

Extract of a letter from an American officer to his friend in Richmond, dated.

U. States Ship Constellation, Bay of Algiers, April 13.
 "We have been on the eve of a most daring and glorious expedition. In consequence of misunderstandings respecting the prizes captured by the squadron under com. Decatur's orders, the Dey expressed great dissatisfaction, accompanied with a threat of rejecting the treaty existing between the United States and Algiers. We were on the pinnacle of expectation. Commodore Shaw had planned and prepared an expedition of boats; the object of which was the destruction of the Algerine squadron in the Mole. Capt. Gordon was to lead us; and we were ardently and anxiously awaiting the moment which was to afford so brilliant a prospect for distinction. Yet the Dey was well aware of the spirit and enterprise which characterized the nation he had to deal with. He assured the commodore, (who now suffered none of his boats to approach the shore, unless under the protection of the white flag, that nothing was further from his intention than measures of hostility. He wished the affair to meet the decision of our government, confident that it would terminate satisfactorily to both parties.

"After the capture of the Algerine frigate and brig, they were sent to Carthage. No sooner had peace been declared between the United States and Algiers, and the prizes were delivered up to their original owners, than the brig was seized by the Spaniards, under the plea that she was captured within their waters. This measure was sanctioned by the court of Madrid.

"The Dey is a shrewd and penetrating man, yet in the prime of life, and exempt from most of those vices which are the general characteristics of his countrymen. He entertains an exalted opinion of the Americans—more so than of the English. The Dutch and Spaniards he holds in contempt; the rest of the world at defiance. Considering the unbounded authority he possesses, and the horrid example of his predecessors, he may be styled a humane man. Uninterrupted in his career by the English, he lords the Mediterranean. His squadron, which is his most formidable instrument, consists of five frigates, five corvettes, three stout brigs, besides gunboats and row galleys; and while he can keep in with his Janissaries, he has nothing to disturb him in the enjoyment of his power.

"We found here the English squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth, consisting of the Royal 98, Leviathan, Bomay, Berwick, Ajax & Montague, 74's. Clorinde and Tagus frigates, besides a 22 gun ship, and five gun-brigs and bomb-vessels. This formidable force was acting under the immediate orders of the King of Sardinia, and the avowed object of the expedition was the release of all Christians in captivity among the Barbary powers. They effected the release of 500 poor wretches at the enormous ransom of \$500 and \$1000 per man.

"The scene I witnessed on their embarkation was calculated to excite every tender feeling of the heart. Some had been half their lives in bondage—and the various emotions of frantic joy and inexpressible gratitude, poured in their countenance, can only be conceived. Some were cheering, shouting, betraying their joy in a thousand childish & extravagant gestures, while others appeared bewildered by their sudden change of situation; fearful that it could not be reality.

"The English are certainly a brave and generous people; yet with half that force Decatur would emancipate every Christian in Barbary, and knock their towns about their ears to boot. Would to God it had been left to our navy to effect the glorious purpose. I am confident there is not an officer or sailor who would not cheerfully risk his last drop of blood in such a cause.

"The town and country about Algiers present a beautiful appearance as you approach them from the sea. All that taste and fancy could suggest, seems displayed in these remarkable palaces and gardens, which are interspersed throughout the country. The fresh verdure of vegetation contrasted with the snow which covers the tops of the range of mountains bordering richest valleys in the rear of the town, forms a pleasing and delightful scenery. Still beyond this range to the S. East of Algiers, can be just discerned old Atlas, majestically rearing his venerable top above the others.

"The interior of the town of Algiers is as disagreeable as accumulated filth and narrow streets can render it. The houses are extremely high and generally connected by small arches thrown across from one side of the street to the other; so that the poor passenger is invariably either to sun or air. I never was so harassed, or so completely tired of any place in my life; and saw nothing which afforded either pleasure or gratification, except a collection of lions and leopards, 14 in number, intended as a present to the Grand Seigneur. The ladies (that is, such as have charms enough to render them dangerous) never appear abroad, but confine

their promenades to the terraces of their respective dwellings."—Eng.

FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 27.
 Captain WATKINS, arrived at this port from Port-au-Prince, has handed us the following, which was received there just before his departure:
 "PORT-AU-PRINCE, June 6, 1816.
 "Copy of a letter from Mr. Francis Sage at Jacquemel, to Mr. Scribner, a merchant at this place.

"I arrived here last evening, and according to promise hasten to give you the news of the Carthaginian expedition, as received by a vessel from Curacao, that came into port yesterday.—The fleet, it appears, proceeded to the island of Margareta, which they took with but little trouble, where they hung and shot 7 or 8 hundred Royalists—here they took 13 vessels of war, and \$200,000 in cash. With this reinforcement they went to Cumana, which, together with six or eight other towns on the Main, is in their possession; and the last news states, that they were marching triumphantly towards Caracas, which no doubt is in their hands before this time. The Royalist General MORILLO has made several attempts to penetrate to Santa Fee, but has been often defeated; he is now cooped up in Carthagena, from which he cannot stir without the greatest hazard. In short the Patriots seem to get the better of the Royalists in all parts, and it appears to me very probable they will carry their point."

