

**Naval Documents
related to the
United States Wars
with the Barbary Powers**

**Volume I
Part 3 of 4**

**Naval Operations
including diplomatic background
from 1785 through 1801**

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To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Secretary of State

N^o 3.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Philad^a Jan^y 11th 1800

SIR, The Brig *Sophia* arrived with your dispatches the latter end of August, when the yellow fever had again obliged the public officers to remove from this city. New York was visited with the same disease at the same time; and the inhabitants of both cities generally removed into the country; whereby business was suspended. We returned hither the beginning of November. Congress assembled in december, when the treaty [17 August 1797] between the United States and Tunis was laid before the Senate, with the alterations in the 11th 12th and 14th articles to which you and M^r Cathcart agreed. The Senate having given its advice and consent, the treaty has now been duly ratified by the President. One of the originals received from you is herewith returned, with the ratification in due form. The other destined by you to be returned, will be sent by the next safe conveyance. — A large ship is loading at New York with naval and military stores for Tunis; and the Agent informed me that she will be ready to sail the first week in February. The residue of the stipulated stores will be forwarded as fast as they can be provided; but some are of a nature difficult to procure, and it will take time to furnish them. They are not articles which are to be found on hand, like common merchandise, in our seaport towns; the timber and planks especially, being of prescribed dimensions, must be cut and prepared for the particular service. However, that the Bey might receive an evidence that the United States will fulfill their stipulations, the large ship above mentioned has been directed to be loaded with such of the stores required as the City of New York could furnish; the lumber of dimensions as near as possible to those prescribed. Until the *Sophia's* arrival, nothing could be done: because it was hoped and expected that the Bey would consent to substitute *money* for *stores*. The burthen of the latter is enormous. By a calculation made of their bulk, it appears that they will probably occupy the space of at least fifteen thousand barrels. Regularly, none could have been provided, until the treaty was finally ratified; and this could not take place until the Senate assembled in december.

Under these circumstances, the Bey will see the impossibility of sending forward the regalia of maritime and military stores within the period which he proposed: and unless he is at all events determined to make war upon us, he will wait such a length of time as will render the providing and transporting of them practicable. He should also consider the danger we run of capture by some of the belligerent powers; seeing the stores are contraband of war. From that cause alone, half of them may miscarry.

Your letters of June 1st and 15th were received the 16th of October. the latter strongly enforces the necessity of forwarding the stores expeditiously: but it is hoped your apprehensions are too lively, that war will be the consequence of some delay. As the Bey would accept no *substitute* for the stores, he will hardly forfeit them by war rather than wait a few months longer. I enclose a copy of Captⁿ O'Brien's list of stores, and of that which you forwarded. Comparing them, you will see the latter to be materially more burthensome, by the addition of ten tons of cordage, and the greatly increased dimensions of the planks and timber.

The importance of sending a naval force into the Mediterranean, to shew to the Barbary powers our capacity to defend our commerce, and to annoy them, has repeatedly been urged; and probably the period is near at hand when this measure will be practicable. At the same time its efficacy may be questioned. The Danes and Swedes have long possessed a naval force vastly superior to what we can exhibit: yet the regencies have often broken their peace with them; and after a display of frigates and some fighting (as in the case of the Danes lately with Tripoli) both of those nations have yielded to the humiliating demands of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. Whence this contempt of those two maritime powers? Have these never been in earnest in joining battle with the Corsairs? Or have they wanted spirit or conduct? — The late spirited example of Portugal, when a single ship of the line destroyed two Tripolitan Corsairs and reduced the Bey to the very novel condition of *purchasing* peace of a *Christian Power* is encouraging; and should our differences with France be settled by our Envoys now at Paris, and either of the Regencies break their peace with us, our whole naval force may be sent against them: and consisting of Frigates, smaller ships, brigs and Schooners, no fleet would be equally adapted for service on the coast of Barbary: and by their numbers and strength, according to the enclosed list, you will see they are sufficient to destroy the Corsairs of any one, or of all the three regencies together. — For you know from the proofs given by American seamen in our revolution war, that they are not surpassed in skill and bravery by the seamen of any nation on earth. And altho it would be neither decent nor prudent for you to boast of our naval force; yet if the Bey should unfortunately manifest a hostile temper you can contrive without a direct communication from yourself, unless *he* should enquire to let him know the extent and quality of the naval force we can send into the Mediterranean. He knows and fears the prowess of the English: and he may be informed that we are their descendants; and ship to ship and man to man, are in nothing inferior. —

Your expressions are, that the Bey requests a *cruizer* of 18 or 20 guns, and *demand*s a present of *jewels*. Neither was stipulated or expected by the United States. — The former we could certainly furnish, because of our own manufacture. The jewels can only be obtained in Europe — at present in England — the amount enormous.

Your details of the commerce of Tunis are interesting. It would give employment to all her naval armament, if converted from corsairs to merchant vessels. And is it not possible to give to a Prince so enlightned as the present Bey, such ideas of the advantages of a peaceful commerce as to induce him to attempt the change? Besides, as the government is hereditary in his family, he will feel an interest in it, which can have no operation in the military elective regencies.

In his letter to the President, the Bey expresses his desire that a solid and lucrative commerce may be established between us. Our enterprising merchants would readily commence it, were they assured of protection, and that monopolies of the exports of his Kingdom would not prevent their obtaining return cargoes. If, for instance, the 250,000 hides, which you state to be annually exported by a company, with exclusive privileges, and which the subjects are compelled to sell to them, at eleven cents each (amount 27,500 dollars) were not under a monopoly, they might be exchanged with American mer-

chants for commodities, probably of the value of 250,000 dollars. Or suppose they gave Tunissian subjects only 25 cents and the Bey 12½ cents for each hide, his subjects would receive \$125,000, and his revenue, instead of ten or fifteen thousand dollars, would on this single article be increased to upwards of \$60,000. — Are these monopolies irrevocably fixed? It is not presumeable. And cannot a man of the Bey's good sense, and so eager after gain be easily enlightened on the subject; and will he not feel himself under strong and lasting obligations to the Consul and nation who shall place him in a condition so advantageous to himself and his subjects? If these ideas are not visionary, the freedom with which he converses with you, will enable you to disclose them.

[SDA. Dip. Cor., Inst. to Min., 1798–1800.]

[15 January 1800]

To the Bey of Tunis from President John Adams

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO HAMOUDA PACHA, BEY OF TUNIS, the well guarded city & abode of felicity.

I have received your letter of the thirtieth of April 1799, answering to the 25th of the Moon Kaada, of the year of the Hegira 1213. and express to you my thanks for the attentions shown to my deputies William Eaton & James Leander Cathcart, who were charged to arrange anew with you some articles of the treaty of peace & friendship between us. It gives me pleasure also that you have received M^r Eaton for the Consul of the United States, and assured to him all the honours, distinctions & prerogatives which the Consuls of other nations enjoy. I persuade myself that by his wise & discreet deportment he will shew himself alike worthy of your regards & of my confidence.

Nothing could be more grateful to me than the expression of your desire, that in consequence of these final arrangements a commerce solid and lucrative might be established; — and that Almighty God would cause to reign between our respective nations, a peace firm & durable.

With respect to the time within which you required that the stipulated stores should be delivered, I have charged M^r Eaton to explain to you the impossibility of a compliance: and will here only observe that of the six months proposed, four had elapsed when your letter and the Consuls dispatches arrived: And then a pestilence raging in some of our principal cities by causing the inhabitants to flee into the country & suspending business, rendered delays unavoidable. But you may rest assured that the engagements I have made with you on behalf of the United States, will be performed with perfect good faith; & all the stipulated naval & military stores be delivered with as much dispatch as the great distance of the U States and the time necessary to procure the stores render practicable. Your clear and eminent discernment will see the reasonableness of these observations, and your regard to justice will give them their due weight.

With sentiments of high consideration

I remain your good friend.

Done at Philadelphia the 15th day of January 1800, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty fourth year.

[SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 1, July 1797–Dec. 1800.]

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Philad^a Jan^y 15th 1800

SIR, By the *Sophia*, which arrived here the latter end of August, I received your dispatches. Your negotiation with the Bey of Tripoli has been conducted in a manner very satisfactory to the President. The services of Doctor M^oDonogh have been so useful, I have written him a letter (herewith transmitted) expressing the President's acknowledgements, approving the compensations made to him by you, and bespeaking his future good offices, should any occasion call for them.

It is not surprising that Tunis & Tripoli should feel hurt by any claim of pre-eminence by Algiers: and from the indignant manner in which they repel this claim, it is manifestly impolitic to hold it up to view, even if it exists — (a point at least doubtful —) because its existence will operate its full effect in our favour, so long as it shall be known that we stand well with Algiers. And it will not be amiss, when a fair opportunity shall offer to intimate to the Bey of Tripoli, that the United States are disposed to treat him with the like respect and friendship as they do the Chiefs of the two other Regencies. This seems to be what he expects by this expression in his letter to the President — “We have consummated the peace, which shall on our part be unalterable; provided you are willing to treat us as you do the two other Regencies, without any difference being made between us.” The letter previously adverts to the difficulties in the way of your negotiation, and his resolution not to receive you: But that D^r M^oDonogh's entreaties prevailed; and so, in order to gratify his desire, and to preserve unaltered the subsisting friendship, the Bey agreed to accept the small sums of ten thousand dollars in lieu of the stipulated stores, and eight thousand dollars as a substitute for the brig *Sophia*, promised by Captain O'Brien. — I should send you a copy of the Bey's letter, if the answer of the Rais to you “that the Bey never gave copies of his letters to any one,” did not excite an apprehension that if it were known, it might give offence: and yet, without a formal copy, it seemed proper that you should be acquainted with the substance of its contents.

