charges, which is a stonlingly low; and should the price rise or fall in Charles the price here will be altered monthly.

SHORTLY EXPECTED 1 Bale LADIES' CORSETS,

article but the control of the contr

LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES

FOR ORSTLEMEN,

Viz. WATERLOO COATS, which come not lower dov

Viz. WATERLOO COATS, which come not lower doy than just to the heel of the foot, and if worn over Boot will not only keep them clean, but encrease the gloss proper blacking has been once applied.

Which, with a variety of other article, too tedious: enumerate, will form a most elegant assortment, and wi be offered as soon as received for the inspection of Ladio and Gentlemen, and it is hoped that the low price is which they are intended to be sold, will not only induct the people to come and see, but also to purchase. To privent unnecessary enquiry whether the goods have arrived, I decline subscribing my name until that period, who I shall amounce it in style, and have a sign-board wit letters one yard long. letters one yard long.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF

MORGAN & GUIREY WILL by mutual consent expere on the first day of

January next, in consequence of one of the par-ners being about to leave the State: And at they ar-desirous of closing the business of said firm, they offe for sale, at very reduced prices, for each only, their larg-and extensive assorting of DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE,

which has been made complete by recent arrivals from Philadelphia and New-York.—Most of these goods wer purchased for eash at forced sales, and are well worth the attention of the public. Among the leading articles 6 of the assortment are. this assortment are,

Imper.al Saxon Blue and Black BROAD-CLOTH, Brown, Bottle-Gree, and Maxe Brox Bitto. Brown, Bottle-Gree, and Navy Blue dato. Yorsksh.re Black, Blue Mix'd & Olive dato. Black, Blue, and Bottle Green Pelase dato. London Super. Cass.meres, assorted colours. Patent and Bedford Cord assorted, Patent and Bedford Cord assorted,
Slock nette, assorted,
Slock nette, assorted,
Super. White and famey Merselles Vesting.
Black Florentine Vesting,
Coat ngs and Coarse Cloths,
Rendle Cotton and Flannels,
Cotton Shrating, Irish Linen and Long Lawn,
Linen and Cotton Cambrie,
Calicoses and Dimities,
Calicoses and Dimities,
Calicoses and Dimities,
Canbrie and Furniture ditto.
Cotton Platillas and Long Cloths,
Bombazettes, assorted colours,
Fine Thread Lace, and Cotton ditto.
Lides' & Gentlemen's Black & White Sik Hose,
Florence, Levantines and Mantuas, assorted,
Damask and plan 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Sik Shawls,
Imitation do.
Sik and Cotton Umbrellas, Imitation do. 8 ik and Cotton Umbrellas, S ik and Cotton Umbrellas,
Men and Boys' Fine and Superfine HATS,
One trunk elegant Fair-top Boots.
LOOKING-GLASSES, a splendid assortment.
Briss F re-Bogs, at too. ditto.
Plated SADDLERY, assorted,
Iron-am'd, plan and patent Stock Locks,
Horsemens' and Pocket Pastols,
Mill-Saws and Anvils,
Scythes, Cutting Knives and Spades,
Tea Trays and Waters,
50 paces COTTON BAGGING,
10 bales Bagging Twine,
30 paces Northern Homespun,
50 pieces Bed-T.cking, Boxes Cotton Card

20 Hoxes Window-Citass, &c. &c. ALSO, RECEIVED AT THEIR

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE, A large criffect on of the latest and most approved Works,—which with their former stock will make their assortment inferior to none in this State,—A discount of fifteen per cent will be allowed from the Philadelphia prices on all purch ses over \$100.

They tender thanks to the public for the liberal po-tronage they have received, and carnestly solicit those in a rears for their last year's account, to make immedi-ate; payment as necessity compels them to bring their bu-siness to a close as speedily as possible.

MORGAN & GUIREY. Columbia, August 1, 1816. FOR SALE BY

RUDULPH AND WICHT, 3000 wt.

NORTH-CAROLINA BACON, of an excellent quality.

AND

FLOUR FOR FAMILY USE, IN BARRELS.

They have still on hand a few thousand Dollars of Kentucky and Tennesses

BANK BILLS.

Which they offer to exchange for South-Carolina Notes at a Discount of five per centum, if application be shortly

Columbia, July 19, 1816.

FOR SALE,

THE LOT AND HOUSES

NOW occupied by Mr. OTTOLINGUI, on Richardson street. The Houses are in good repair and well calculated for mercantile business. A BARGAIN will be given, and terms made easy.—For further particulars and terms made easy.—For further particulars

JOHN YANCEY. August 6, 1816.

MASONIC CERTIFICATES, TOR the KNIGHT TEMPLAR, ROYAL ARCH and MASTER's Degrees, neatly printed and decorated with appropriate emblems, may be had at the Office of the TELESCOPE.