

Detroit, July 16.
RUMORS.

Reports of Indian hostilities, and a manifestation of hostile intentions by Indians, have been set afloat within three or four weeks past; and with regret we observe that some of them have found a place in newspapers in different parts of the United States. One rumor told us that the Indians residing on Fox river and in its vicinity had attacked and destroyed a part of the 5th regt. of infantry on its way from Green Bay to Prairie du Chiene and St. Peter's—and there are others of a similar kind, and equally without foundation. Mr. Rathbone, late army contractor, has just returned from Green Bay by land, and passed through the villages of the greater part of the Indians in that remote quarter; he represents the most savage nations, (the Winebagoes, Sacks, and Menomonies,) as totally unprepared for hostility, even if they had a disposition for it, being nearly destitute of powder and lead. Mr. R. ascended the Fox river a few miles with the 5th regiment, and informs us that Colonel Leavenworth called a council with the Winebagoes and Menomonies, and told them his object in passing through their country, to which they made not the least objection, but professed their friendship for the Americans in the strongest language, and offered every means in their power to aid the troops in ascending the river—the colonel accepted the services of about a dozen, as pilots and guides. Mr. R. represents the Pottawatamies, Chippawas, Ottawas and Kickapoos, a part of whose country he passed through, as very friendly disposed towards the United States. [Gazette.]

INTERESTING.

Extract of Letters, from a gentleman on board the United States steam boat Western Engineer.

The latest of June 18th, &c. 1819.

By unavoidable delays and the non-operation of parts of the steam engine, the party were detained at the garrison, near Pittsburgh, until the 3d of May. They proceeded from Pittsburgh under a national salute from the arsenal, which was returned from the boats, and the cheers of the numerous spectators who had assembled to see them depart. The first night they came to at Stubenville, the second day passed Charlestown, Virginia, and fired a salute, as is customary, at all towns of note on this river, and on the fourth day stopped at Marietta to procure wood. Here they visited one of the largest ancient fortifications in the Western country, it covers upwards of sixty acres of ground, has high and regular built walls of embankments, with guarded gateways on each side; both within and without there are several large mounds, some of which are round and others square. The largest of the round ones is 30 feet in height, and surrounded by a ditch and bank.

They arrived at Cincinnati in four days from the time of starting—but were only 73 hours in running 526 miles, with the wind the whole distance ahead. The party were detained a week at Cincinnati on account of the ill health of Dr. Baldwin. While here they were passed by the 6th and part of the 5th regiment, in ten large barges, with 20 oars each; many of the officers had their wives, and some their sisters with them, all in excellent spirits, altogether presenting a very elegant spectacle. A salute was fired on passing the residence of Gen. Harrison, 20 miles below Cincinnati, in compliment to his past services.

The party arrived at Louisville on the 19th—here commence the Falls of the Ohio, which continue rapid for 2 miles, the water flowing for that distance over a flat table rock; having a high steam power aided by the velocity of the current, the boat went over beautifully, and with satisfaction to all on board.

Shippingport is situated at the foot of the Rapids where the party remained four days, and then proceeded to Shawannee town. This town was originally settled by the Shawannee nation, but is now wholly occupied by the whites; it is badly situated, and requires little penetration to say it will never thrive. The party were detained here two days in effecting some slight alterations and repairs in the boat.

Some miles below this town there is a range of limestone rocks, fronting the river in a precipice of sixty feet perpendicular, in which there is a large cave, noted for a number of Mammoth bones found in it; the cave is one hundred and sixty feet deep, and has a beautiful arched front. Here the boat ran on a sand bar, and was got off with difficulty by the crew, in the water,

with pries, &c. Two miles below she grounded a second time, but was got off with less difficulty.

We entered the Mississippi, on Sunday the 30th of May. The Indian name Mississippi; or 'Father of Rivers,' is certainly not unappropriate. The current runs from 3 to 4 miles per hour, and contains about 1-5th of yellowish mud, which prevented our making use of it, as long as we could do without; with all its mud it is considered wholesome water by those residing on its banks; it certainly is better than many of the springs, some of which are very impure, emitting sulphuretted hydrogen, which may be smelt at a quarter of a mile; one of this kind is near St. Louis.