Agreeably to your request, M^r Woodside has received two hundred dollars on your account, to procure you some supplies, which I expect he will send in the ship *Hero*, now nearly loaded, and which is to sail for Tunis the first week in February. * * * The *Sophia* carries this letter: she is loaded with a valuable cargo of stores & merchandize for Algiers. In the Spring other vessels with ample cargoes, to fulfil our engagements with Algiers and Tunis will be forwarded. — The yellow fever has again visited Philadelphia & New-York, and obliged the bulk of the inhabitants, as well as the public offices to remove. This retarded every measure to be taken relative to the states of Barbary. We did not return 'till the beginning of November.

The *merchandize* before mentioned, with the quantities yet to be sent to Algiers, is destined to form an exchange for the monies borrowed there to defray the expenses of negotiations with Tunis & Tripoli, and for charges and obligations incurred in Algiers. —

It appears probable that some of our armed vessels will visit the Mediterranean in the ensuing spring or summer. I inclose a list of

our growing fleet; besides which, materials for building six seventy fours are collecting.

[S.D.A. Dip. Cor., Inst. to Min, 1798-1800.]

To Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Philad^a Jan^r 15th 1800

SIR, On the 11th of July I received your dispatches by the *Polacre Dey*, Captain Smith. Soon after, I desired M^r Humphreys and another naval architect to examine the vessel, for the purpose of putting her in the order which you desired. They examined, and reported their opinion that the expense of such alterations and repairs would be much greater than the whole value of the vessel when completed; and that she was not calculated for such an armed vessel as you designed to make her. No other suitable vessel immediately presented: and in August, the yellow fever again prevailing, obliged the inhabitants to flee to the country, and suspended business. The fever prevailed in like manner, and produced similar effects, in New York. After this, there was a prospect that one of the public armed ships, which was taken out of the service, would supply the place of the *Polacre*; but upon further enquiry, this vessel also was deemed ineligible: and the season being then far advanced, it was concluded to load the *Sophia* once more for Algiers; and she is now ready to sail, with a valuable cargo, as by the inclosed invoice and bill of lading. — As you mentioned that 500 barrels of powder must be sent, I directed their being put on board: but the room left for them being insufficient, only 360 have been shipped. And I think this not unfortunate; that so necessary a commodity may not be wholly hazarded in a single bottom. The residue will be shipped in the Spring, with the other articles contained in your lists; except a few not to be found in the United States; or not in the quantities required. — Of the spikes of the specified dimensions, several tons are made, and the several quantities will in due time be completed.

The delay which takes place in forwarding the stores and goods you commissioned, wherewith to discharge our debts to the Jews, will I trust produce no very great inconvenience: Every just claim, every stipulation, will be provided for by the shipment in the Spring.

The twenty brass twenty-four pound cannon desired by the Dey, cannot be procured in the United States, nor probably elsewhere during the present war. But if iron guns of that size, and of the neatest and best kind, will answer as a substitute, we can furnish them. Our iron is of a superior quality, and our founderies now very perfect. The guns will be light, as well as strong and smooth. If the 24 pounders are wanted for galleys, they perhaps need not be more than seven feet long, and weigh about thirty six hundred; perhaps less. By adding to their length, their weight will necessarily be increased: but if eight feet and a half long, they need not exceed forty hundred weight: whereas the usual weight of iron 24 pounders is 48 to 50 hundred. In fact, for every kind of real service, in ships and garrisons, iron guns of strong metal, and light, are, in the opinion of good judges, superior to brass. I have said thus much to obviate the common prejudice in favour of brass guns; seeing we have it not in our power to furnish them. —

I inclose the copy of a paper delivered by Captain Cathcart, in May 1796 to M^r Barlow, as exhibiting a list of the articles required by the Dey of Algiers for our annuity of maritime and military stores. But the quantities of the several articles are enormous; and instead of twelve thousand sequins (21,600 dollars) would cost the United States three or four times that sum. This was not contemplated when the treaty with Algiers was ratified. It is true, the treaty provides that if the value of the stores annually delivered exceed the twelve thousand sequins, the surplus is to be paid for: But the prices of these commodities, as estimated at Algiers, bear no proportion to the sums they cost the United States, and consequently any surplus adds to our loss. — By your settlement in February last with the present Dey, you got rid of the burthensome peace presents, and of the annuity for two years and nine months: and it is hoped you will, at least on the arrival of the next cargo of goods and stores, be able to bring the annual present within the bounds of moderation. Perhaps the list inclosed, dictated by the former Dey in his wrath, may not be known by his successor; or if known, be admitted to be unreasonable. In such an event, you will send a list of the reduced articles for the annuity, defining the sizes, as well as quantities, with great precision; and adding the respective prices at Algiers. — Cutting the oak and pine planks of one length, breadth and thickness, wastes a great deal of timber, and they make bad stowage in a vessel. As the Dey has cruisers of various sizes, an assortment of planks, varying in all their dimensions, would be better adapted to his service than the huge planks hitherto required, and more practicable and less expensive for us to procure. — It is very true, if a plank 15 or 18 inches broad will be rated no higher than one of 12 inches, we had better cut off the surplus timber, to lessen the freight. But as the Algerines allow a better price for thick than thin planks, so may they distinguish between broad and narrow ones.

It would be convenient to receive from you a correct table of Algerine weights and measures compared with those of the United States.

It is proper that you should know the history of the ship *Hero*, which sailed hence more than a year ago laden with planks, masts and naval stores for Algiers. — In a few days after her departure, springing a leak, she bore away for the West Indies, and arrived at Jamaica, where she was obliged to unload and repair. In the Spring, she sailed thence to proceed on her original voyage: again became leaky; and so put back to New-York. There she was again unloaded, and underwent a thorough repair. But in the autumn, when ready to load the third time, it was found that a great part of her lumber was ruined. The large oak planks in particular were so decayed as to be fit only for fuel: and on this account it is fortunate that she returned from Jamaica to the United States. — This extraordinary circumstance must be ascribed to the large quantity of the timber on board, shipped, much of it, while full of sap, heating and fermenting for a time in the hot climate of the West Indies.

The oak planks and some other parts of the timber being thus damaged, or ruined, and other portions being, in consequence of your settlement, no longer required for Algiers, while they would answer well for our engagements with Tunis; it was judged best to complete the *Hero's* cargo with additional lumber (such as could be found at New York nearest the requisite dimensions) and other suitable stores,

for Tunis. She is now nearly loaded; and the Agent informs me, will be ready to sail the first week in February. — The residue of the stores for Tunis will be provided and shipped as soon as possible.

A plate has been cut for the new passports, such as you recommended, of but about half the present breadth at the head; and the parts necessary for the Consuls will be forwarded in the Spring. — One entire new passport is inclosed for your inspection. —

After a series of misfortunes, Mr Joseph Donaldson arrived at Philadelphia. The ship and cargo with which he sailed from Leghorn, was seized and condemned by the French at Cayenne. He went to France, hoping to recover the value; but was disappointed. In the last summer he sailed again for Europe, where he still is. When he returns, the bills he drew on London in favor of the Jews, and which you sent me, will be presented, and payment obtained if practicable.

[SDA. Dip. Cor., Inst. to Min., 1798-1800.]

To Captain John Smith, commanding the *Sophia*, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Philadelphia Jan^y 17. 1800.

SIR, The brigantine *Sophia* under your command, being loaded on account of the United States and bound to Algiers, you are to proceed to sea immediately. On your arrival at Algiers, deliver the cargo to Richard O'Brien Esq^r Consul General of the United States. Should he deem it necessary, to send you in the brig to Tunis, you are to proceed thither accordingly. Otherwise he will send the packet for Consul Eaton by land. And if the packet be dispatched immediately on your arrival at Algiers, an answer may be received from M^r Eaton while you are unloading and preparing the brig for your return to the U. States: It will be important that you bring back an answer from M^r Eaton.

[Mass. HS. Pickering Papers, Vol. 13.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Secretary of State

(N^o 34.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Philad^a Jany 17th 1800

SIR, I have reserved for a separate letter the President's determination on the subject of the present of jewels *demand*ed by the Bey of Tunis. In his letter to the President, of which I inclose a copy, you will see that he persists in his claim; but not in terms so decisive as in his conversations with you. Perhaps it may yet be parried; or at least reduced to one half the amount. Since you wrote, you may have ascertained what other powers, as well as Spain, have given on similar occasions. I am aware that the delay is unfavourable: but if he waits the arrival of the *Hero*, with her valuable cargo of naval and military stores — an earnest besides that the residue will come — I hope he will be softened; and that you will either do away this claim, or reduce it to a small value, in some few of the most conspicuous articles in his list. — You will well consider how this affair may be best conducted; and act as you shall think most advantageous for the interest of the United States. It will not do to *lose our peace* with Tunis for the value of this present. You suppose the estimate to be extravagant: doubtless the articles are set at the Jew prices; and that for a much less sum they may be procured in England. If

therefore you are compelled to give the present, secure time enough to get them from England. Some articles must probably be manufactured for the purpose; and the whole may require a year to be procured. In the mean time, as he wants something *to be seen*, a few articles most showy may be provided at Tunis. If he objects to the proposed delay; you can answer, that the President felt a confidence, that, on further reflection upon all circumstances in relation to the United States, he would relinquish the claim; and therefore did not give orders to provide the Present.

I suppose the Bey understands French; and therefore, with a copy of the President's letter to him in English, I send you a French translation of it, to be presented or not as you judge proper.

[SDA. Dip. Cor., Inst. to Min., 1798-1800.]

[26 January 1800]

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Secretary of State

(N^o 4)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Philad^a Feby 12. 1800

SIR, The brig *Sophia* left the capes of the Delaware for Algiers, on the 26 of January, and I expect will arrive by the last of the present month. Duplicates of my dispatches by her accompany this letter.

