

**American consul's Role in U.S-Algerian relations:
Richard O'Brien and William Shaler Samples**

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دور القناصل الأمريكيان في العلاقات الجزائرية الأمريكية:

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الملخص:

لعبت إيالة الجزائر خلال القرن الثامن عشر دورا بارزا في الحوض الغربي للبحر الأبيض المتوسط، بحيث لم تكن تسمح لأية دولة أوروبية بالملاحة دون ترخيص منها، فبمجرد الحصول على جواز موقع من الداى كانت الدول الأوروبية تمارس نشاطها التجاري بشكل عادي مع توفير الحماية لسفنها التجارية. ومن ضمن تلك الدول الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية التي كانت حديثة النشأة آنذاك، فمنذ إدراكها بأن تجارتها وسفنها التجارية في خطر إذا ما توجهت نحو البحر الأبيض المتوسط، سعت إلى تحقيق السلم وتوقيع معاهدة مع داى الجزائر. ولم تكن تلك المعاهدات لتوقع لولا تواجد القناصل في الإيالة الذين لم يدخروا جهدا في سبيل خدمة مصالح بلادهم، ورغم ذلك كانت توشك في بعض الأحيان بحرق هذه المعاهدات لولا حنكة القناصل الذين عينوا في الإيالة وكانوا يعيشون ظروفًا ليست أحسن مما كانت تعيشه الولايات المتحدة. إلا أنه بمرور الوقت تعرض النشاط البحري الجزائري إلى الضعف

الناصرية

مجلد 11 عدد 1 جوان 2020

والانكماش منذ بداية القرن التاسع عشر، وتزايد هذا الضعف أدى إلى تلاشي قوة البحرية للإيالة الذي نجم عن الاضطرابات الداخلية من جهة، والتقدم الصناعي والمهارة التي اكتسبتها الأساطيل الأوروبية بصفة عامة وأمريكا بصفة خاصة من جهة أخرى، مما أدى بانقلاب الموازين في البحر الأبيض و تذبذب العلاقات الجزائرية الأمريكية.
الكلمات المفتاحية: تاريخ؛ الجزائر؛ أمريكا؛ أوبراين؛ شالر.

Abstract:

The regency of Algiers has played an important role in the west part of the Mediterranean Sea because it did not allow any European state to sail in this sea without authorisation. The passport delivered by the Dey allowed Europeans states to do business in a normal way provided that protection to its commercial boats was insured among these countries. Then we have the U.S which was then considered a new state. As soon as the U.S felt that its business is in danger in the Mediterranean Sea, it worked to have peace and signed a treaty with Algiers. These treaties were not to be signed without consuls in the regency who struggled to serve their countries despite the hard times in their stay. Despite of all this, the U.S transgressed the treaties, these consuls were appointed in Algiers and lived circumstances similar to the ones of the U.S. However, time affected the Algerian maritime activity which has regressed at the beginning of XIXe century and the weakness has deepened and influenced negatively the Regency which was mined by internal crisis on one side and industrial progress of European and American fleets on the other side and the fact induced a returning of the

situation in the Mediterranean and worsened the U.S Algiers relations.

Keywords: History; Algiers; America; Consuls; O'Brien; Shaler.

Introduction

The Mediterranean area was an important place because it knew a creation of many civilizations historically they had many interrelationships. States as political and social institutions couldn't survive in isolation of international environment. Relation between the southern and northern countries of the Mediterranean led to establishment of diplomatic representation to deal with political affairs. Diplomacy had become a symbol of total sovereignty of the state: it had the right to appoint and accept representatives and Algiers was considered from the beginning as having international relations because of its geostrategic position. This relation knew a progress during Turkish rule, we can find in the city of Algiers consuls to represent many countries. Europeans states couldn't do without representatives to protect its business interests.

Algiers was the strongest in North Africa and all European state had to take it into consideration and tried by all means to get Algiers friendships and to sign peace treaties in order to avoid its wrath, Algiers was a real maritime power.