On the Mississippi game is plenty; we saw deer, turkeys, swan, geese and pelicans; but have not found a new bird.

The scenery of the Ohio, and lower parts of the Mississippi, present a sameness throughout, until you ascend as high as Cape Guardian; it then becomes broken, and in some places grand beyond any thing I have ever seen; long and broken precipices of limestone rock, of immense height extend for miles along the river; some with bare summits, and others capped with bushes and trees. As you ascend higher, the country gradually opens into prairies, which continue up to St. Louis, which is situated on an extensive prairie, extending 6 or 8 miles back from the river.

The rise and fall of the Mississippi is not so great as that of the Ohio and some other of the western rivers. The Ohio has been known to rise sixty-three feet perpendicular; ten is high for the Mississippi.

The floods of the Ohio become more frequent as the country becomes cleared, those of the Mississippi less. We have employed a keel boat and manned her with twenty men, to take our provisions and presents, which enlarges our party to upwards of 40 men—the boat has ascended the Missouri several days before us.

Colonel J. Johnson has built five steam boats to carry troops and provisions to the Yellow Stone. Three of them are at Belle Fontaine on the Missouri, waiting the arrival of the other two, which have been detained below by accidents—it is mentioned that one of them had taken fire, in attempting to race the Western Engineer, and was near being destroyed. It is the general opinion in that country, that Col. Johnson will meet with great difficulty, as the smallest of his boats draws six feet, and the Missouri is one of the most difficult rivers to navigate. It is gratifying to know that the party are all in health (with the exception of Dr. Baldwin, who is recovering slowly) and in fine spirits at the prospect of entering upon the duties of this arduous undertaking.

TOPICS OF THE AURORA.

The Philadelphia Aurora, of the 30th July, thus touches on the following topics:

CONDUCT OF OUR CABINET TOWARDS SPAIN.

1. Can any one suppose that the Machiavelian policy of the cabinet at Washington, has not been acceptable to the court of Madrid; or that the direct and indirect hostility of the American government against the South Americans, has not been duly appreciated and applauded by the perfidious councils of Ferdinand VII. ?—The court of Madrid, though imbecile and abandoned, is not so blind to the importance of the policy pursued by President Monroe and young Sejanus; as to lose the advantages derived from the arrangements of Don Ouis, and the intrigues of Mr. Bagot, and the insolent menaces & intrigues of the Abbe Correa. There are men at Madrid who are perfectly aware, that the independence of South America must have been determined in six months, if the independent republic of North America, had only acted with as much generosity and respect for the liberties of mankind as the monarchy of France thirty years ago; the soil of Mexico, and New Grenada, and Venezuela, would have been long since free from the contamination of royal cut throats, had not the U. States, disregarding all sentiments of honor, and humanity, and justice, and character, struck a fatal blow at the independent cause, by an open outrage of war under the most contemptible and disgraceful pretexts. This transaction, faithless as Roman or Punic perfidy, has not indeed obtained the respect nor the esteem of mankind—all discerning and just men in Europe, speak of those transactions with an indignant and abhorrent astonishment; it has tarnished the glory of our military and naval triumphs, as the corruption of the Roman Senate cast a cloud over the virtues of Fabricius; but the congeniality of the policy of the American cabinet with that of the Spanish court, and the powerful division in favor of Spanish despotism made by our young republic, assures us the gratitude of the court of Madrid, rather than its hostility.

IMPROBABILITY OF AN EUROPEAN WAR.

2. Many people bug the delusion of an approaching war with Europe—the occurrence is not morally possible. The general disturber of Europe is exhausted of that stimulating power without which armies

much less navies cannot move. The necessity of a loan of twelve millions, and of an inroad of twelve millions more on the sinking fund—so sacredly appropriated to the discharge of the national debt—the poverty and misery produced by enormous taxes, and a ruinous system of extravagance in princes, pensioners, priests and paupers, all of which are necessary parts of the same unnatural system; these are the certain indicators of peace in Europe and in other parts of the earth.

WELLINGTON'S MISSION TO SWEDEN.

3. The mission of the duke of Wellington therefore presents, in the prominence of the character, the evidence of a doleful embassy; to him, alone, who sent Ney to the fusilade, could be entrusted an unpleasant condolence on the inability of England to sustain him on the Swedish throne opposed to the holy alliance, and to the eloquence of silence and indifference manifested by France. The distinction of the messenger is the lenitive for the wound: the excuse for his abandonment.