I now inclose an invoice and bill of lading of the cargo of the ship *Hero*, Captain Robinson, destined for Tunis, where her arrival will I trust put a good face on our affairs. — The other stores for Tunis will be shipped as early in the Spring as it will be possible to procure them. I hope they may be under convoy. —

[SDA. Dip. Cor., Inst. to Min., 1798-1800.]

To Secretary of State from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

N^o 3

ALGIERS MARCH The 12th 1800

The two years presents becoming due in Sep^r last I was called on by the regency to make Said Customary presents it was Very grievous to me. M^r Smith haveing no orders or funds. had protested The bill I drew on him relative to the Ship *Fortune* and Cargo agreeable to Settlement. it amounted to. 25387 dollars. we were at this time much in debt. to the Bacris. The Cloth Linnens &^e which I wrote for by M^r Carr, was not sent. Money was wanted on our affairs at Tunis and Tripolia. bills drawn on me. and The Bacris for instance haveing 600 Thous^d dollars in the power of the french 300. Ths^d due them by the Spaniard^s about 75 thous^d dollars due them by Sweden for Spoilations. also on the same business due to them by Denmark about 55 Thous^d dollars and by ex Venitia. about 45 ths^d The debts of the U. S. at that Time you know by the dispatches of Cap^t Smith and Geddes my bill on M^r Smith protested. The Bacris were Obliged to borrow 150 Ths^d dollars from the Regency I had no Money and in a manner no credit. There was no alternative. The 2 Years presents of friendship was to be made I tacked and manuvered in Vain and had no alternative but to borrow from the dey 12 Ths^d dollars. but this could not procure me Cloth. which was a main article to content 400 officers of the regency The Bacris had none and none was to be procured but from the dey, whom sent me 600 Piques something More than 400 yards. and would insist on 10 dollars per Pique. however with a great deal of disputes threatenings and Vexations, he let

me have The Cloth at 5 dollars. per Pique, he insisted it was The best in The world, but Sir when I came to prove The dey^s assurance, the first class of The officers of The regency would not accept of it I had to procure better or leave Them the enemies of The United States.

In fact I had much difficulties. The watches diamonds Linnens Muslins Caftans Brocade &c I had to Obtain at war prices from sundry Jews. This altogether. made The two years present Amount. to 16566 dollars I think If I had the Cloth Linnens and some of The articles. from the united States. That the two. Years presents. would not amount to more then 12 Ths^d dollars. but by my being taken in such a squall or Gale of wind I had no Alternative but to act for the best, and afterward^s relate to you The damages

* * * * *

War with france consul in chains all the french in Barbary slaves difficulties with denmark. Threatens the consul with chains the Nation with war. The consul fled and the Swede for giving explanations on dean affairs was nearly looseing his head — The dey struck at him with a Sword. but mised him, The Swede out Studing Sails and was off. from the Potent dey^s presence until the gale was laid

The Spanish consul 33 day^s in Chains on acc^t of The non arrival of the Brig *Bashaw* taken by the french fleet said to be in company with The Spaniards. however by 50 Thous^d dollars expended in presents to the dey Ministry and directory. The Consul out of Chains The King of Spain is to send The *Bashaw* whom is daily expected. and the Crew is to be procured by Spain from france. and to be Sent to Alg^s in One Year —

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[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 5, March-Dec. 1800.]

[13 March 1800]

Extract from Letter to Secretary of State from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

* * * * * When the Spanish Consul was put in Chains by the dey^s orders. The Swede dean and American Consuls agreed to give as a present. to the head Turkish Priest or Bishop of Algiers To The amount of 1200 dollars at the rate of 400 dollars each of The 3 Consuls. for the Bishop to find out a part of The Koran which required Musselmen not to persicute Christians at peace with them. This was to cleare The Spanish Consul of Chains and to give Security to ourselves on the like Occasions. This present we gave without the least information to the Spanish Consul or to The Jew directory. As the safety of ourselves. and The Turk Bishop was so much concerned. we have consulted. together to know who is to be Charged with this Sum. and is of Opinion that we should. Secretly communicate. it to our. respective governments. and if The[y] have a mind to pay it well or to make a merit of it in doing This service to Spain or by our governments. representing The business. to the Spanish Court. or minister or by giving us orders to acquaint The Spanish Consul and recover The Sum, haveing so fur detailed to you Sir I wait your decesion on the business.

* * * * *

Algiers The 13th March 1800

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 5, March-Dec. 1800.]

To Secretary of State from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALG^r March The 17th [1800]

D^r SIR The frigate *Crescent* is beginning to have the dry rot. it is Very Visiable to me but I am in hopes. that this year she will be run on Shore. or taken by The Portugeese if so it will be rendering The united States. a service and saveing Much difficulties

Confidential

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 5, March-Dec. 1800.]

To William Smith, U. S. Minister to Lisbon, Portugal, from Secretary of State N^o 18.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Philad^a March 22. 1800

DEAR SIR, I have received your letters in a complete series as far as N^o 30, dated the 14th of November last, and none later.

Unless Portugal would permit a commercial intercourse with her American Colony, the Brazils, a treaty would seem to be of no great moment: and your communications clearly indicate that she will avoid any treaty whatever. — The time however will rapidly advance, when she will think the United States entitled to more respect than her conduct now supposes. — I trust the information to be derived from the Chevalier de Freire will give that court juster ideas of the importance of this country: and the statements of its own minister will be duly appreciated.

I have informed you of the sailing of a large ship (the *Hero*) with a valuable cargo for Tunis: She was detained at New York a month longer than I expected, sailing the beginning of February instead of January. — The *Sophia* departed in January with a cargo of gunpowder and merchandize for Algiers, the latter to raise a small supply of money. — The residue of the stores stipulated for Tunis are preparing to be shipped this Spring, and another vessel with goods &c. will in about a month sail for Algiers. — I wrote fully to O Brien and Eaton, explaining the causes of the delays which had taken place: and I persuade myself if the *Hero* and *Sophia* fortunately reach their destination, that all will be well. If however, O Brien shall have renewed a pressing call for mony, you will have answered his draughts on the arrangements made by M^r King with the House of Baring, in London, or Mess^{rs} Bulkeley's in Lisbon, as you found one or the other most advantageous. — It will be desirable, considering the capricious characters of the Barbary Governments, that you should always exercise your discretion in judging and acting upon their demands, thro' our Consuls.

The expectation long since formed and so often repeated, of two of our frigates visiting the European seas and entering the Mediterranean, is again disappointed. — One stout frigate of 44 guns (the *Philadelphica*, Capt Decatur Senior) now nearly ready for sea was destined for that cruise, with another ship of the same size fitting at Norfolk: But the *Constellation*, Truxtun, in a severe engagement of five hours with the French frigate *Vengeance* of 54 guns, lost his mainmast, and was otherwise so much damaged, as to be under the necessity (after going down to Jamaica and not finding the requisite materials) of returning home to refit: she may be daily expected. — This obliges Decatur to sail for the Station left by Truxtun, to command the cruisers in the vicinity of Guadaloupe. — And the *Congress* frigate,

Captain Sever, has lately got back dismasted totally; which may require the *Cheasapeak* (the frigate at Norfolk) to take her place. — The *Congress* (of the same force with the *Constellation*) was bound, with the *Essex* frigate, to the East Indies, to protect our rich commerce in those seas. — In about a week after their departure, early in January, in a gale of wind, the *Congress* lost her masts. — The *Essex* it is hoped escaped and proceeded. — But the latter is only of 32 guns, and the heaviest, 12 pounders.

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[SDA. Dip. Cor., Inst. to Min., Bk 5, 1798-1800.]

[3 April 1800]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier

N^o 25. — MOUNT WASHINGTON NEAR TANGIER 7th June 1800

SIR N^o 24 (29th last Month) was sent as this by way of Lisbon.

I have now to advise, that yesterday I received a letter dated Mogodor 21st Ult^o from Captain Judah Paddock, late of the Ship *Oswego* of Hudson — State of New York, informing the loss of that Vessel 3^d April near Cape Nun, when on a Voyage from Cork for the Cape de Verd Islands to load Salt for New York; the Crew he says, consisting in fourteen persons got safe on shore, but were immediately after seized by the Arabs, who after stripping them of every thing they had saved from the Wreck, conducted the Master and nine of the Men one hundred & fifty Miles inland, where they were sold to other Arabs; four of the Seamen he says were left at the Wreck, and two Negroes remained at the place where they were sold, probably from choice: — Captain Paddock and the seven others have been brought to Mogodor by the people who bought them, in order to obtain a Ransom for them as usual. —

M^r Joseph Chiappe having been expelled this Country on the 15th May by order of His Imperial Majesty embarked for Lisbon, but my Friend M^r William Court very obligingly gave Captain Paddock and the people, at their arrival at Mogodor, that assistance they so much stood in need of, by providing them with Cloaths, and supplying money for their maintenance, which I have requested he will continue to do, untill their Redemption can be effected. —

Neither Captain Paddock or M^r Court say whether the Arabs had at the date of their letters, demanded any specific sum of money for these unfortunate people, — from their silence on the subject I should suppose not. — It is indeed a very fortunate circumstance, that so many of them have so speedily, been brought to a place where they may be considered in safety, for whilst they remain in the interior of the Country, their situation is shocking beyond description. —

I have entreated M^r Court to exert his best endeavours to prevail on the Arabs, to bring up the four Men were left at the Wreck, and I beg you will be assured I shall do every thing else in my power to procure the release of the whole the soonest possible, and at the least expence circumstances will admit of — In different instances of similar Shipwrecks of late years, the English & Spaniards have both found it very tedious and expensive to get the Crews out of the hands of the Arabs, and many of their people have actually perished in the Country.