During the second part of XVIIth century, colonies began to become independent from the British crown such as the united states of American, which became aware that its development was basely related to its interests in the

Mediterranean Sea. It found it necessary to negotiate peace treaties with Algiers, so it appointed a number of consuls in Algiers but their efficiency differed from one another according to the relation between the two countries, sometimes peaceful relations sometimes war. That is why we have chosen in this research paper two consuls, the first was appointed while Algiers was more powerful than the U.S, the second was appointed while the U.S were in a powerful position. Thus the following questions: How did the two consuls influence in the U.S- Algerian relations and to what extent this influence go? Did their behaviour and actions come from their personalities or were they resulting of American government?

The beginning of Algiers-U.S relations:

Commercial ships during the period of colonization of the U.S were secured in the Mediterranean Sea, because of their British flag and passports that guarantee their crossing the Mediterranean, and take charge of its citizens. But independence has taken off these privileges and U.S ships became without protection and the prey of pirates in the Mediterranean Sea (IsmailArbi:1798 :62), after the declaration of independence the 4th of July 1776 (Abdelaziz Neaouar, Abdelmadjid naanai:1988:09), and the separation from the British crown, ships had new American flags unknown in the Mediterranean Sea thus became an enemy for Algiers which was proceeding to search Europeans ships. If it had regular papers or copies of treaties and passports they are left and allowed to be in the Mediterranean (Abu Qassim Saadallah: 2007: 284).

Yong American nation, after its independence war, is facing an enemy represented by big nation that had a monopole in business and do not allow free trade, that is why merchants and businessmen have learned that will not benefit from privileges just like those given to the British (Youssra Mohammed Salama: [n.d]:40), but this didn't prevent the U.S ships from adventuring in crossing straits and this is done through purchasing false or authentic passports (James Wilson Stevens: 2007:69).

Algiers was the first which recognized America shortly after its independence; in addition Algiers has proclaimed through an official declaration that it recognized the legality of American Revolution and its independence in 1776. The clarification of that stand was Hussein's (cfnote n°1), saying: « he was fond of the U.S. this new nation has gotten rid of powerful nation like Britain and it must be recognized for that... » (Nait Belkacem Mouloud kacem:1982: 284).

Despite Algerian attempts, the U.S from its independence had plotted against Algiers with the European arguing that Algiers is a burden which taxes Christian nations, and the piracy factor as a problem for American interests (James Leinder Cathcart:2007:165), thus the U.S tried to federate against Algiers and approached Denmark, Italy, Holland, Spain, France and Russia. "George Washington" (cf note n°2), the first American president has sent his representative "Dana" to "Catherine" the second Russian Tsar asked her to join the coalition of European and American against Maghreb in states he also advised "Louis XVI" king of France to conquer Algeria thinking that it would be the greatest crusade

made by France and Algeria would be a fertile land to French invaders." Jefferson" (cf note n°03), has done exactly the same attempts, he preferred war rather than peace with Algiers asking from his country to create fleet to protect American interests in the Mediterranean because American honour remains in maritime power."Jefferson" has a coalition project with European nations in three languages (English, French and Italian) copies of this project were distributed to allies in Versailles, Portugal, Napoli, Cecilia, Venice, Malte, Denmark, Sweden have agreed to join the coalition.(Ali Tablet: 1987: 98).

The coalition project between America and European nations against Maghreb in countries which "Tomas Jefferson" called for has failed. The U.S decided to abide by international law just as maritime Europeans forces do and payed ransoms for its prisoners and fees due to treaties with Algiers. (Ismail Arbi:1798: 35), because Algerian diplomacy was based on two principles:

- each nation is considered an enemy unless it signs a peace and friendships treaty.

-any treaty which does not admit Algerian maritime superiority is void (Abu Qassim Saadallah: 2007: 283).