The remainder of the Essex's crew.
 Arrived at New-York, brig Merrimack, M'Cormick, from Rio Grande, via Pituba, Brazils, 45 days from the latter place, with hides, horns, tiger, lion and leopard skins, to B. Hyde, Muir and Mersitt, and the master, owners, Passengers, Joshua Whipple, William Cole, (with the loss of his leg,) William Whitney, (thigh broke and wounded in the side) and Peter Coddington, (wounded in the head.) These men are the remainder of the crew of the United States frigate Essex, who were wounded in the action with the British frigate Phoebe and sloop of war Cherub in the South Seas.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Wednesday, at Margate, died, after a short illness, Athelstan, eldest son of Mr. John Boys, solicitor, aged eight years. It is but ten weeks since he lost another child aged only nine years, by a similar complaint, water on the brain; and both of them having always before been remarkably healthy children, no cause can be traced for this extraordinary visitation, except that of their having during the whole of the last summer and autumn, been in the daily habit of amusing and pleasing each other with a swing of considerable height in Mr. Boys' garden, and by twirling themselves about to a great degree, to produce a giddiness to each other, the usual play of children, so as to encourage that disposition to hydrocephalus, which most children are more or less subject to. Various circumstances and symptoms of their approaching illness have so materially strengthened this supposition, that it has been deemed right to communicate to parents these extraordinary & melancholy circumstances.

Copy of Governor Cass's letter to the commanding officer of the British schooner Tecumseh.

"DETROIT, June 6, 1816.
 "SIR—It has been officially represented to me, that, in several instances, within a few days, vessels bound from ports of the United States upon Lake Erie, to this place, have been boarded by parties of men from an armed vessel of his Britannic Majesty, lying off Amherstburg.

"These parties have entered the vessels while passing through the usual channel of communication between lakes Erie and Huron, in one instance, with the avowed object of taking therefrom two men under the pretence of their being British deserters, and in all instances with objects as far as they could be ascertained from the questions and conduct of the boarding officer, which furnish no justification for a British officer in forcibly entering a vessel of the United States.

"The manner in which this service has been performed, has had no tendency to diminish the effect which the character of such transactions is calculated to produce.

"The conduct of the boarding officer has been arrogant and imperious.

"In an aggression like this, the government of the United States, can alone determine what course the honor and interest of the nation requires should be taken.

"But until their decision shall be made upon the subject, it becomes my duty to remonstrate against a practice for which the laws of nations afford no pretence: which is inconsistent with the relations existing between our respective governments, and the continuance of which, must be attended with serious and important consequences.

"Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.
 (Signed) "LEWIS CASS.
 "The officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's vessel Tecumseh."

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, MAY 2.

British letters from Paris, May 2.
 "The journey of M. de Stackelberg, the Russian Minister at the Court of Vienna, an active and experienced diplomatist, who has had a share in all the negotiations which have alternately embroiled and pacified Europe of late years, and who enjoys the entire confidence of his Imperial Master, induces a belief that matters of the high importance are on the tapis. The expected arrival at Paris of M. de Tolly, nephew of the field-marshal Barclay de Tolly, charged with a mission and despatches from the Russian Court, tends to strengthen that belief; while the orders issued at the war office, (as appears by the papers) to make an augmentation of 50 regiments to the French Army, indicates a hostile disposition in the French Court—without its being possible, however, to determine the part that France will take in these new supposed alliances. According to some, she is to act as the auxiliary of England against Russia; to others, she is to be the auxiliary of Russia against England. The only fair conclusion we are warranted in drawing from the very few facts we are in possession of is, that there exists division between the two leading powers, Russia and England, and that the fate of France is the object of that division.

"These facts are, the late and present military movements—the active negotiations on foot—the immense and sudden increase of the French Army—the late vote of credit, the purpose of which is wrapped up in mystery—to which may be added, the sudden and spirited resolution taken by Louis in proroguing his Legislature.

"This decisive step his majesty took without consulting the princes of his family, who became acquainted with it, as the public did, by the official announcement of its being carried into effect. As it may be supposed, this event spread consternation among the Angouleme party, and has thrown the palace into combustion. That high court party, heedless of the storm gathering around them on all sides, would have proceeded headlong in their ruinous system of policy, while the king, more prudent, has unfolded the neglected charter, or constitutional umbrella, as M. Bozzo has more happily termed it, deferring the completion of his counter revolutionary work to a more propitious period. It is impossible not to see, that this measure has been dictated by a sense of danger arising from the menacing spirit of his subjects, and precarious support of his divided allies."—Star.