PREJUDICE IN FAVOR OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

4. Mr. Saltmarsh, of the house of Rawson & Saltmarshes, a British agent, of Halifax, England, broached, with a great deal of irony, in a warehouse in Philadelphia, the subject of domestic manufactures, which caused the owner of the store to show him a piece of superfine cassimere of English manufacture, which he called American, whereupon Mr. Saltmarsh began to abuse it, in every respect, both as to the dyeing and weaving, saying that he could see the American texture in it. He then handed him a piece of superfine domestic cassimere, made by Wm. Young, Son & Co. and called it English. Ah! observed Mr. S. that is something like—look at the dyeing of that—it is far superior, beyond comparison, and worth twice as much—which was the fact. Suffice to say, that this pattern card fool was not undeceived, until a fair opportunity offered to shame him for his unblushing effrontery; that which was presented to him as English being American manufacture; and that presented as American being English manufacture.

Baltimore, August 2.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Politely communicated by Capt. Parltan, of schr. Plattsburg, (at the Lazaretto, August 1,) to the Merchants' Coffee-House.

Arrived schr. Plattsburg, Parltan, 50 days from Buenos Ayres. Left no Americans. There were a number at Ensando, loading chiefly with mules, among which were schr Henry, for the West-Indies, and br. True-Blooded-Yankee, for Baltimore, in ballast. The brig Eliza, Kelly, left Maldonado for Norfolk about the middle of April. May 8th, the prize ship La Castilla, in a heavy gale from the eastward, parted her cable and drove ashore at Buenos Ayres; ship totally lost, crew saved. May 12, ship Laguyra, Davis, of N. York, in a westerly gale drove from her moorings in Montevideo on a rock, and was totally lost, crew saved. The morning the P. left Buenos Ayres, a polacre brig arrived, prize to La Union, did not learn the quality of her cargo, nor where captured.—Goods and merchandise of all kinds very dull at Buenos Ayres,—particularly British and French, which can be purchased 15 per cent. less than invoice; country produce scarce and high. The new director had not been elected on the sailing of the P. altho' the new constitution had provided for it, and it was well known that Pueyrredon had declined a re-election, and that Gen. Baldinezra was to succeed him. The armistice which had been entered into between the government of Buenos Ayres and Artigas had been renewed for three weeks, on account of the absence of Artigas, he having, as was said, penetrated into the Brazil territory, with the troops of which he had a number of skirmishes—in all proved victorious.

It will be perceived by Cochrane's decree, that the blockade of Peru is without limitation, no time being allowed for the different nations to become acquainted therewith, and that altho' an admiral of the fleet of a republic, he is still a lord—his force, though respectable for the state to which it belongs, (to which may also be added the N. York frigate built ship Curiazo, which has gone round to join it,) is still inadequate to blockade so great an extent of coast; so that we shall now see how his friends, the British, relish a paper blockade in other nations. We think they will be apt to suppose it another hoax of the noble lord's.—The 25th of June was a proud day for Buenos Ayres, being the anniversary of the evacuation of that town by the British—as also the day on which the new constitution was sworn in by all the public officers. It was celebrated for three days.

Boston, July 30.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mr. Topliff has received, by the Hebe, at Newport, Gibraltar papers to the 12th June; Prices Current, and List of Arrivals and Departures up to the 17th; and

a Cadiz Price Current of May 23th—with which we have been favored.

Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, June 17.

"I have ascertained that the brig said to be lost at Tariffa, was in fact the 'Constitution,' a patriot privateer; the officers and crew, amounting to 71, are to be marched to Madrid for safe keeping—Ceuta no doubt will be their portion shortly. The fleet, consisting of the Franklin, Guerriere, Erie and Spark, arrived this morning, 17 days from Naples. The Hon. JONATHAN RUSSELL, wife and daughter, are passengers per the Franklin. I send you, per this opportunity, our last papers and prices current of to-day, with a Cadiz P. C. and list of arrivals, &c. The Prudent sailing in the night, I got nothing on board of her.

Prices Current at Gibraltar, June 17.