According to this Algiers declared war against the U.S by sending its warships to the Atlantic ocean to capture American ships, Algerians in 25th of July 1785, have captured the U.S ship called "Maria" from "Boston" led by "Stevens" and owned by "Foster", after five days the ships "Dolphin" led by "O'Brien" have been captured, the ship is owned by the "Irvins" from "Philadelphia", on board of this tow boats were

21persans with their luggage transferred to Algiers city and enslaved (James Wilson Stevens:2007:69).

In order to protect its ships, business and citizens the U.S had to sign a friendships treaty with Algiers or to face war, but because of its internal problems and Algerian military supremacy, the U.S has decided to sign peace treaty with Algiers, but it didn't have a direct way with Algiers so it turned to Europeans for helps in order to achieve this peaceful treaty (Abu Qassim Saadallah: 2007: 284).

In this conflict and the danger of Algerian take over on American ships, the U.S tried to negotiate directly with Algiers, these negotiations were expected by prisoners to win their freedom (James Leander Cathcart: 1982: 41). The American congress missioned "Jhon Lamb" to negotiate (Saloua Saad Elghalibi:2008:27), and it sent "Randal" in 1786to sign a peace treaty but the Dey "Mohammed Othman" refused to receive them (Mouloud Belkacem Nait kacem:1982:219).

"Lamb" left Algiers after this failure to sign a peace treaty or to free American prisoners in Algiers and this can be explained by the fact that Lamb's arrival to Algiers was not timely or so that's what he was told, the Dey didn't sign any treaty with the U.S, despite the three meetings that occurred between "Lamb " and the dey who refused U.S proposals on peace project and demanded about 60.000 dollars for freeing the U.S prisoners and the congress has for 80.000 dollars to sign peace treaty with the four Maghrebin countries (Haifa Maaloum Al Emam:1979:86),U.S was asked to pay additional taxes which were :

10% of custom fees ;15% from the amount due to the dey ;7% for the prison guards.

In his book « Dupuy » says that the regency has agreed to lower this amount of money, and despite all this the average ransom for each prisoner was 2800 dollars, while "Lamb" had instructions to pay 200 dollars only (Emille Dupy:2002:43).

"Cathcart" signalled that one of Lamb's reasons to failure, he was an ordinary man, rude and didn't give a good image about his government (James Lender Cathcart:1982:16), in addition he did speak only English (Emille Dupy:2002:43), but representation has been useful to the U.S because he was good source of information about Algiers (Ismail Arbi: 1978: 17).

European nations, England and France saw a threat in these international dealings so they incited the dey to capture U.S ships, Britain has given U.S ships itineraries to the dey (James Lender Cathcart:1982:16).The U.S believed that because of geographic position Algiers couldn't be aware of the latest developments, but because of British consul "Logie" who gave details to the dey and told him that any U.S ships captured is rightfully his, and that was a kind of revenge to U.S independence from England (Ali Tablet:2007:53)

In front of this crises U.S negotiators turned to the « Trinitarians »(cf note n°04), who agreed to be intermediaries to free U.S prisoners in Algiers, but they failed to do so for the difficulty of the task and the ransom amount, (Mohammed Chegroun: 2003/2004: 66)

"David Humphreys" (cf note n°06), has learned of the truce between Portugal and Algiers in 17thSeptember 1793, the consequences were disastrous on American ships because it gave way to Algerian sails to cross the Gibraltar caps (Emille Dupy: 2002:64),because of this, U.S was convinced that singeing a peace treaty with Algiers was necessary chiefly after it heard of Algerian take over and capture of 13 American ships and 100 American sailors (Frank E Ross :1953 :425),"George Washington" has payed 40.000 dollars to free prisoners and dey " Hassen " has agreed that the U.S would pay annual tax in form of equipment maritime and other types and 25.000 dollars as annual ransom, dey "Hussein" preferred to paid in equipment nether than money (Michael Kitzen:1996:603).