FROM PARIS—MAY 4.

"Triangular cards, replete with mysterious symbols, understood alone by the seditious, are in circulation.—The trial of Cambrege has excited a high interest. The disaffected wish to associate men like this warrior and Drouet in their mad enterprises. This latter quitted Paris the other day for Nancy, in the Dilligence; all the places being taken, he was obliged to enter in that part of the carriage called the cabriolet; but his name was no sooner mentioned by the conductor, than the whole six inside passengers alighted and insisted on his placing himself in the most commodious seat.

"I have already informed you that several persons had been arrested in consequence of some conspiracy against the government, which had been discovered by the vigilant and active police of the royalists. These arrests have multiplied very considerably within the last 48 hours; and among those arrested are to be numbered one or two generals of distinction, with several officers of an inferior rank. It is rumored that the intention of the conspirator was to remove all the royal family, and afterwards to send a courier to Vienna with propositions to the Emperor of Austria to place Napoleon II. on the throne of France; and in case his Austrian Majesty did not accede to these propositions, to proclaim the Republic of 1798. Among the papers seized have been found proclamations equaling in horror any thing ever issued from the press in that bloody epoch."—Star.

ANOTHER LETTER—SAME DATE.

"Numberless arrests daily and nightly takes place; they include many persons of distinction, less, however, among the old Imperial, than the Patriotic party."

"Rumors have prevailed for these two last days, of a conspiracy against the government having been detected at the very moment of execution, and in which the individuals above alluded to are said to be the principal actors. The fact is, there exists a general and tacit conspiracy in the public mind, & government cannot but be conscious of its existence. But this would not appear the fittest moment for its execution; its result would be incomplete.

"Rallying signals have been distributed, such as cards of a triangular form, bearing on them the words Union, Liberty, Country.—A Proclamation to the French people, couched in energetic yet moderate terms, is also in circulation. Badges of union are worn. These cards and proclamations have been addressed anonymous-

ly to different individuals—among others to the Minister of Police, it being conceived that he himself would not be disinclined to favor the accomplishment of the great end."—Ib.

We have now to communicate, from highly respectable authority at Lisbon, that serious disturbances have broken out in the north of Spain, and that the Spanish soldiers had evinced a strong disposition to take part against the government.

PETERSBURGH, MARCH 12.

The Official Gazette has published the following article:—"Mr. Knox lately said in the English House of Commons—Russia is exceeding powerful, with the extent of her territory—her right hand in the Black Sea, and her left hand in the Baltic, and rests on the extremities of the globe. "It is astonishing to hear this kind of language from a native of England, whose hands and feet are washed in all the seas in the universe."

FROM THE AURORA.

Summary, from London Papers to May 18th.

The proceedings at the anniversary meeting of the grand British institution, or schools for all, at which we notice our Ambassador, Mr. Adams, attended, and was an applauded spokesman, in favor of the advantages of educating the poor.—"Education," he said "is knowledge, and it leads to virtue. This truth he knew would come home to every British bosom. In America, there was a zeal for the education of the poor; and he regarded it as one of the most glorious of the blessings derived from their British ancestors."—The proposing of thanks to the royal chairman having been put by Mr. Adams, and received with acclamations; his royal highness the duke of Kent, said, "I feel gratified that this motion came from the minister of the United States. I have long lived in the neighborhood of the United States, & it was ever a grief to me, that the two countries should be at variance. Their language and their interest are the same, and their friendship should be inviolable."

A letter from Sierra Leon, dated the 26th of January, states, the capture of the schr. Rosa, formerly the privateer Perry, of Baltimore, under Spanish colors, manned by Americans, with 250 slaves; that the coast was full of American vessels under Spanish colors, from Havana; that 2 of her consorts with from 200 to 300 slaves had departed; that a ship of 20 guns and 120 men was off cape Mount, making up a cargo of 1200 slaves; and that H. B. M's ship Ban, which captured the Rosa, was going in pursuit.

Numerous emigrations are daily taking place from Great Britain to the United States; many of the most useful and ingenious mechanics and manufacturers in France, as well as many of the opulent families, are contemplating to remove with their skill and capital to America.

General Bertrand, who is with Bonaparte at St. Helena, has been tried by a council of war at Paris, and condemned to death. The cousin of the general, N. Detassalle, demanded a delay of three months to notify the process to the general but the reporter opposed this demand, asserting that it was notoriously impossible for the accused to appear before the tribunal.

We are happy to announce the arrival of 13 homeward-bound ships from China. Massena is not expected to live.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

By the recent arrivals, we have received Loudon papers and prices current as late as the 14th May. Of politics, we find nothing interesting. With respect to markets, they were improving a little. In England, not only cotton, but grain, had advanced considerably, as will be seen by our extracts. New-Orleans cotton was 2s. at Liverpool on the 18th.