The Emperor is again at Fez, with the late Governor of Abda in Irons, I have written His Majesty on the subject of Captain Paddock and his Crew, that he may give the necessary orders for their being permitted to embark when redeemed, but in accomplishing that part of the busyness, he can give me no assistance. — At foot you will find noted a detail of the *Oswegos* Crew for your information, and such other use as you may please to make of it.

The health of Tangier continues bad, — the Mortality in last Month was two hundred & sixty seven, — for some days past it has been still greater in proportion, for from Tuesday morning 'till last night they have buried seventy nine persons: — the advices from the Southward on this subject continue very satisfactory. —

Crew of Ship *Oswego*. —

Judah Paddock — Master	} at Mogodor.	
Daniel Hussey		
John Clark		
Timothy Wilbur		
Samuel Johnson		
John Bryan		
Gorham Paddock		
Henry Hallard		
John Hill		} left at the Wreck.
Samuel Brown —		
Hans		
Wilson		

Negroes —
Jack & Martin. — remained with the Arabs in the interior of the Country. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 1, 1797-1803.]

[3 April 1800]

Quasi-War, United States and France

[NOTE.—See letter from Secretary of the Navy to Captain Stephen Decatur, (senior), U. S. Navy, of 3 April 1800, giving details of composition and operations of the U. S. squadron on Guadeloupe Station, and vicinity, and ordering the U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia* to join that squadron; printed in "Naval Documents, Quasi-War, United States and France", third volume (April to July, 1799), pp. 377 to 379.]

To Thomas Appleton, U. S. Consul, Leghorn, from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
TUNIS, April 10, 1800.

Sir — Having at length amicably adjusted the affairs of the United States with the Bey and Regency of Tunis, I desire you would communicate this agreeable intelligence to the masters of American vessels, who may come within the limits of your Consulate.

The principal Minister of the Bey, has pledged himself that the last clause of the 12th article of our treaty with this Regency, inserted by Joseph Etienne Famin shall have the same effect with respect to American merchant vessels as the custom of all other nations at peace with Tunis, has established with their respect to their own, and no other. — There is therefore no danger to be apprehended from American vessels visiting this coast. Perfect health prevails here.

[LC. "New Hampshire Gazette" (Portsmouth, N. H.), 22 July 1800.]

To the Secretary of State, from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS 14. April 1800 —

SIR, The *Heroe* anchored in the Bay of Tunis day before yesterday — Yesterday I rec^d her letters — and to day communicated such as concerned him to the Bey — Keels and knees are wanted —

I told the Bey this transport of the government saild with convoy till she was *out of danger*. The latitude this phraise will bear may exculpate me from misrepresentation — I told him also that the stores, now shipping for Tunis at New York, would Sail *with a Squadron* — One apology must fit both cases — Hope it will occur that all the *beneficence* of the Jehovah of the Jews would never have rendered him *respectable* among that horde of Savages, if he had not *thundered from Mount Sinai!* And that the government of the United States will send the residue of the Regalia with *something Masculine*.

My next will be more in detail — My present concern is to discharge the *Heroe-ine* (or she never would have relied upon her means of defence) within the lay days —

[SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 1, 1797-1800.]

To Gibbs & Channing, Navy Agents, Newport, R. I., from Secretary of the Navy

[PHILADELPHIA]

Navy Department 26th April 1800

GENTLEMEN, Presuming the *George* Washington must now be nearly ready for sea, I have to request that you will be pleased to send her round to this place as soon as may be to be employed in carrying a cargo to Algiers — Lieut Jacobs, or the next senior officer in case of his indisposition, will command her, until her arrival here — He will have orders to engage as many men as are necessary to navigate her to this place, for the trip only, or for 12 months as most convenient for which purpose be pleased to furnish the money — You will have put on board 40 Bbls Beef, 40 d^o Pork, 20,000 lbs Cheese, 25 C^t W^t Fish — A remittance of 5000 D^{rs} is ordered — Pray hurry off the Ship —

P S — A Letter for L^t Jacobs, or the Commanding Officer of the *G Washington* is directed to your care — Be pleased to have it delivered — Your letter of the 18th is just received —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 3, 1799-1800.]

To David Humphreys, U. S. Minister to Madrid, Spain, from Secretary of State
(N^o 19.)

[PHILADELPHIA]

Department of State May 7th 1800

DEAR SIR, I have felt much anxiety on account of the delays which have taken place in the Barbary affairs: but nevertheless I have reason to believe that all will be well. Letters from Consul Eaton at Tunis to Feb^y 1st received three or four days since, warrant the expectation. — You will be informed that the *Sophia*, with a very valuable cargo, sailed in January [26] for Algiers, and a large ship [*Hero*] with timber and naval stores for Tunis in February: I was assured she would be ready to sail early in January. — By these vessels I write fully to Consuls O Brien & Eaton. — Instead of a common ship intended for Algiers this Spring, with merchandize for re-establishing our funds there, one of our frigates is getting ready to

take in timber and naval and military stores, as well as merchandize. — This frigate was originally an East Indiaman, a burthensome vessel of seven or eight hundred tons. She will of course leave on shore some of her guns and men: but she will remain well armed and manned. Her cargo will all be ready by the time she comes round here from Newport, which will be in ten days or two weeks. —

Other timber, plank, naval and military stores are preparing for Tunis, and will shortly be ready for loading. — The timber and plank were growing in the woods when we received the definitive arrangements, last autumn, with that regency.

You will have the goodness to communicate this information to the Consuls Eaton & O'Brien, by the earliest opportunities. — I have given the like information, and made the same request to M^r Smith.

* * * * *

[SDA. Dip. Cor., Inst. to Min., Bk 5, 1798-1800.]

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Philadelphia May 1800.

SIR, On the 12th instant were received your letters bearing date Dec^r 27. 30. & 31. & the first of January last.

Altho' it would be very desirable that the Tripoline cruisers should be restrained within the limits which you state, in respect to the boarding of American vessels to examine their passports — viz. that two men only should enter the vessel; yet you have doubtless acted prudently in submitting to the alteration in your passport required by Morad Raiz, altho' by the 9th article of our treaty our commerce is to be on the footing of that of the most favoured nations — say the British and Spanish, whose treaties contain that limitation. But similar stipulations are constantly inserted in the treaties of the Christian nations of Europe — and never observed by those which are at war.

The pretences on which, as you represent them, the Tripoline cruisers capture and condemn the vessels and cargoes of nations with which they are at peace, demonstrate the extreme precariousness of any existing treaty; and that nothing can give effectual and permanent security to our commerce, but a marine force adequate to the destruction of those cruisers: and from your description of their number and qualities, any two of our frigates, with two smaller vessels, would without, much difficulty, demolish their whole force. Should the pending negotiation with France produce peace between her and the United States, it will be in the power of the U. States to send into the Mediterranean a naval force sufficient to combat and destroy the marine of all the Barbary Powers: and should the necessity of the measure occur, it is to be hoped there will be no hesitation in doing it. The efficacy and even economy of such a measure have been incontrovertibly proved by Commodore Campbell, with his single ship of the line, in reducing the Bey of Tripoli to absolute submission; not only to make peace, but, what is perhaps without example, to *purchase* it of a Christian Power — and that power possessing so small a marine as Portugal.

The bills you mention that you had drawn payable to the order of Captain Eaton, have never been presented here.

The letters and papers which have before now been received from you, are noted below. Your communications are very acceptable, and do you credit.

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 5, March-Dec. 1800.]

To Secretary of State from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS *The 16th May 1800*

ESTEEMED SIR On the morning of The 8th Ins^t The *Sophia* left Algiers. on the 11th Ins^t I received. a letter from Consul Eaton informing me that The ship *Hero* arrived at Tunis The 12th of April. This has saved our affairs with that Regency

On the 4th of may The corsairs of Tunis Captured two dean Brigs. and to all appearance hostilities has commenced. by Tunis on the dean commerce. we have had a narrow Escape on our affairs. which if not attended to war will be The result of detention and neglect. Consul Eaton has drawn on me for 3 Thous^d dollars. and it is with difficulty I can prevail on the banquirs to advance this sum our debts to them is great being equal to 112 fathoms, The Stores for the Regency. goods and Cash should be Sent — if not. we cannot expect to preserve. our affairs long. my source of experiments to aid our affairs is all but, exhausted. and The requisite is much wanted.

The Brig *Bashaw* on her passage from Cadiz for Algiers was Captured by The portugeese. I belive arrived at Lisbon the 9th of April. The dey has threatened Spain with War. The Consul with Chains — but I belive This affaire will be Setled with Cash — &[¢], we have many Vessels in The meditteranian. I belive The french expedition to the Levant is finished They] are on there return Capitulated, &[¢].

The winds has been westerly ever since That Cap^t Smith Sailed —

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 5, March-Dec. 1800.]

To Secretary of State from James L. Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

TRIPOLI *May 27th 1800*

SIR Since the date of the enclosed dispatch I heard nothing from the Bashaw untill the evening of the 25th ins^t when Siddi Mohammed Daguize sent me the original in arabic of which the enclosed is a literal translation. The only conclusion which can be drawn from the Bashaws proceedings is that he wants a present, & if he does not get one, he will forge pretences to commit depredations on the property of our fellow Citizens; His letter to the President will be the means of keeping him quiet untill he receives an answer provided no unnecessary delay is made, as he will expect to reap a benefit therefrom? should government think proper to make him a present, it will have the desired effect probably for one year; but not longer, I therefore can see no alternative but to station some of our Frigates in the Mediterranean, otherwise we will be continually subject to the same insults which the Imperials Danes Sweeds & Ragusians have already suffer'd, & will still continue to suffer, if they do not keep a sufficient Naval force in this Sea to protect their trade; notwithstanding the Danes & Sweeds have promis'd to pay this Regency fifteen thousand doll^s each every three years either in cash or Naval stores at the option of the Bashaw—

It would no doubt be a desirable object for government to be inform'd whether cash or stores would be most acceptable & what might be the ammount of the Bashaws expectations, but I think it would be

a very imprudent question for me to ask, lest he should extend them beyond the probability of their being complied with, it is therefore in my opinion much better to let it remain as it is at the option of the President, for the truth is, both cash & stores by way of present, would be equally acceptable for the value of which by conjecture I refer you to my letter in Cypher.