Congress appointed "Donaldson"(cf note n°07), as a U.S negotiator with Algiers, negotiations begun in September 4th after the dey's refusal of this date because it was a Friday and sent his secretary"Cathcart" to "Donaldson" to tell him about the dey's demands which were :

- The building of two Frigates of 35 cannons.
- 6000 Sequins (cf note n°08), in six payments which was the equivalent of 1080.000 Mexican dollars.
- 3000 Sequins.
- The ransom of 130 U.S prisoners (354.000 dollars).
- An amount of money destined to dignitaries (115.000dollars).

The total amount due is 2247000 Mexican dollars (Frank E Ross: 1953: 425).

The treaty was signed on September 5th1795 between dey "Baba Hassen" and president "George Washington", on Algiers' behalf the dey signed and on U.S behalf "Joseph Donaldson" and its was written in Arabic and British articles were only translation to the Arabic treaty. (Naval documents: 2011: 107).

O'Brien's role in U.S Algerian relations:

To secure America's interests and to have a good relation with Algiers, the U.S should appoint consuls whose priority was to deal with and follow signed treaties between the two parts.

Algerian diplomacy was dangerous and complex, the U.S government had difficulties in convincing its elite to leave their families to take a consulate in « Barbarian states » and thus most U.S representatives were just merchants (Brett Goodin: 2017: 619).

Among consuls that played important roles in securing peaceful relations between Algiers and the U.S, and rapid intervention to save the treaty so that it kept valid we find the consul "Richard O'Brien".

He had two Irish parents who originated from « Maine », and early he became a sailor he travelled to Ireland on a merchant ship, then he returned to America and fought against the British (Brett Goodin:2016:39). In July 1785, he was imprisoned by Algerian sailors and because of his rank, he was the Spokmen of American prisoners in Algiers and

benefited from some privileges and met with European consuls and wasn't doing any hard works like other prisoners (Allison J Robert: 1955: 154).

"O'Brien" had an important role in communicating prisoner's letters to the U.S in 1791, a new dey in Algiers was elected named "Hassan Pasha", during his period, "O'Brien" sent a letter to the U.S government with 12 prisoner's signatures which was published in American newspapers (JassanZeldon:2016:58), he said that U.S had to make efforts to sign a new treaty and find money to free the prisoners. Thus, with George Washington's approval, congress has provisioned amounts of money to the new treaty and to negotiations (Louis Wright, Julia Macleod :[n.d] :50), "O'Brien" had another role in consolidating U.S-Algerian relations even before he was appointed consul general in Algiers because of his great maritime experiences, "O'Brien" with mission by "Humphreys" to carry ransom money to Algiers, "O'Brien" sailed on the ship « Sophia » in August 4th 1796 carrying 250.000 dollars from Lisbon (James Wilson Stevens:2002:48), he was arrested by Tripoli's sailors who thought that had captured a wealthy ships, but their thoughts didn't last long when "O'Brien" showed them his passport signed by the dey of Algiers, After two days the ship was released and "O'Brien" immediately sailed to Algiers and reached it in October 1st, after a big "Barlow" stress (cf note n°09), this latter was relieved by receiving and giving money to the dey who would renew his faith in the U.S, on addition to that the dey lent him an amount of money to negotiate with Tunisian and Tripolitan regencies, "O'Brien" was designated

to make such negotiations (Louis Wright, Julia Macleod: [n.d]:50) .

"O'Brien" had a good knowledge of regency because of his captivity that allowed him later to become consul general in Algiers which he considered as a dangerous and «hell » city (Louis Wright, Julia Macleod: [n.d]:39), that's way he was appointed by American president "John Adams". He was then the first American consul to Algiers who resided because "Barlow" was a consul but he didn't reside in the city. "Barlow" incited U.S gout to appoint "O'Brien" as consul because of his great experience and good knowledge of negotiation with took place in Algiers (Cristopher Ross: 1991:09).