Captain Pierce, of the Eliza Pigot, sailed from Lisbon on the first of June, at which time American corn paid a tolerable profit. Flour was less in price than at this market.

Capt. P. read London papers at Duff's house, as late as the 16th of May, which contained a good deal of news from France relative to the disturbances in that unsettled country, & of the probability of a further change in the French ministry.

Captain P. also states, that two Buenos Ayres privateers (one a corvette of 22 guns, commanded by a captain Brown, and manned principally with Englishmen) were cruising off Cadiz. This fact had created much alarm to the merchants and government of Cadiz.

There were no armed vessels in port to protect their commerce; and the frigate Sevarina, from Vera Cruz, with four millions of dollars in specie, was daily expected on the coast. It was understood, that the frigate had not a full crew, and it was apprehended, that she was not in a situation to repel an attack from the privateers.

Captain Gray, of the brig Sterling, who arrived here yesterday afternoon from Teneriffe, informs, that the British frigate Newcastle, and another in company, sailed from Teneriffe on the 5th of May for St. Helena, with ambassadors from the allies to that

court, and several French noblemen on board.

Capt. Gray also informs, that it was reported at that place, that the Spanish government was highly dissatisfied with the refusal on the part of the United States to deliver up West Florida, and that the misunderstanding between the two governments would probably lead to an immediate war.

NEW-YORK, June

It was the beginning of last month, whispered in the ministerial circles in England, that arrangements were pressing to bring NAPOLEON BONAPARTE back from St. Helena, to confine him in England, (which Bonaparte had requested. Nothing wanting but the consent of the Continental Powers.—The government of England was seeking this consent with no little earnestness. There must be something brewing, Great Checks and balances are important political gines. Let us wait the result, and prematurely enter into any commercial speculations which may bramble operations.—Gazette.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States Navy, dated

"NEW-ORLEANS, May 5, 1816.
 "The captured schr. Comet, commanded by Capt. Mitchell, recently arrived here, is about 53 tons, then, and is one of the swiftest sailing vessels of her size, I ever saw. She had on board, when taken, one long 12 pounder, 168 years old, and other guns, from 3 to 6 pounders, of brass. The prize is supposed to be worth from 50 to 60,000 dollars. One small basket is said to contain 10,000 dollars in jewelry. The cabin of the Comet contained a great quantity of beautiful China ware, and the wardrobe of the Captain is very elegant. He and his crew are closely confined in prison, and will soon be a charge brought against them, tried for piracy. From the information, Mitchell's papers are to be forged."

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—When I was announced as a candidate for the office of chief magistrate of this commonwealth, several considerations of considerable magnitude weighed on my mind, against yielding my hearty consent to the solicitations of many of my fellow-citizens: First, my inexperience in the duties of so great and arduous an undertaking, coupled with a want of that general acquaintance with the people, which appears necessary on occasions of this kind, to succeed; secondly, my state of health, besides some considerations of minor importance, being only of a personal nature, all of which I consented to forego with this reserve, that I would be at liberty to be withdrawn, provided the citizens would fix on some other person in whose talents and political character they had confidence; that such a character is to be found in Maj. MADISON, I have no sort of doubt, who is now before the public as a candidate, but who was not at the time I consented to be one, and whose success to that office I give my most sincere approbation. These friends who were warm in their solicitations for my advancement, I hope will rigidly appreciate the reasons assigned; I cannot, however, close this address, without stating that to find so many of my acquaintances zealous for my success, will ever be to me a most consoling reflection, and will ever be remembered with the most lively and unfeigned gratitude. The sheriffs will be so good as not to open a poll for me at the ensuing election.

With sentiments of sincere regard, the public's most obedient servant,
 JAMES JOHNSON.
 Great Crossings, July 13, 1816

The legislature of Massachusetts have passed a bill providing for the erection of the District of Maine into an independent state on certain conditions. The separation must be approved by a majority of a convention of delegates, to be chosen in the district, in the manner of representatives, and to assemble at Brunswick on the 20th of August next. This convention must also consent to the other conditions, which are to be incorporated into the constitution, which they are authorized to form for the new state. The constitution is to be submitted to the people, who are to act on it by writing votes, and to make returns by the first of January next, at which time the convention is to be in session. The important conditions are, that all the public lands, and public buildings of Massachusetts proper, are to belong to the District of Maine are to be equally divided between the two states, moiety assigned to Massachusetts, and to be taxed so long as it remains public property—the remainder of the public property is to be holden by Massachusetts as security for the payment of public debts, if there be a surplus, one fourth are to remain to Massachusetts and one fourth to Maine; if there be a deficiency, one quarter part thereof is to be paid by Maine.