Farfara informs me that the Bashaw expects to receive an answer from the President himself, as he always receives the same token of respect from the chiefs of every Nation with whom he corresponds? he likewise has hinted that al'tho he had it not in his power to be of any service to the United States on my arrival at Tripoli, that he has it now, & will always use his influence in favor of the United States, the fact is he has it in his power to do us much harm, & it is prudent to be on the best terms with him, for which *Il faut l'argent*.

I have filed the original letter from the Bashaw in this office in order to have it to produce if necessary, I will endeavor to procure a copy, but a bark sails to day for Tunis which obliges me to close my dispatches immediately presuming that they may arrive in time to be forwarded by the Ship *Hero* —

[SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 1, Part II, Jan. 1800–May 1801.]

[16 June 1800]

Certificate of William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

I certify that the Ship *Heroe* has delivered her cargo at Tunis according to contract; and that there is due from the United States to her owners and concern a demurrage for twenty days, @ fifty dollars per day, as per certificate of contract endorsed on her bills of lading —

Dols. 1000 —

TUNIS, 16th June 1800 —

The pieces of oak plank delivered by the *Heroe* are *five hundred & seventy six* — the Shot *twelve thousand and sixty* — Every thing else as in the bill of lading and invoice —

Pieces oak plank.....	570
Shot.....	<u>12060</u>

[SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 1, 1797–1800.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS 23^d June 1800 —

SIR, I cannot forbear adding this note though the subject be not immediately within my sphere —

Yesterday I rec^d letters from M^r Cathcart dated 25. & 27th May intimating a demand made on the U States by the Pacha of Tripoli for a Regalia equivalent to that of the Bey of Tunis; and accompanying a letter for the department of State, which, it is presumed, contains the demand alluded to.

If further testimony be necessary to inforce a conviction of the correctness of the conclusion, so often reiterated, that no profusion of generosity can satisfy these begging thieves we shall undoubtedly have that testimony — The Bey of Tunis holds to his claim for a *cruiser* — I refused to communicate his message — He gave me to understand that I would be ordered out of his kingdom — I intimated to him in return my sense of the *Honor* he would do me

by such a measure — I will not yield to the claim. Let him send me away — He dare not make war upon us if the U States use their proper means to deter him. Without the use of these means we are considered tributaries — and shall be treated as such — Again, I say, our affairs in Barbary have been badly managed — Our negociators have been *French Agents, Apostate Americans and Slaves!* I dont mean a criminal reflection by this last term — I have seen a man who exhibited no extraordinary symptoms of fear in moving to a battle who trembled in passing a grave yard for fear of ghosts — & I have seen a man, who, I believe, would not shrink at the thunder of a Broadside of a man of war, tremble at the Nod of a Turban — In the first instance the impressions were made by the *Nurse* — In the latter by the *Bastinado* & chains — All of us, who have seen Barbary, agree in this point *That nothing but terror will check the insolence of these demands on our generosity!* What has been done to effect it? What is *doing* to effect it? Nobody here, acquainted with our concessions, could be persuaded that we are the same Americans who, twenty years ago, braved the resentment of Great Britain, if that fact were not recorded. There is, indeed, no nation so much humiliated in matters of tribute — And it is a burlesque upon every thing manly or political to see nations pouring into the ports of these kingdoms, which have not of their own produce a single article of naval material, stores and builders to construct navies to be employed as pirates against themselves — In this list of incontentents the U States at present have the honor to stand at the head — Our whole system of *Negotiation* must be changed — There is no deviation in this prediction: But it will be found as true as *divinity* —

Pardon, I pray you, Sir, this rhapsody — No *American* can be cool and suffer as I do — And say to the Gov^t of the U. States they must either send a *show* of force to the Tunis — or a *Slave!*

The example of Portugal at Tripoli, is it not worthy of imitation! I intend to *reconnoitre* the ground there this summer.

Cap^t Robinson waits — this note is not official — nor yet decent!

[Mass. HS. Pickering Papers Vol. 42.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

1 N^o 22 Duplicate

TUNIS the 24th June 1800

SIR

* * * * *

Consul Cathcart is undoubt[ed]ly correct when he states that two of our Frigates and four of our Gun boats would bring the Bashaw of Tripolia to terms, but the propriety of his *opinion* that it would be best to make him a voluntary present may be questioned if Malta should revert to its ancient form of Government, what would it avail us what benefit have we ever experienced from *its* Constitutional hatred to Musselmen

Genoa has received a new master sufficiently majestic it is presumed to protect her from Barbary insolence this deprives them of another considerable resource, all their Booty in the mediteranian is falling into custody of abler freebooters, they must take it then in foreign markets it is not less the interest of all commercial Europe to point them to america than it is theirs to take that direction, we must either bribe their avarice or chastise their audacity, giving only increases their avidity for more we have then the only alternative to

yield unconditional accord to their *claims* or strengthen ourselves up a little and look them out of Countenance, this position at some period must be taken, does the present moment forbid it or shall we wait a little longer till we have reinforced their navy by our naval and military regalia until they become formidable to us, when we are unlading those regalias in their harbours are we not shedding the Blood of our Countrymen, it is devoutly hoped that the U. S may have the honour, very easily obtained of setting the first example amongst the tributaries of chastizing the insolence of those lords. —

If Tripolia persists does not Tripolia invite the experiment and is not the occasion a good one shew him two or three of our strongest best built Frigates set life and death before him leave to him the choice, if he prefers the later give it him, there is nothing impracticable in the thing the turks are a contemptible military and at sea *lubbers*, I have by accident been three days and two nights in one of their corsairs at sea our seamen of the north may give them cent per cent in numbers odds and meet them on any Ground of war — barely except boarding. — It would be well on their return or passage out that the Frigates visit Tunis I will invite the Sapatapa and a brace of the Beys Governors to dine in the Commodore, I will point to his Guns and say see there our *executive power* Commissioned to Keep treaties do these sentiments look hostile they are the only sure Guarentee of Peace, all rational nature may be adduced to evidence it, and France besides, it is more strikingly true in a country where all respect is denied to every thing but *arms*. — Consistently with those sentiments, Therefore the Questions submitted by Consul Catchart to the Consul Gen^l OBrian and on which the Opinion of this Consulate is demanded have received the following answers. —

QUESTION 1st Whether it would not be the Interest of the United States to make the Bashaw a present to content him at least till some of our Frigates come into the Mediteranian if in the affirmative to what amount ought the present be made, that is supposing there is no alternative. —

ANSWER I should not have intruded my Counsel in any matters relative to your administration had you not desired it. — The Bashaw of Tripolia has given written documents as evidence of his entire satisfaction in the presents he has received from the United States as the condition of a perpetual *Peace*

Whence then arrises his claims it is not sufficient that he asserts a right to be placed on a footing with the other regencies, he may be Informed that it is owing to the treachery of french agents, that the latter have been so liberally paid were this otherwise his claim is nevertheless inadmissible being barred by his own Voluntary act, a Demand therefore of this Last is at least an infringement upon the *Treatie*.

But it is to be doubted, wheather any extention of the Presidents Instructions may be construed to a discretion of giving or even stipulating additional presents it is a latitude which seems not to have been intended even in Cases more Imperious than the present it is a happy Circumstance for us and ought to satisfy the Bashaw that we are thus Circumscribed — that the Bashaw has condescended to beg a *present* will not Warrant us the discretion of giving —

To revert to your figure to Captain OBrian that we are sentinals of an advanced Piquet it is our duty to give an alarm on an Enemies

approach, but by no means to concede one inch of ground which we are stationed to defend from these premises my opinion may be easily infered that the Bashaw of Tripola must wait the Answer of the President of the United States to his demands. and my opinion also be as easily infered that the President will highly approve of your Conduct in the mode you have adopted to resist or at least to delay his claims untill such answers be received —

[QUESTION] 2nd Should any of our Vessels be sent in here on any pretence whatever and their Cargoes condemned how would you advise me to act after such a violation of our treatie, shall I refuse the Corsairs of Tripola america Passports or shall I issue them as if Nothing had happened —

[ANSWER] Should any event of this Kind happen which does not from any thing to be gathered from your Communications seem immediatly to menace us imperious Circumstances must be yielded to and the possible provision made for the crews untill the result of the Government be Known but passports being evidence of the good understanding subsisting between the Government of the United States and the Bashaw of Tripola cannot in truth nor propriety be granted after that good understanding shall be interrupted besides this concession would furnish the Enemy a decoy to entrap our Merchantmen and even our Vessels of War at the same time that it would shield the Corsairs against reprisals from our ships of war which might be detached on this very duty.