In January 1798, "O'Brien" travelled on the « Crisent » ships containing marchlands and goods to Algiers, he arrived after a month, "O'Brien" didn't really want the position of consul with a salary which didn't exceed 2400 dollars plus 1600 dollars to various expenses because his salary was the highest compared to that of Tunisian and Moroccan consults (Brett Goodin :2017 :617), "O'Brien" thought that he would be welcomed but he was wrong despite that the « Crescent » was a warship (36 guns) and was a part of the treaty. "O'Brien" situation in Algiers was dangerously compromised by Barlow's chaotic leadership of the consulate (Daly W Robert:1940:48).

Because of the long distances and letters that were delayed (18months sometimes) and in order to avoid bad consequences of this state of things, American consuls had a large autonomy in dealing with big or small issues. This was

confirmed by "John Adams", then president of the U.S who stated «It seems that it is important to appoint in Algiers a consul that must be honest and trustful because he will have many and huge missions on behalf of the U.S this far away country, to the point it couldn't be possible for the consul to await instructions from his supervisors. In some cases he had to make decisions financial or political, to avoid U.S losses and thus, the U.S consul to Algiers must be autonomous with sovereignty that is not allowed to other consul.» (Brett Goodin: 2017: 619).

"O'Brien" of appointed U.S consul general to Algiers in December 1797 to 1803, and we have to point out that among all American consuls to all countries only North African appointed consuls had a salary because of their big role in avoiding U.S to declare war in the region (Brett Goodin:2017:610-611).

"O'Brien" decide to work for American consulate and spent most of his time to avoid war and lead an important contribution to make American important again and allowed it to save a lot of money (Daly W Robert :1940 :48), "O'Brien" justified ships delays on arrival by worse weather condition, and expanding epidemics such yellow fever, and in exchange he would also justify the merchant ships would arrive to Algiers (Fatima Maamri: 2008: 350).

In this circumstances and after that "O'Brien" left that he was neglected by U.S government him and the Algerian regency, he wrote to "Pikrin "that U.S must be more disciplined in dealing with its financial dues to Algiers and insisted on the fact in case of U.S neglect of this will lead to

war or retreat from the Mediterranean, and in other occasion "O'Brien" insisted on the necessity of war (Fatima Maamri: 2008: 350).

"O'Brien" predicted the deadly sickness of the dey and predicted that the successor will demand money to renew peace between the two countries, and in fact the dey "Hassen" passed away (Dally W Robert :1940 :48), his successor "Mustapha" (cf note n°10) was impatient to apply the treaty of 1795 and reassure him and to avoid the abandonment of the treaty, "O'Brien" gave the dey U.S made ships : « Hassen pasha », « Lelah Eisha », « Skjoldebrand » and in addition to that « Crescent » as a gift, he succeeded in erasing of American debts by overpricing the value of the ships." O'Brien" took advantage of the new dey's ignorance of the treaty's articles and convinced of fact that the treaty was at his advantages (Brett Goodin: 2017: 621).

"O'Brien" was always insisting to his government that violence alone was the way to negotiate with the "Barbaresque" chiefly with the dey's "Mustapha" ambition and cupidity who liked gifts and his refused to pay the purchased ships by the dey "Hassen",but "O'Brien" know how convinced the dey "Mustapha" to accept two ships for the price of 72.000 dollars (Dally W Robert:1940: 53).

"O'Brien" asked from government's foreign secretary to unify passports and flags to all American states and this happened after aggression on the ship «Marie» because Algerian sailors didn't know its nationality, fortunately it was transporting documents for sale signed by Algerian authorities (Dally W Robert: 1940: 49-50).

"O'Brien" didn't have instructions from Washington for more than a year and this proves his diplomatic know-how and his mastery of political issues, he was counselling "Eaton" Tunisian consul by saying: « In same cases you have to do without instruction and to act according to circumstances » (Brett Goodin: 2017: 622).