Candles, Amer. sperm. 45 a 50 cents; coffee, Havana, 26 a 27 dolls. per cwt. declining; St. Domingo do. 22 a 23; New Orleans cotton 30; East India do. clean, 12 a 13, no demand; fish, American, 3 50 a 3 75; Jordan almonds, 22 a 24 dolls. pr. cwt.; Muscatel raisins 3 a 3 16 per box; Indian corn, Am. 1 25 per fanega, (two heaped fanegas equal to a 1-8 Winchester bushels); Carolina rice, 5 a 5 25 pr. cwt. no demand; pitch, Am. 3 25 per bbl.; Am. beef, 12 a 13; do. pork, 20; Phil. flour, 7 75; Baltimore and Alexandria do. 7 50; Spanish brandy, per pipe, 120 gals. 70 a 75; sugar, Bay white, 15 a 15 25; Muscovado 12; tar, Am. 3; do. Swedish, 5 75 a 6; tobacco, Ken. o'd crop, 12 dolls. do. new, 10 75; Virginia, 11 75, scarce and wanted; Havana, 30 a 40; beeswax, Am. 43 last sale, none and wanted; Oporto wine 220 a 240 per pipe; Madeira 260 a 280 do.; pipe staves, 30 dolls. pr 1200; hhd. do. 40; cocoa, Caracas, 28 pr. cwt.; wheat, 2 dolls. per fanega; East India rice, 2 a 2 50, per quintal, dull; hides, 15, 15 50 a 16 dolls. scarce, very saleable; lead, 4 75 per cwt. none and saleable; nankins, short, 68 cts. pr. piece; do. long, 1 25; cassia, Am. 34 cts. pr. lb. very dull; pepper, Sumatra, 13 a 14 dolls. per cwt.; ginger, 4 25 pr. cwt. sales by auction as quoted; rum, W. I. 64 a 88, according to proof, scarce; sugar, E. I. white, assorted 10 dolls. price asked for 1500 bags; do. Muscovado, 8 12, last sale of a large parcel; Spanish dollars, 24 a 3 per cent. premium.

Gibraltar, June 3.

Arrived, ship Franklin, Ring, for Marseilles, in a few days. 6th, ar. brig Canada, Mezieck, 32 days from Baltimore, in port, discharging. 9th, brig Charles and Elen, Cross, 44 days from St. Domingo, for Leghorn, 10th June; ship Gen. Jackson, Bradford, 41 days from Cuba, for Marseilles, 19th June. 11th, ship RISING EMPIRE, Holland, 29 days from Alexandria, discharging. 12th, brig Havana, Dunlap, from Tarragona, for N. Orleans, waiting a wind. 14th, ship Columbia, Curtis, 15 days from Cork, with flour, discharging. 17th, U. S. ships Franklin, Com. Stewart; Guerriere, Capt. Macdonough; Erie, Capt. Baliard; and brig Spark, Capt. Nicholson, in 17 days from Naples;—ship Eliza, Osgood, 16 days fr. Leghorn, for India, sails immediately—reports ship Cordelia, Magee, ready for sea, for Marseilles, to sail next day.

In Port, (17th)—Brig Phoenix, Heard, from South America, few days; ship Alexander, Swift, for Lisbon, do. do.; schr. Roseway, Simmons, for Plymouth, waiting for salt; ship Christopher, Stewart, for Manila, discharging.

Gibraltar, June 5.

State of the Public Health in the Morocco Dominions, during the last fortnight of May.

At Tangiers the Plague continues to decrease, the number of deaths, during the above period, not having exceeded 10, and there being, on the last day of the month, but one case among the Jews, and two among the Moors. At Tetuan there seems to be no abatement of its violence, the deaths, in 13 days, still amounting to 997. At Fez it rages with increased fury, letters of the 20th stating, that no fewer than 600 persons were carried off every day.—At Mequinez, not more than 3 or 4.—At Rabat, up to the 26th, the mortality had not been so great as by the former accounts, the deaths being reduced to between 20 and 30; but in Salee, they still amount to from 80 to 100.—At Larache, on the 29th 6 to 8, and at Alcazar from 50 to 70.

Morocco and Mogadore on the 4th enjoyed good health.—A rumor.

June 12.

