



New York, June 20.

## LATE FROM ALGIERS.

Arrival of the Corvette John Adams. Last evening arrived at this port the U. S. corvette John Adams, Capt. Trenchard, from Algiers, with Mr. Murray, bearer of dispatches for government.

The John Adams sailed from Algiers on the 17th of May, in company with the U. S. squadron under the command of Com. Shaw, the whole of which were bound on a cruise, except the sloop of war Ontario which sailed for Marseilles.

We are informed that a serious misunderstanding had arisen between the Dey of Algiers and the Americans, from what particular cause we have not been able to learn, but understand that the delay of the restoration of the brig of war, driven ashore by Com. Decatur, and seized by the Spaniards, was one of the causes; and that the Dey was about to send out his fleet to cruise against the Americans, in violation of the late treaty of peace.

Com. Shaw, apprised of the hostile intentions of the Dey, proceeded with the whole American squadron in the Mediterranean to the port of Algiers; and being well provided with lire ships, &c. threatened immediate destruction to his majesty's fleet, as well as his capital. Mr. Shaler, the American consul, had previously repaired on board our fleet. The sudden and unexpected appearance of the squadron caused great confusion and fear; the Dey, with his household fled to the forts, and when the work of destruction was about to commence he sent out a flag of truce to Com. Shaw, with assurance that he would adhere to the late treaty, and invited Mr. Shaler to return and resume his functions, which was agreed to for the present.

The American Consul at Gibraltar had given public notice that American vessels might again pass up and down the Mediterranean without danger or molestation by the Algerines.

## FURTHER FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Mediterranean squadron.

Frigate United States, Day of Algiers, April 16th, 1816.

"The sailing of the John Adams for the United States, affords me an opportunity of sending you this. We broke up our winter quarters at Port Mahon, and anchored here with the fleet on the 5th inst. consisting of the Java, Constellation, Erie and John Adams; the sloop of war Ontario is at present in Marseilles. A few days previous to our departure from Mahon, an English squadron rendezvoused in that harbour; they remained a couple of days, and went off—and on our arrival here, we found them anchored in order of battle abreast the batteries. This fleet consisted of six line of battle ships, two frigates, three sloops of war, a bomb ship, and the necessary number of transports. Lord Exmouth, (formerly Admiral Pelew,) had his flag in the Boyne, the only three decker in the fleet. We learnt from them in Mahon, that they were destined for this place; their object, the liberation of all the christian slaves. To effect this, an unconditional demand was to be made first; if refused, a certain ransom was to be offered; and if that also failed, the batteries and town were to be attacked. The first proposition, it would appear, has been rejected and the second one accepted; in consequence of which, 320 liberated slaves have actually been received on board the different transports, and the fleet got under way yesterday morning. They are bound to Tunis, having the same object in view there.—I have further collected on this subject from our consul, and from the other consuls, residing at this place, the following information: that the English have negotiated for the ransom of the Neapolitans and Sardinians only; they amount to twelve hundred and odd; they have agreed to pay one thousand dollars a head for the former, and five hundred dollars for the latter. A peace between these countries and Algiers is to be a consequence. The money was paid for those who have been taken away, and as soon as the necessary sum for the ransom of those remaining shall be tendered, they will be liberated also. You are not to understand that the English bear this expense, on the contrary, it is borne by the respective governments to which those slaves belong. The English are only agents in the affair, though I doubt not the circumstance will be trumpeted to the world under the head of British magnanimity. A single boat, making them a similar offer, would have met with the like success.