The U.S -Algerian relations worsened in September 1805 when the « George Washington » warship under the command of "William Bainbridge" to Algiers with the ransom due to the dey who dared to ask the ships commanders to rise the Algerian flag on the warship and to transport an Algerian delegation and valuable gift to the ottoman government, but the captain refused to abide but O'Brien's advice to this commanded and reminded of the huge consequences on the U.S- Algerian relations (Fatima Maamri: 2008: 344).

"O'Brien" returned to the U.S in 1805 and was put aside while "Eaton" was welcomed and honoured, this as a hero that put an end to the first "Barbaresque" war while O'Brien's efforts were just a «general endeavour», "O'Brien" was reattributed regularly until his death (Brett Goodin: 2017: 621).

Deteriorating Algerian-American relations:

Algerian – U.S relations were worsened in 1807 because America delayed in paying its debts (Fatima Maamri: 2008: 351), immediately after the dey "Ahmed Bacha" took power in 1805, he began demanding that U.S pays its debts and engaged in paying the annual ransom (William Shaler: 1982: 140), thus, the American neglect was angering the deys and pushing them to take strict measures, like ordering the

Algerian sailors to capture three American ships, except one ship that managed to escape and got rid of the Algerian sailors. This enraged the dey who demanded a ransom for the dead sailors, he also refused to release the arrested prisoners (Emille Dupuy: 2002: 215). The consul "Tomas Pierre" managed to calm the wrath of the dey but that costed him 18000dollars borrowed from the Jews of Algiers for the release of nine prisoners (Fatima Maamri: 2008: 355).

The Algerian U.S relations improved as long as U.S pays the agreed amounts as tax until the year of 1812 where the general state changed between England and France, and between England and America, there for with Algiers as well (Mouloud Belkacem Nait Kacem: 2007: 235),the crises reached new serious dimensions by the Hadj Ali's expulsion of consul "Tobias Lear"and his American after his dissatisfaction of the quantity of the paid equipment from U.S which arrived on the « Alleghany » ship .Then the dey ordered to load it again and demanded to pay the ransom in cash and immediately (Charles Oscar Paulin:1912:109).When the American president was informed, he sent a letter to congress tellingthat action taken by the dey it indicates his intention to declare war on U.S, and this is based on the message that U.S consul general, the letter reached U.S on November12th, 1812 (Ali Tablet: 2007: 103).

After a while, the England -American war has lessened and ended in December 24th, 1814, where a peace treaty was signed between them, the « Napoleon » fleet which treated England, retreated and withdrew from the Mediterranean this is in addition to the fact that Algiers was at war with six

countries : Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Borussia and Russia (Mouloud Belkacem Nait Kacem : 2007:235), and the greatest maritime victory against North African countries, happened after the « Ghent » treaty against North Africa (John B wolf: 2009:419), add to this the most important congress of « Vienna »(cf note n° 10) (William Shaler, 1982 :145).

On February 23rd ,1815 in speech to congress president "Madison"advised that war against Algiers should be declared, after that, a law was passed authorizing the seizure of Algiers ships, and necessary measures to send a navy to the Mediterranean must be made to force the regency to conclude a peace, or guarantee the republic's trade and protect it from all kinds of piracy (Fatima Maamri: 2008: 62).

The American president "James Madison"recommended to declare war on Algeria (Nait Belkacem Mouloud Kacem:2007:236), "Madison" carried out his war in Jun 17th,1815 ordering a fleet commanded by "Stephen Decatur"and "William Bainbridge" and "William shaler" was also among the crew (Emile Dupuy: 2002 :218).

"Stephen Decatur" arrived to Algiers and a clashed" Rais Hamidou", who was on board his barge « Mashouda », "Rais Hamidou" was killed after a two days battle in « Gate cap ».This had a bad impact on Algiers (Henri Delmas de Grammont: 2002: 293).

In 03th July 1815 the treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between Algeria and U.S during the era of dey"Omer «and"James Madison" the president of U.S who ratified it on December 26th and its articles were different

from the one of the 1795th treaty, because the advantage was somehow to Americans (HafidBenguetaf:2007:294).

