

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Lord Nelson's fleet, dated off Algiers, Jun. 18, 1816.

"On the night of the 15th, the Superb, commanded by Capt. Keats, 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 cruisers, 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 granted. Captain Keats, accompanied by Mr. Scott, chaplain to Lord Nelson, who speaks the Arabic 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 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, left Algiers, on our way to Toulon again!!

"The mountain groan'd and brought forth a contemptible mouse."

AND ON THIS.

Extract from the official of S. Decatur and W. Shaler, (late consul there) dated U. S. Ship Guerriere, Bay of Algiers, July 4, 1815.

"The little advance squadron of 3 frigates, 1 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 about 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 impression made by these events was visible and deep. The Capt. of the port then requested that hostilities should cease pending the negotiation, 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 following day the same persons returned and informed 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 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 signed as we had concluded it, and the prisoners. They now show every disposition to maintain a sincere peace with us, which is doubtless owing to the dread of our arms."

But the following is a parallel, or as lawyers say "a case in point" for Nelson, as the American consul's colours had been taken down by order of the Bashaw.

From Mr. R. Jones to Mr. Cathalan, dated Tripoli, 31st August, 1815.

"On the 6th inst. Commodore Decatur appeared off Tripoli, with a squadron of five sail, and after three days of negotiation we concluded all differences with this agency, making the Bashaw pay 35,000 dollars, the full value of the prizes of the Abellino, that were taken in this port by the English brig "Aulina, and the obtaining the release of ten slaves, (Neapolitans) as a remuneration for the detention of the privateer, in this port, by the English brig, after I had demanded twenty four hours start of her.

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 Yankee Doodle."

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

Perpetual Motion.—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 elude enquiry. His tongue moved: but not his machine. The company, disgusted by his conduct, and almost ashamed of having lent an ear to his invitation, junk away one by one, leaving the wretched projector in utter disgrace.



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, applicable to every part of the eastern, middle and western states; and by no means uninteresting to us in the South.—"The inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and all who are anxious for the real independency of the country, will learn, with pleasure, that an extensive woollen manufactory 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 manufactures. 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 advantages 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 Washington 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 in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States"—the following rates 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 United States, for debts, duties or taxes.

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 description of their country is truly deplorable. Without trade, commerce or manufactures; agriculture brought to so low a state, that the produce of the soil would not pay the rent, nor remunerate the tiller; tenants beggared, 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 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 independent.

"The state of England seems little better than 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 glittering shew of a royal marriage, or the hundred suits of rich dresses which entumber the 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."

Superstition.—It is stated in a Connecticut paper that the Shakers, influenced by a pretended prophet among them, are buying up grain to provide against a seven years' famine.

MR. LORRAIN.—In your paper of last week, I read a pretty plain hint to your mercantile customers, "now hasten to give the public, through your valuable and extensive advertisement. A STOREKEEPER"

HIGHLY INTERESTING

To all who can read this!!

A SWIFT-STARTING BETTER THAN A SLOW PENNY.

FOR SALE, on the main street in Columbia, 15 NEEDLES, a little injured by rust (partly occasioned by having been handled a good deal in choosing them out of a hundred)—But they will still be sold at cost without charges, which is astonishingly low; and should the price rise or fall in Charleston the price here will be altered monthly.

SHORTLY EXPECTED

1 Bale LADIES' CORSETS,

with patent Springs and Screws, made by a gentleman lately arrived from China, and on the same plan as the Chinese are made there for screwing up the Ladies' Corsets to bring them to a proper fashionable shape. Said Corsets will keep the waist of a Lady in the most graceful modern shape (which if applied to a Lady of voluminous proportions, is compared to an apple pudding tied in the middle—but I trust the enlightened ladies of this country will not believe such nonsense.)—ALSO expected

LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

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

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

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF MORGAN & GUIREY

WILL by mutual consent expire on the first day of January next, in consequence of one of the partners being about to leave the State: And as they are desirous of closing the business of said firm, they offer for sale, at very reduced prices, for cash only, their large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE,

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

- Imperial Saxon Blue and Black BROAD-CLOTH,
- London Super. Blue, Black and Mixed ditto.
- Brown, Bottle-Green, and Navy Blue ditto.
- Yorkshire Black, Blue Mix'd & Olive ditto.
- Black, Blue, and Bottle Green Pelase ditto.
- London Super. Casimeres, assorted colours.
- Patent and Bedford Cord assorted,
- Stock netts, assorted.
- Super. White and fancy Merseilles Vesting.
- Black Florentine Vesting.
- Costly and Coarse Cloths,
- Kentile Cotton and Flannels,
- Cotton Shirting, Irish Linen and Long Lawn,
- Linen and Cotton Cambric,
- Calicoes and D. m. ties,
- Cambrie and Furniture ditto.
- Cotton Plattins and Long Cloths,
- Bombazettes, assorted colours,
- Fine Thread Lace, and Cotton ditto.
- Ladies' & Gentlemen's Black & White Silk Hose,
- Florence, Levantines and Mantuas, assorted,
- Damask and plain 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Silk Shawls,
- Imitat on do do do do.
- Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
- Men and Boys' Fine and Superfine HATS,
- One trunk elegant Fur-top Boots.
- LOOKING-GLASSES, a splendid assortment.
- Brass Fire-Drags, ditto ditto.
- Plated SADDLERY, assorted,
- Iron-rod's plan, and patent Stock Locks,
- Horsemen's and Pocket Pistols,
- M. H. Saws and Anvils,
- Scythes, Cutting Knives and Spades,
- Ten Trays and Waters,
- 50 pieces COTTON BAGGING,
- 10 bales Bagging Twine,
- 30 pieces Northern Honespun,
- 50 piece Bed-Ticking,
- 10 Boxes Cotton Card,
- 20 Boxes Window-Glass, &c. &c.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,

A large collection 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 purchases over \$100.

They tender thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received, and earnestly solicit those in arrears for their last year's account, to make immediate payment as necessity compels them to bring their business to a close as speedily as possible.

MORGAN & GUIREY.

Columbia, August 1, 1816.

FOR SALE BY RUDOLPH AND WIGHT,

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 Tennessee

BANK BILLS,

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

3d 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 apply to

JOHN YANCEY.

August 6, 1816.

MASONIC CERTIFICATES,

FOR 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.

LAW BLANKS,

Neatly Printed, for sale at Store