I was present at an audience of the Dey, in company with Commodore Shaw and our Consul (Mr. Shaler.) The ratified treaty which came out in the Java, was on this occasion presented to him. He affected not to understand why another treaty, as he termed it, should be offered him. This being explained, he required that the two treaties should be compared, and being assured they were word for word the same, he intimated, notwithstanding that several of the articles had undergone some change, that neither himself nor his council could understand them; that presents had been promised him which he had never received, that the brig and her crew had not been restored according to treaty stipulation (alluding to the brig taken last summer and carried into Carthage, where the Spaniards detained her, under the plea that she was captured within their jurisdiction) and concluded by observing that we were unworthy of his confidence.—With this understanding we parted. The next day Mr. Shaler required another audience of him and was refused; he had, however, an interview with the prime minister, whose conduct and language was the most insulting, and the treaty was returned. Under these circumstances it was thought most advisable for him to withdraw from the shore; and he took up his residence on board this ship. Af-

ter four days negotiation under the protection of a white flag, the dispute was arranged so far, that the Dey re-acknowledged the treaty and promised to await instructions from the president in relation to the points in dispute. If the government give him a brig of war of the same class, and pay him forty or fifty thousand dollars for her crew, the present treaty may continue for some time. This is the opinion of our consul. We consider our present relations with this regency to be nothing more than a truce.

The Spaniards thought proper, a couple of weeks ago, to return the brig and crew in dispute. She was given to them as a present from their sovereign, and they have impressed on the mind of the Dey that it does not lessen his claim on the United States, nor interfere with the article of the treaty which embraces this point. Our friends the English who have just left here, have been putting a word in his ear, they told him "we had neither ships nor money!" This expression was made use of by the prime minister to Mr. Shaler. We shall sail from hence in a day or two, for Barcelona, thence to Marseilles, and so along the coast of France and Italy."—N. bit.

Kingston, (Jam.) May 15.

We have derived the following information by the arrival of the schooner Minorca, from Rio de la Hache: "On the 9th inst. a vessel arrived at Rio de la Hache from Santa Martha, the crew of which stated that official accounts had been received there, the 1st, of generals Morillo and Morales having attacked the independent army, under Urdanetta and Torrices, near Ocapno, on the 20th of April, when after a severe conflict, the king's troops were completely defeated, and Morillo was compelled to fall back upon Mompox. About 400 men had deserted during the engagement and joined the independents, whose force, it is said, amounts to 8000 men.

"A mail boat with dispatches from Santa Martha, touched at Rio de la Hache, and after communicating with the commandant, proceeded for Lagaira, but after being out five days, she returned, in consequence, it was said, of her having learnt that general Bolivar had landed near Lagaira, and had obtained possession of that place."

New York, June 15.

## FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival this morning of the brig Holkar, capt. King, in 56 days from Rio Grande, we learn that an expedition consisting of Portuguese and Spaniards had arrived before Buenos Ayres with the intention of attacking the place and rescuing it from the hands of the Patriots.

Letters from Barbadoes, (May 16,) represent Martial Law, as still in force in that and all the neighbouring islands, from which they have heard, but the embargo as having been raised. The Militia are said to be very much harassed by the constant and vigilant guard that they are forced to keep up; and in escorting those that are condemned to be hanged, to their different places of execution, their owner's plantations.

The slaves in the several neighbouring islands, it seems, had been secretly apprised of the plan, and were only waiting to hear of its success to follow its example.

In the course of their trials some of them confessed, that they had taken a dreadful oath, cemented by the taste of human blood, to destroy the white men, and to preserve the women and children. About one thousand of the insurgents have already lost their lives. The slaves show much sulkiness, who remain quiet and keep at their work.

Paris, May 10—11.

War soon between England [God knows who are her allies] on one side, and Russia, Prussia and the Netherlands, on the other.—The Allies have taken from Wellington the command of their joint armies in France.

The English will be driven from the Continent. Prussia will take Hanover, and the whole of the territory and navigation of the Rhine, of which England swindled her in the time of her distress.

To support their pretensions in Germany, the English cannot but evacuate France, and they will be but a breakfast for Frenchmen.

The Orange party in France and Germany is no longer a mystery. It is supposed England will send the duke of Orleans to France, who was very popular last year. If he came from any where else, he might neutralise the Orange party, if you can call that a party which is composed of all the republicans, all the constitutionalists, and all the Bonapartists—in a word, of all France (excepting the old nobles, valets and priests.) France perceives that the house of Orange, at this day offers her the only means of ridding itself of its present tyrants, and restoring any thing like vigour or health.