"William Shaler" and oscillating of the Algerian-American relations :

"William Shaler" the U.S consul in Algeria between 1816 and 1828, he was the American negotiator with Algeria at the beginning, and then assumed the position of consul general, and he published one of the first comprehensive studies of Algeria in English «Sketches of Algiers, political ; historical, and civil» (Christopher Ross: 1991: 10).

"Shaler" assigned to be a negotiator of the peace treaty with Algiers in 1815, then on 12 May 1815 he received a letter from "Monroe" informing him of his appointment as consul general to Algiers, and informed him that he would receive 4000 dollars annually (Ali Tablet: 2007: 408).

On the same day of the treaty "Shaler" landed as consul general and welcomed by the dey (Albert Devoulx,1859 :118), a few days later "Shaler" received the 10.00 dollars in compensation, thus money taken from U.S citizens(Emille Dupuy:2002:222), the dey"Omer"talked to consul "Shaler" on the matter of recovering the two ships that the Americans had taken over after the death of "Rais Hamidou" (Ali Tablet: 2007: 411).

After that "Shaler" sent a report to the secretary of state : « The regency was quick to implement the terms of the treaty, it sent me 127 bales of cotton and 10.000 dollars cash, in conformity of requirements the provisions of the treaty (Shaler William: 1982: 10).

Shaler's first mission was to issue American passports to Algerian ships so that they would not be subjected to harassment and attacks on the seas of American ships. The second task was to distribute consular gifts, it is valued at 17.000 dollars, "Ali " dey received the greatest share of gifts and an excellent sword, also no one from the ruler's house was excluded from his share of gifts, "Shaler" was against this customs of giving gifts, especially in the case of Algiers's weakness, as if it were a kind of incitement (Ali Tablet:2007:412-413). It seems that U.S has not abandoned its character in procrastination and commitment, so it did not return the ship that "Decatur" held in « Cartagena » (Emille Dupuy:2002:219). This tension persisted between the two countries until March, when the dey received back the ships (William Shaler :1982 : 10), under the auspices of the Spanish government, and after the Spanish return to the ships Shaler's positions worsened as the dey accused the Americans of delaying and deceit by the consul (Ali Tablet:2007:419).

Britain also assisted Algiers in concluding treaties with each of Sardinia, Sicily, Naples and Portugal, this is what gave Algiers large amounts of money, "Shaler" feared that Algiers might regain its power by its financial recovering or by gaining other friendships, « Monroe" wrote that Britain was once again trying to isolate U.S from the Mediterranean Sea (Ali Tablet :2007 :414). According to this circumstances, "Shaler" realized that the war was inevitable, and he took the opportunity for the arrival of the American fleet to Algiers under the command of "Shaw" and take the American flag off its consulate, and took refuge in the admiral battleships, and here the Americans showed their intention to bomb the

city and denounced the treaty, however their efforts failed, and their plan was revealed by a French ship, which led the dey to declare that he changed his mind and that he was not bound by treaty, but he wanted to settle treaty provisions on basis of the 1795 treaty, which was rejected by the Americans (Fatima Maamri: 2008: 368).

Soon after "Shaler" was surprised by a serious event occurred in Algiers after he was worried and afraid about the fate of relations between the two countries, so that it would lay a huge British fleet in Bay of Algiers on May 15th, 1816, commanded by "Lord Exmouth" who came demanding the release of prisoners and that Algiers abandon piracy against the Christian forces (Henri Delmas de Grammont :2002 :295) indeed, the city was bombed and its fortifications destroyed, which led the dey to accept their demands, the Americans took advantage of Algeria's weakness after this campaign against it, and sent a fleet, this unexpected development frightened Algerians, who thought it was another campaign, however, consul "Shaler " came at the appropriate time to the dey to announce to him that it was just a goodwill visit, but it was in fact a threat to the dey to comply with Americans demands (William Shaler :1982 :12-13).