A notice to the public, drawn up by Don Serafin Sola, a Spanish physician residing in the Morocco dominions, and transmitted to the Spanish government by their Consul General in that country, was published in the Madrid Gazette of the 1st inst. On the authority of Mr. Baldwin who filled the situation of British Consul at Alexandria at a period when one million persons were carried off by the Plague in Upper and Lower Egypt; on that of Baron Desgenettes, Principal Physician to the French Army in that country in 1798; and on that of Father Pavla who had been Director of

the hospital at Smyrna, for seven and twenty years; but chiefly relying on the fact, that, both at Tunis, during the plague with which that city was visited in the years 1785 and 1797, and now at Tangiers, since the breaking out of the contagion, dealers in oil, butter, hams, &c. whose hands and clothes are impregnated with these substances, have not caught the disease, although it had spread among their families.—Don Serafin recommends rubbing the body with olive oil as the best preservative against the plague, when there is a necessity to come into contact with the infected. The Spanish physician further recommends oil as the most effectual remedy hitherto discovered for the cure of the same disease, and advises it to be drank lake warm, in two doses of 8 ounces each, within the first 24 hours after the attack, and, on the following days, to be rubbed on the body with various precautions pointed out in the notice.

Providence, July 27.

FROM AFRICA.

Capt. Hollowell, of the brig Richard, recently arrived at this port from the coast of Africa, informs that he witnessed, while at Sierra Leone, one of those tornadoes to which the African coast is exposed, for nearly six months in the year. Their violence and the frequency of their occurrence, are determined by the state of the atmosphere. Ten or twelve of them are generally experienced at Sierra Leone, in the course of a year. The precursors and characteristics of these tornadoes are worthy of philosophical investigation. The sky is clear, a perfect calm has prevailed for several hours—and the air becomes oppressive; when, suddenly, in the most elevated region of the atmosphere, appears, as the indication of a tornado, a little, round, white cloud—not exceeding five or six feet in diameter, and which seems to be perfectly motionless; the air becomes gradually agitated and acquires a circular motion—the leaves and plants, with which the land is always covered, raised by the force of the air several feet from their bed, keep incessantly revolving around the same spot, to the infinite diversion of the natives, who amuse themselves with this rotatory motion. The little cloud which portended the approach of the tornado, having increased in size, insensibly descends to the lower region of the visible horizon. The whirlwind now increases in violence, and soon becomes terrific. Vessels are obliged to double their moorings—they often part their cables, and are driven foul of each other. Many negro butts are swept away, trees are torn up by the roots, & wherever these whirlwinds exert their full force, they leave deplorable traces of their progress. These terrible agents of desolation, happily continue for only 20 or 30 minutes, and terminate in a heavy rain.

Washington, Aug. 4.

The laying of the keel of one of the largest class of Frigates was on Monday commenced at the Navy Yard at this place. The frames of two such ships are collected here. [Nat. Int.]

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, June 30.

The Steam Boat CALHOUN, after having been several weeks in the Mississippi, has fallen back to the mouth of the Ohio, and acknowledged her incapacity, under present circumstances, to stem the current of the Mississippi. Her cargo, consisting of provisions destined for the Upper Missouri, is brought on in keel boats. [Enquirer.]

From the Franklin Gazette.

THE NORTH STAR.

Mild star that mark'st thy lonely way,
In yon expanse of cloudless blue;
Whose gem-like form and steady ray,
Attract the heedless peasant's view,
And him whose thoughts to unknown regions stray;

Full oft the wanderer, fortune's child,
Benighted, sad, and doomed to roam,
Beholds with joy thy aspect mild.
That tells of happiness and home,
And guides him onward 'mid the trackless wild.

Oft, too, the sea-boy marks thy beam,
When ocean sleeps in peaceful calm;
While o'er its breast thy peaceful gleam,
Plays wanton, and with sacred charm,
Lulls the rapt soul in fancy's pleasing dream.

And, oft sweet star, at even-tide,
When all around is hushed to rest;
My thoughts ascend and pensive glide,
To distant climes and regions blest,
Where wo-worn care and grief would gladly hide.

And fancy whispers in mine ear,
That those which once were here beloved;
To friendship and affection dear,
Now from this fleeting scene removed,
Repose, bright star, in thy ethereal sphere.