If this great and glorious change takes place, it will immortalise the emperor of Russia. His sister, the present princess royal of the Netherlands, is both able and amiable. She has inherited the mind of a Catherine, and is a great man in the frame of a woman. Her husband, a brave and skilful general, fought against the French, for a while, with Wellington; he, however, appreciates the two nations, and may be the means of restoring France to honour and liberty.

Now, that Louis the great, fit present que le gros cochon) and his amiable family, see they are to be abandoned by the English, they are quite active in making money. The tygress of Angouleme is mad!! She foams in rage! Ou vont ces Montres laches et ferocees? Quelles terres assez desertes les cacheront? They are sending money to America by an agent, &c. &c.; for in England the indignation against them is as great as in France and in the rest of Europe.

General Carnot, and the other distinguished men who had been in Russia, were expected at Brussels by the beginning of May; marshal Soult; generals Vandamme, Merlin, &c. Monsieur Merlin, M. Sieyes, and other eminent characters, are treated there with distinction: and as these things are now understood in France, the families of the refugees are crowded with visitors in spite of police officers or the struggles of an expiring government.

The head quarters of the Austrian army are in the neighbourhood of Grenoble. In all that province, in Lyonnais, in Burgundy, the national flag is flying, and the Austrians permit it.

[Is not this game playing by Austria in conjunction with England and is not its object to set off Napoleon II. against the Prince of Orange. The object to make a party and by thus dividing public opinion in France prevent any effort being made to dethrone the Bourbons or if the effort should be made to strengthen England and Austria against Russia, Prussia, &c.—D. Press.]

The English were impolitic enough to put to death (in a moral sense) Napoleon Bonaparte. At present all Europe think only to disembarass themselves of them. The power of France is in her soil and her population—it is intrinsic. That of England is altogether artificial.

The Court D'Artois is accused by the Duke of Richelieu, to have wished to dethrone his brother in order to take his place. All this family are at dagger's point. You recollect the picture, of the damned, reproaching each other with their crimes!!!

## CIVILIZATION OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

We are indebted to the kindness of Dr. Mitchell for permission to publish the following letter, which is well worthy of a perusal.—The copy received, is the hand-writing of a young Cherokee. "There is no doubt, says Mr. Meigs, of these people being capable of receiving the highest improvement." Why should there be any doubt of it, if we believe the history of the Jesuits' success in Paraguay? Col. City of Washington, May 4, 1816.

I have been here several weeks with a deputation of Cherokee chiefs, on business of moment to their nation; they have succeeded in their mission much to their satisfaction in settling the boundary lines between them and the Creeks: this had become necessary to designate the lands acquired by Jackson's treaty: so called.

In the year 1812 I had a census taken of the number of the Cherokee nation, which amounted to 12,357. The number of males and females were nearly equal—they have considerably increased since that period, so that including a colony of Cherokees who went to settle on the river Arkansas, their number is about 14,500 souls—those who emigrated to Arkatisas, as well as those on their ancient grounds, have made considerable advances in acquiring the useful arts, particularly in the manufacture of cotton and woollen cloth. They raise the cotton and the indigo for dyeing their yarn; they are good weavers, and have at this time upwards of 500 looms: most of the looms are made by themselves; they have more than 500 ploughs—This greatly increased the tillage of their lands; they have large stocks of black cattle and hoeses, swine and some sheep; they have domesticated poultry in plenty: and having now an abundance of the necessaries of life, their population proportionably increases.—By means of some schools, many of their young people read and write. A great part of the men have adopted our modes of dress; and the females without exception dress in the habits of the white people. Some of them who are wealthy are richly dressed. They are remarkably clean and neat in their persons: this may be accounted for by their universal practice of bathing in their numerous transparent streams of water which in almost every direction run through their country. Men, women, and children practise bathing, which undoubtedly contributes to their health. All can swim, and this is often of great convenience, as no river can impede their way in travelling. When the females bathe, they are never exposed: any improper conduct towards them would be held in detestation by all. Since I have been first in that nation, a young white man solicited the hand of a Cherokee woman. She refused his offer, and objected, as a principal reason, that he did not as the Cherokee do—bathe himself in the rivers. Ablution with these people was formerly a religious rite. It is not now viewed by them in this light,