The dey "Omer" signed the treaty on December 22th, 1816, this was similar to that of 1815, except the adding of two articles, 3 and 4 stating the return of prisoners from both parties (HafidA Benguetaf : 2010 : 294).

Since that time, the Algerian sailors have stopped attacking American ships, not only to abide by terms of the treaty but also because of the deterioration of the Algerian

navy, because of the English and Dutch campaign against Algiers, the source of imports are also declining. In 1824, Algiers was subject to another English campaign led by "Harry Neal", the year 1830 is considered as the end of the Algerian's navy history in the Mediterranean Sea (Hafida Bengutaf : 2010 : 294).

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Algiers- U.S relations went through oscillations between peace and conflict. Since the U.S became independent from Britain, it demanded peace and truce with Algeria, however, its procrastination to pay treaty fees and the ransoms were always irritating the deys ,and provoked them to declare war. Here came the role of consul "O'Brien" who always justified the procrastination while secretly wondered about this neglect and urged the U.S to either commit or war .It is true that "O'Brien" had a role in protecting his country, however, we suspect that his only qualification that nominated him for the position of consul general is that he spent ten years in prison in Algiers, he also participated in the first peace negotiations with Algiers. Circumstances of Shaler's appointment reflected rivalry between the two countries, unlike "O'Brien" who was insulted in Algiers, "Shaler" enjoyed a great favour among the deys of Algiers. The U.S took into consideration its consul's actives and suggestions because they were in front of counties like Algiers and were in the heart of facts and contributed to improve or to worsen relations between Algiers and the U.S. The Americans were divided into two groups : from 1795 to 1801, that is, since the

presidency of "George Washington" and "Jhon Adams", U.S preferred to abide by the provisions of the treaty of 1795 despite problems related to payment, but since the presidency of " Thomas Jefferson" and "James Madison", U.S have been against the imposition of money, and they preferred to go to war, but we believe that if the conditions differed and the two groups alternated the presidency, with different stands, acceptance of the peaceful group would result of course, from the fact that it did not possess war assists against regency, whereas, the second group demanding war had the international situation in its favour.

Comments:

1- "Dey Hassan Basha" : 1791-1798 , took power after the death of "Othman Pasha ", among his priorities were securing weapons artillery and dangerous, to avoid any damage to the warfare (Hanifi Helaili:2007:86).

2-" George Washington" : born in 1732 in" Virginia", a statesman and military commander, the first president of U.S.A after achieving independence in 1776, where was chosen as its president between 1789-1797, he died in Virginia 1799 (Group authors: 2002: 27).

3- Thomas Jefferson: He was born in April 03,1743, he is a writer a politician and he was the third president of U.S.A (Mark Hatfield: 1997: 01).

4- Trinitarians, The Order of the Most Trinity and of the captives. (Belkacem Kerbach: 2016: 188).

5- "Jhon Adams" 1738-1826, he was the second president of U.S.A between 1797-1801 (Mouloud Belkacem Nait Kacem: 2007: 229).

6-" David Humphreys ": He was appointed consul in Algeria after leaving American in April 1795. (James Wilson: Stevens 2007: 78).

7-" Joseph Donaldson": American envoy to Algeria in September 03rd, 1795. "James Linder Cathcart 1982: 162".

8- "Sequin:« gold coin of unstable value that was used in Algeria, the Italian stated, and in turkey. (Shaler William: 1982: 130).

9- " Mustafa Pasha:«1798 -1805: He is the w Hassan Basha and assumed power in 1798, he was assassinated by the janissaries (Ahmed Al cherif Al-Zahar: 1982: 150).

10-" Vienna Conference": A conference of the ambassadors of European countries which discussed what is called slavery and maritime piracy, it agreed to confront Algeria and North African countries it was in the end of 1814 (Yahia Bouaziz: [n.d]: 120).

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