Passports therefore cannot be *given* or granted after an overact of infraction of the Treatie on the part of the Bashaw of Tripolia or his subjects —

[QUESTION] 3rd do you imagine that the Dey of algiers would send four or five of his corsairs to demand any american Vessels that might be captured, and if he would would it not cost the United States more to fee him than to content the Bashaw of Tripola

[ANSWER] I am of opinion that if the Dey of Algiers would take the above step that he would succeed but all the letters in the world would at most produce only an evil answer mixed with lies and *absurdities* If the United States must see an advocate with his Excellency the Bashaw of Tripolia and my advice were to influence their choice they would prefer a *french* man to an algerine or a *Jew* If Joseph Bashaw the son of a *li* Bashaw choose to proceed to outrage the President of the United States, and not Patroon Grandi is to be resorted to for measures of Indemnity. no doubt redress would be as shure or secure at his suit as that of our good friend the Dey of algiers the Quarintee of the latter not with standing —

I dont Know how those conclusions in answer to M^r Cathcarts questions may correspond with the feeling and discretion of government If the[y] betray some Al Kalia it is become [because] the intemperance of this Climate forces it. — The Plague is becomeing every Day more serious our hopes is in the approaching heat of summer the last spring and present month of June have been unusually Cold and humid no precautions whatever are used among the ordinary Moores to prevent the malady Communicating, Ask a mahomitan the cause of his neglect what says he, do you suppose I have lost confidence in *God Almighty* —

To Israel Whelen, U. S. Purveyor, from Ebenezer Stevens, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK 24 June 1800 —

ISRAEL WHEELAN Esq^r

SIR Agreeable to Instructions I have rec^d from the Hon^o Charles Lee Esq^r late Secr^y State [*ad interim*], to Charter a Ship, & purchase a Cargo, to be sent to Tunis, I have effected said business, and in consequence thereof have this day drawn on you in favor of Mess^{rs} Blackwell & M^rFarlam for the sum of three thousand four hundred & fifty dollars at twenty days sight, as p^t tenor of said draft, which I will thank you to Honor —

The purchase I made of Iron from them was to have been Cash payment, it has been nearly 30 days. since I agreed to take it — & my not having any funds in my hands — is the occasion of settling with them in this mode —

The Ship which is chartered for this object is called the *Ann Maria*, burthen about 500 Tons, she is now making some repairs and hope to have her away in all next month. — I wrote M^r Lee on the subject of a remittance, which I hope he will shortly cause to be made, as he advised me it should be done —

I beg leave to refer you to that Gentl^o or Timo Pickering Esq^r for particulars on the Subject of this Shipment, and with a tender of my services in effecting the desired object. —

Cargo of Ship *Ann Maria* —

300 p^s Scantling, 9. to 14 In: 40 feet & upwards in length

5000 Pine Plank 4 In: thick, 14 to 18 feet long —

300 Ash oars — 34. feet. long —

600 Quintals Swedish Iron.

the residue in Pipe Staves — to make Stowage —

[Schuylkill Arsenal.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dep^t 25 June 1800

I am honored with your letter of the 21 ins, advising of the arrival of the *Geo Washington*, & containing a list of her crew.

This Vessel is to go to Algiers with a Cargo — but not a full cargo, for she may have an opportunity of performing other Service, besides carrying a Cargo to Algiers, But if she was to take a full crew, there would be no room for any thing on board, except the men, & the necessary provisions — You must therefore make arrangements for encreasing the present crew, to just 130 Persons, including the commander and every soul on board — You must cause an estimate to be made of the Provisions necessary for 130 souls for six months — and apply to Cap^t Gill for the difference between that quantity, & what you have already on board. If he has not enough of any particular article on hand — he must apply to George Harrison Esq^r Navy Agent, who will procure the deficiency. It must be understood, that you are to leave Port with this quantity, and of course, you must before sailing replace what may be consumed in Port. To prevent confusion, it will be best at once to apply for 7 months supply of every thing but Salt meat — the men should be fed on fresh while they remain in Port — & M^r Harrison will take arrangements for having them so supplied.

The Cargo, which will I beleive consist of some plank, some cables and a few canon, & some valuable European goods, is under the direction of the Sec^r of State, who will give his orders to have it delivered as soon as possible — This is a bad season to remain at Phila^a, & I am therefore extremely anxious for the dispatch of the ship — Every thing depending on you, I have no doubt, will be done & you must urge others to activity.

See that your powder is in good order, & if it is not so, exchange it with Cap^t Gill — & that you have a proper quantity of the different kinds of shot on board —

One hundred rounds, not of each kind, but of all kinds, but the greater proportion round ball, will be sufficient.

If you are not detained for the cargo, I shall expect you will be ready to sail in one Fortnight at latest from the receipt of this.

You seem to have so many Seamen, Landsmen & Boys, that you will want few or no Marines. I presume it will be best to make up your deficiency of men, with able seamen; but remember, that you are only to have 130 souls on board

[NDA, OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dep^t 25th June 1800 —

SIR The *George Washington* being under orders to carry a cargo to Algiers will want provisions and other stores, as well in Port, as for her voyage, which I have directed Capt. Gill to supply at once on the requisitions of Capt. Bainbridge. If articles are called for, which Capt. Gill has not in store, you will be pleased to purchase the deficiency on his application —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 3, 1799-1800.]

To Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS 28th June 1800

DEAR SIR, Since I closed my letter of this morning the Danish flagstaff has been cut down — And war declared by the Bey of Tunis against the King of Denmark — Upwards of seventy people, the equipage of seven Vessels condemn'd to slavery, and the Consul confined to his house

[NYPL, Emmet Col. 400-3. NDA photostat.]

To Israel Whelen, U. S. Purveyor, from Secretary of the Navy

(Copy)

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Department. 3^d July 1800.

SIR, The Secretary of State having his hands full of important business, has obtained my promise to Correspond with you, on the subject of the *George Washington's* Cargo —

It is absolutely impossible to understand from the Documents to be found at this place, the whole of the Algerine Subject. A list of Articles to the amount of 95,700 dollars was given by Col. Pickering to M^r Francis, to be shipped in the *Sophia* this list you have, and it must be ascertained by you, for it cannot be done here, what of these articles were shipped in the *Sophia*, and what remains now to be

shipped in the *George Washington* — The articles so remaining or as many of them as can readily be procured, as well as what remains to be shipped of the articles "*Wanted for the Regency*" & the articles "*Wanted for the Dey*" you will be pleased to have procured & shipped on board the *George Washington*, with all possible expedition. The Treasury Department is not yet so arranged as to admit easily the remittance of Money — I presume you can as readily procure the whole of the articles wanted, and as cheap, at 20 or 30 days credit, as for money —

It is not meant that the *George Washington* shall be loaded as deep as a Merchant Ship — she must be in a condition to fight. you will please to consult Cap^t Bainbridge, and if you find the whole, & also the Plank, and 7 or 9 Pound Guns, too much for the Ship to carry, you can leave out of the articles to be purchased, those which are least Valuable —

Doct^r Gillaspie can give the information of what is meant by Note numbered from 1 to 6 — If he cannot, no person can, please to consult him on the subject —

[Skuykill Arsenal.]

[12 July 1800]

Quasi-War, United States and France

[NOTE.—See letter of 12 July 1800, to President John Adams from Secretary of the Navy, setting forth the disposition of various ships of war along the coast of the United States and on the West Indies stations; printed in "Naval Documents, Quasi-War, United States and France", sixth volume (June to November, 1800), pp. 137-138.]

To Israel Whelen, U. S. Purveyor, from Samuel Hodgdon, Intendant of Military Stores

PHILADELPHIA 21st July 1800

SIR — Enclosed you have a memorandum received this morning from Captain Smith — I think in [if] you have latitude given in your purchases for the Mediteranian Pirates it may be useful — Captain Smith is afraid the Dey will rage when he sees a Frigate loaded with Goods arrive to pay the debts due the Jews — and only a small Brig is forwarded to discharge his demands — A Peace offering he supposes will be necessary to keep him in temper, and the list enclosed contains the articles that our Consul OBrien thinks most likely to answer the purpose — Another Vessel Captain Smith thinks should be loaded with a portion of the *timber* under Commission for the Deys use, and filled up with such Military stores, and other articles as stand on indents forwarded by Cap^t OBrien —

[Schuykill Arsenal.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

Duplicate.

TUNIS 21. July 1800 —

SIR, The morning next succeeding the departure of his Danish Majesty's Consul General the Danish Masters of vessels then captured, came in a body and desired me to redeem their vessels. It was understood they could open a credit on Leghorn. I accordingly went to the Minister and proposed, in my own name, to purchase the Danish vessels (they had been then plundered) and made an offer. He demanded time to deliberate — Interim the Danish Captains discovered apprehensions of danger in pursuing the project — My word

was passed; and my only hope rested in refusal of my bid on the part of the Government. Famin overbid me. Government, by their Agent, reported his bid: To which I replied that I considered the business now at an end on my part because I was fixed in my first bid. The next day I departed for Bizerte; but had been only twelve hours there when a message arrived expressing the *Astonishment of government at my departure because their Agent had recieved orders to close with my offer.* I returned immediately — finished the bargain — and fixed on the mode of payment — I now reported the business to the Danish Captains; but they failed altogether: so that I find myself in possession of 14 vessels, purchased on credit — in a situation by no means eligible — * * * I have very little alliance on the owners or concern to redeem them — and shall therefore use such measures to recover my credit and cash advanced as the nature of the affair suggests. The brig *Pearle* I am resolved to employ in my own service — and for this purpose desire the necessary papers may be granted me — I have commissioned M^r Harris to transact the bu[siness]

I shall make no hesitation to account to his Danish Majesty's Agent on any principles of law or equity — — — — I shall take care not to commit my own interest in the affair —

If the President grant my request of returning to America next spring I calculate returning in the Brig — She is an excellent vessel of about 200 tons — and, I believe, worth more money than I am to give for the whole

Nothing was more distant from my ideas, on entering into this negotiation, than a speculation — I am precipitated into it — Situated as the business is it must be considered fair and honorable — all the Consuls here have passed their opinions upon it, in this light

* * * * *

[Mass. HS. Pickering Papers, Vol. 26.]