but it is nearly allied to a more! virtue. It is unfortunate for these people that they should be held in contempt by people who in no one respect are better than they, and have no advantage of them except in the colour of the skin; and whether this ought to be so considered, is problematical—for we have seen savages with white skins.

I have not been an inattentive spectator in viewing these people in various situations; in their forest, in their houses, in their schools, and in their public councils. The progress of their children in their schools has been as great as that of any other children, in acquiring the knowledge of letters, and of figures.

Nature has given them the finest forms; and can we presume that God has withheld from them correspondent intellectual and mental powers of mind. No man who has had public business to transact with them, can have a doubt of the capacity of their minds. Their hospitality in their houses is every where acknowledged; their bravery in the field is also acknowledged by those who acted with them in the late war against the hostile Creeks. It will be acknowledged, that where hospitality and bravery reside, they are not solitary virtues.

Ought such a people to be considered as part of the great family of Man, or ought they to be considered as having had a distinct origin, and to have been created on an inferior scale, incapable of every valuable improvement? They have already been raised from a state of hunters to that of herdsmen and cultivators of the soil. More than 50,000 of these 'red people' (so they call themselves) are living on the south and east side of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Heaven has placed these people under the guardianship of the United States? with many more north and west of these rivers, not accidentally or fortuitously. Heaven has actually placed them within the limits and jurisdiction of our government. I presume it will never be a question of cold calculation with our government, whether we shall avail ourselves of the value of the many thousands of these human beings, and thereby add strength to the republic; or by a vindictive policy consign them to, and hasten their descent to utter extinction.

I have lately seen a number of letters under the signature of Americanus, published in the Democratic Press, Philadelphia. Americanus has descended from the high ground to which his signature would seem to entitle him. It may be sport to the writer, to aim his deadly arrows at the very existence of a large portion of the human race, just emerging from barbarity to civilization. In some of the Indian tribes, civilization is considerably advanced already, some individuals of which tribes are very decent and well informed; men, whose minds and sentiments are too much refined to descend to language used by that writer, and illiberally applied to the Indian women without any qualification or discrimination: "Draggletailed, dirty, filthy, blanketted squaws." What a tissue of vulgarity? rudeness, cruelty, and injustice! Again—"You can no more convert an Indian into a civilized man, than you can convert a negro into a white man: the animal configuration and propensities are different." This last declamatory observation, though not quite so vulgar as the first, is equally as void of credibility. That there are some Indians who are well informed, and of decent, handsome manners and deportment, is well known. And as to animal configuration, if there is a difference, it will be found in favour of the Indians: and, if a statuary should want models for the human figure, he will find the most perfect amongst the southern Indian tribes south of the Ohio river. There is no occasion to go to Greece or Italy for models for the sculptor; and if propensities have any analogy to configuration, the Indians must have the best: Americanus is animated on the subject of physiognomy. On this subject, facts are better than declamation. About one half of the Cherokee nation are of mixed blood by intermarriages with the white people. Many of these people are as white as any of our citizens. There are some of the aboriginal Cherokees who have never used any particular care to guard their faces from the action of the sun, who have good complexions. There is nothing in nature yet discovered to give these people a distinctive, intrinsically distinctive character, from the great character of Man.

If by dissection it can be proved that there is an error, any defect in the nervous system, and that the brain receives no impressions except such as are distorted; and vicious and barbarous, then I will acknowledge, that the Indian may have propensities different from the Europeans and their descendants in this country, and that they are not entitled to the common character, which we in our pride accord to human nature.

I have frequently attended at the schools for the instruction of the Indian children—seen them by classes go through their ex-