To John Quincy Adams, U. S. Minister to Berlin, Germany, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington July 24th 1800

JOHN Q. ADAMS Esq^r

SIR, The duplicate of your N^o 160 and the first of 161 and 162 were received on the 29th of June

The proposition made by the minister of Sweden for employing in the Mediterranean a number of frigates, in concert between the United States, Sweden and Denmark for the purpose of protecting their commerce, has been laid before the President.

He is far from being pleased with the state of our affairs with the Barbary powers; but he conceives that the engagements of the United States, tho' unreasonably burthensome, ought to be performed. He is not satisfied that in the existing state of those engagements, good faith will permit us to unite with other powers, in appointing, in concert with them, convoys for their and our trade. There is indeed cause to apprehend that the Barbary powers or some of them, will break their treaties with us, and recommence hostilities on our commerce. In such an event the United States will be at perfect liberty, and will be well disposed, to make any reasonable arrangements with Sweden and Denmark for the purposes mentioned in the note of the Swedish Minister.

You will please Sir to make a respectful communication to Baron D. Engerstrom conforming to these principles.

Until the differences between the United States and France shall be so far accommodated as that actual hostilities shall cease between them, to station American frigates in the Mediterranean would be a hazard, to which our infant navy ought not perhaps to be exposed.

I am Sir, &c. &c.

J. MARSHALL.

[SDA. Dip. Cor., Inst. to Min. Bk 5, 1798-1800.]

To Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington July 29th 1800

SIR, The *George Washington* sails immediately for Algiers with a cargo according to the invoice and bill of lading inclosed. The cargo I hope will reach you in good order and in time for the purposes of our government.

The *Sophia* Capt Smith has arrived and has brought letters from yourself and from Consul Eaton. Another vessel for the Mediterranean will I hope sail in a short time with such further articles as may be necessary.

I find it difficult from the papers in this department to ascertain the precise state of our accounts with the Barbary powers. I shall be much obliged to you and to Consuls Eaton & Cathcart to make out a perfect and complete statement if you have it in your power to do so, showing the claims of the different regencies and the produce and application of every cargo which has arrived, and exhibiting also with precision the present state of their demands.

It is very much to be wished that a sum in specie could be fixed on for the annuities instead of the specific articles now called for. It would simplify the accounts and greatly ease the United States. The sum of thirty thousand dollars which you mention, would certainly be more desirable than the present annuity to Algiers. It is very much the wish of our government to preserve its peace with the Mediterranean powers and to perform all its engagements but the burthensome caprices of the Barbary Sovereigns cannot always be submitted to. It will very much tend to secure the preservation of peace and the punctuality of the payment to commute the annuity to a sum in specie.

I will mention to the President who is now in Massachusetts the proposition for sending to Algiers a man to make powder.

I am Sir, &c &c.

J. MARSHALL.

[SDA. Dip. Cor., Inst. to Min., Bk 5, 1798-1800.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dep^t 31 July 1800

Master Commandant WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE Esq^r
of the *G^e Washington* care of Mess^{rs} Riddle & Bird,
New Castle, Delaware,

SIR! You will receive herewith a Pass port from the Sec^y of State — a letter for Allen M^r Lane, from whom you will get a Mediterranean Pass, and a letter from the Secretary of State to Rich^d O'Brien, Consul General of the United States, at Algiers.

You will proceed with the *G^d Washington*, without delay, to Algiers — where you will deliver the cargo taken on board at Phila^a, to the order of Rich^d OBrien, the Consul General.

It may be proper for you to touch at Gibraltar, Tangiers or Cadiz — to learn whether any of the Barbary powers, are committing hostilities against the Vessels of the U: States. This is not expected to be the case, but it is possible, and by being informed, you will be guarded. Should it be the case, it will become your duty to give to American Vessels, & Citizens, all the protection in your power, on your passage to Algiers as well as on your return — but your cargo being valuable, it will be proper that you should not go much out of your way, until that is delivered. The Dey of Algiers, no doubt continues Friendly to the U States.

You should on your arrival before Algiers, send an Officer on shore with the letter to M^r OBrien, whose advice you will follow on the subject of saluting the city, and every other matter, not degrading to yourself, or the flag of the U: States. —

By our Treaty with Algiers, they are to salute our Vessels of war with 22 guns, which is to be returned with the same number of Guns. It is said to be a custom, to give them a barrel of Common Powder for every gun they fire. M^r OBrien, can inform you, on this subject. It might be well for you to receive from the *Delaware* at New Castle, 22 barrels Powder, for this purpose, in case they should be required.

If you can see Cap^t Smith of the Brig *Sophia*, he will be able to give you useful information respecting Algiers.

While you lay before that city, keep up the strictest discipline, & the most Warlike appearance to make the best impressions of our discipline & power — and try to keep up a good understanding between the Citizens and your Officers & Crew.

The danger of the Plague & other reasons, however, should induce you to get away from that place, as soon as possible — You will learn in the Mediterranean whether on your return, it is Peace or War, between America & France, & act accordingly — Your crew is too small to admit of your remaining in the Mediterranean — after passing Gibraltar, direct your course for N. York, you will arrive at a season when you can not get to Phila^a; but if the War continues with France, which you must presume, if you do not hear, from good authority, the Contrary, you may spend as much time as your Provisions will admit, in cruising about Cayenne, Curricoa & the Havanna —

Lest you should not have the General Instructions, for your conduct on a cruise — they are now enclosed — also an act respecting the Slave Trade, the object being to annihilate that Trade, & an act, respecting Salvage.

[NDA. OSW Vol. 4, 1800–1801.]

To Israel Whelen, U. S. Purveyor, from Ebenezer Stevens, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK 8 Aug: 1800

SIR I have received your respects of 7th Ins^t and am happy to observe that the business of settling the Cargo Acc^{ts} of Ship *Ann Maria*, is placed in your hands

The necessary requests, respecting Insurance on this & the [*George*] *Washingtons* Cargo, I will make this day, and will inform you of the result by to morrows mail —

I have received a letter from the Sec^y State relative to this Shipment —

In consequence of your instructions, to settle my drafts, I have this day drawn on you in favor Sam^l Hodgdon Esq^r at ten days sight for Ten thousand Dollars on account of this Shipment, which I am much in want of, and will thank you to Honor it

The Ship will be loaded in all next week, and every attention shall be paid in forwarding the papers, in due season —

The *Ann Maria*, is a fine substantial Ship burthen 486 tons, Danish built, sails with a sea letter, has undergone a thorough repair and is in complete order for Sea, has a good Commander, and will be well manned Cargo Lumber & Iron — The Risk from New York to Tunis —

The name of the Captain, is — Coffin —

[Schuykill Arsenal.]

Extract from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 8 August 1800

Commences with moderate Breezes and fair weather at 12 Midnight Weighed anchor and made sail for sea — At 1 A M discharged Pilot, At 2 do the Light of cape Henlopen Bore W by N Distance 3 Leagues — from which I Take my Depature it Lying in the Latitude of 38.46 Lon. 75° 5' —

At 4 A M Unbent the cables and Stowed the Anchors all hands variously employed in scraping the Gun Deck washing &c

At 9 A M spoke the British Sloop of War *Pheasant* Bound on a cruise —

Latter part fair weather and fresh Breezes

Distance pr Log — 68

[It is believed Midshipman Benjamin Page, U. S. Navy, kept this log.]

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Expenses incident to sale of brig *Sophia*

AUG^t 11th 1800

D^r The United States

To SHANNON & POALK

To advertising Brig <i>Sophia</i> for Public Sale at the Merchants	}	9. —
Coffee house Philad ^a in four papers 5 Times each & Coffee Room expence		
To Comms ^s on 5550 dollars (the Sum she sold for) @1/2 p ^t	}	27. 75
Cent.-----		

\$36. 75

E[rrors] E[xcepted]

SHANNON & POALK

Received 25th Aug^t 1800 of Israel Whelen Thirty six dollars seventy five Cents in full of the above bill for which we have Signed duplicate receipts —

\$36.75

SHANNON & POALK

[Schuykill Arsenal.]

Marine force of Tripoli 14 August 1800

One old ship of 32 Guns, English bottom, but repaired in the Levant, — she has never been to sea since my arrival here, and must go through a thorough repair, before she is fit for service.....	} Guns 32.
The <i>Betsy</i> an American prize copped by the Spaniards mounting 28 nines and sixes.....	} 28
2 Polacres of three masts and mounting eighteen guns each.....	} 36
One Xebeque taken from the Neapolitans last cruise, and now mounts eighteen guns.....	} 18
One Polacre taken from the Neapolitans, at present is a transport but sometimes mounts 10 Guns.....	} 10
One Neapolitan Polacre a prize belonging to the Bashaw capable of mounting eighteen guns.....	} 18
One quarter Gally mounting 4 Guns.....	} 4
One ditto mounting 2 Guns & 4 Swivels of 22 oars each.....	} 2
2 Spalonnards or open boats rowing 20 oars and mounting 4 Swivels each.....	} 2
2 Gun boats hauled on shore.....	} 2
11 Sail of Cruisers the whole Navy of Tripoli.....	} 150

The whole marine force of Tripoli consists of eleven sail of Cruisers small and large and two Gun boats, mounting 150 Guns, from which if we deduct their guns and those of the old Frigate the actual force capable of putting to sea is only ten sail of vessels mounting 112 Guns, [See document of 14 December 1799, last two paragraphs.]

* * * * *

JAMES LEA^t CATHCART

TRIPOLI Aug^t 14th 1800.

[SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 1, Part II, Jan. 1800–May 1801.]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier

N^o 27. —

[Mount Washington near Tangier]

Copy

15th August 1800

SIR At the hour of departure, of our Post Boat for Tariffa, I receive by Express from Mogodore, advice of Capt Paddock and five of the Seamen of the *Oswego*, having sailed from that Port for Lisbon on the 2^d Ins^t — one Man was left because he was ill of a Fever & Ague; the other being an Irishman, declined accompanying Capt^s Paddock; and put himself under protection of the British Vice Consul at Mogodore. — With this I have the honour to transmit the Account Mess^{rs} Court & C^o send me of their disbursements on this occasion up to the 2^d Ins^t, amounting to one thousand three hundred twenty two dollars & three tenths, comprehending passage money & provisions, calculated to be sufficient for the Voyage, and during the Quarantine at Lisbon. — These charges run high, but such is the case with all matters, especially of a Public Nature, happening in this Country. —

I have still more & more to regret, that all the Crew of the *Oswego*, did not reach Mogodore at the same time; of the four who remained at the wreck, we have only yet heard of one, — John Hill, — who (by a letter from himself) appears unfortunately to have fallen into the hands of a Jew at Illea, a Town considerably beyond the limits of Muley Solimans acknowledged Sovereignty, who demands one hundred and sixty dollars being *paid there* for his release, which cannot be complied with, for there can be no security of the money reaching, was it to be sent. — It is certainly much to be regretted, that any Citizen of the United States should for a day labour under the hard-

ships these people are doubtless exposed to, but I am equally well persuaded that yielding to exorbitant terms of redemption readily, is but to expose us to endless encreased demands; and that every Christian falling in the power of those rapacious wretches at a future time, would experience additional cruel treatment, and certain detention, with the view of enhancing the sum of their redemption. —

I have much satisfaction in acquainting you that the Plague since the end of last Month, has very materially abated in all this part of the Country, and that in Tangier the daily Deaths are reduced to a few persons. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 1, 1797-1803.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Saturday, 16 August 1800

Commences Light winds all sail set in chase of a Ship & a Schooner Under our Lee Bearing N E the ship when first discovered from our Main top Gallant Mast Cross trees — had her fore top Mast Launched & top Gallant housed Got her top Mast up Made all sail & Left us the Schooner Made sail showed & American Colours both of them had the Appearance of French Cruisers — Owing to our ships sailing dull were not able to speak them —

At 9 P M took in Royals Steering and top Gallant Sails —

Distance Pr Log 163 Long Obsv 52.46 Lat Obv 40° 5'

Tuesday, 26 August 1800

Commences first Light Breezes and pleasant

at 4 P M cleared ship for action and exercised the Great guns and small arms —

At 7 P M spoke the Brigg *South Carolina* — Moses Andrew Master from Hamburg bound to Charlestown out 16 days — Informed us she was chased by a ship and a schooner at sun down, but soon Lost sight of them

Middle part Light Breezes and pleasant — at 6 A M saw two sail Bearing S E and a Brigg to the Northward

Latter part Fresh Breezes hands employed on various Jobbs — Ends pleasant Long Obv 32.16 Lat Obs 38° 56.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Secretary of State

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Department of State, Aug^t 30th 1800

SIR, The *Anna Maria* sails immediately for Tunis with a cargo which I hope will reach you in good order. I send you a copy of the invoice, bill of lading and charter party. Your letters by M^r Shaw and by the *Hero* have been received. The President has, but with very much reluctance consented to direct the purchase of the jewels. The exorbitant and unwarrantable demands of the Barbary powers sit very uneasy on us and are submitted to with difficulty. For the jewels merely we are unwilling to go to war, and thus lose the benefit of the heavy expenses already incurred. But this system of heavy exaction must not be continued. You must persevere in your endeavours so long as you may safely do so, to avoid entirely or diminish this demand. It may be that M^r [Rufus] King may find more difficulty or delay in obtaining the jewels, and on that account as well as others it is probably most adviseable to suspend any actual promise on this subject as long as possible.

The residue of the stores will be prepared and expedited as soon as can be done.

It is the wish of the President that you should keep M^r King informed of the state of our affairs with the Barbary Powers.

I have directed your bill for the six thousand dollars received from M^r Robenson to be paid.

[S.D.A. Dip. Cor., Inst. to Min., Bk. 5, 1798-1800.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Saturday, 6 September 1800

First part squally with rain all sail set at 1 P M took in Royals & Steering Sails at 2 do pleasant made all sail — at 6 do saw cape St Vincents Bearing E by S $\frac{1}{2}$ S Dis 10 Leagues Saw a Brig in the Offing Standing to the S W^d at 9 do saw 8 sail ahead — made all sail & gave chase fired six shot But could not Bring them too they run within the Land soon Lost sight.

Middle part pleasant weather at Midnight the Cape Bore N by E Distance 6 or 7 Leagues

at 5 A M Several Large Ships in Sight — people employed in washing their clothes at 7 do a Large Ship gave chase to us hauled our wind as pr Log made sail — She fired a gun to Leeward and Hoisted the English Ensign — answered her and Hoisted the American Ensign — she fired a shot to Windward to Bring us too made all sail — she fired another —

Meridian Cape St Marys Bore N E by E Dis ten or eleven Leagues Ends moderate

Lat Obv 36.34

Sunday, 7 September 1800

First part moderate & Fair a Large ship of War in chase of us at 1 P M passed a Danish Brig from Ostend Bound to Malaga at 2 do the ship fired a shot close on board of us, hove too at half past 2 do spoke her She Being the British ship of war *Dragon* of 74 Guns Capt Campbell — at 10 do handed top Gallant Sails up Courses in Gibb & reef Top sails —

Middle part Fresh gales — at 2 A M saw the Land Bearing E S E hove too at 4 do Bent the cables at half past 4 D^o Bore up for Cape Spartel at 7 do came past it Fresh gales with rain sent down top Gallant Yards — at half past 8 do came to anchor in the Bay of Gibraler with the Best Bower in Twelve Fathoms Water a Boat came along side from shore who Informed the Capt that it was Impossible for any one to come on shore and for him to hoist the Yellow Flag for Quarantine Ends with fresh gales & plenty of rain —

Monday, 8 September 1800

Begins with Fresh gales & rain — Lying at anchor in the Harbour of Gibralter two English frigates Laying in Distress Having parted their cables & Drifting in Shore fired Several Guns & hoisted the English Ensign Union down Launched her top Masts & Got out her Boats & towed her off

Middle Part moderate Breezes and fair

At 4 A M sent up top Gallant yds at 7 do weighed anchor and made sail at 8 Do Gibralter bore N N E about 2 Leagues Distance — at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 do Spoke a Danish Brig from Elseneur Bound to Malaga — hands employed in scraping Decks — at 10 do Gibralter Bore W N W current Sitting to the Es^d

Ends moderate all sail Set —

Wednesday, 17 September 1800

Pleasant under all sail Algiers in sight — at 4 P M off the Harbour of Algeirs the American Consul came on board with the Capt of the port who Pilated us into the Harbour of Algeirs Moored ship and got every thing Snug — Algiers is in Latitude 36.49 N Long 2.19 E

Thursday, 18 September 1800

Commences with Light winds and pleasant weather employed in getting ready to Deliver the Cargo the American & English consul visited our ship.

Ends Light winds & Fair weather great plenty of fine fruit such as Grapes, Green Figs, Oranges, Almonds, pomegranates & Prickly Pears

Friday, 19 September 1800

Commences with Light winds and Fair weather employed in Discharging our Cargo Discharged 135 bags of Coffee 70 D^o of pepper 11 Large Bales of Nankeem 15 small D^o Ends pleasant

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Secretary of State from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS the 20th Sep^r 1800

ESTEEMED SIR On the 17th Ins^t arrived here the U S Ship [George] Washington Cap^t Bainbridge, when I had the honour of receiveing y^r of the 29th July. We are upwards. of 110 ths^d dollars in debt. to the Bacris & Busnach. of Algiers. we are. nearly 2 years in Arrears in our annuities to the regency — I am sorrow to find that few articles is sent on the Annuities and. no Cash to pay our debts. we should be More punctual. if not we shall experience difficulties. you had full statem^t of our affairs in The last dispatches you rec^d from Cap^t Smith. Copies of the dispatches of last year you shall have. again by the first Conveyance. but one Cargo of our stipulations to Tunis is forwarded & Tripolia demands an extra present. our Barbary affairs requires great attention the[y] have been much neglected. I hope the other articles as p^t the *Sophia* wrote for this & last y^r will be attended to.

The dey has. demanded that the Ship [George] Washington should carry the presents of the Regency to Constantionople. I have tryed all in My power to evade this. but. I am affraid I shall be obliged to give way to prevent extraordinary difficulties

We shall want 400 y^d of fine Cloth of 4 Colours for our 2 y^r present in Sep^r next it should be sent with speed

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 5, March–Dec. 1800.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Saturday, 20 September 1800

Commences with Fresh Breezes and Fair weather poeple employed Washing Cloathes & C

Discharged 2 Cables 16 Casks & 16 Quarter Casks of Powder

got down top Gallant Masts Ends pleasant

Monday, 22 September 1800

Commences Light winds and Fair. Discharged 8 Crates of Ware 14 bbl of sugar 3 Boxes of Tea 36 of Glass 3 of China 31 of sugar 260 bags & 8 Large Casks of Coffee —

Ends Moderate & Fair.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

[23 September 1800]

Marine Force of Algiers

Statement of the Marine force of Algiers agreeably to Cap^t Bainbridge's Letter of 23 Sept^r 1800.

	Men
1 st American Frigate <i>Crescent</i>	34 guns, 9 & 6 pounders..... 306
2 ^d Polacre <i>Negro</i> , Greek built.....	24..... 240
3. Zebeck, <i>Grande</i> Algerine built.....	34..... 306
4. D ^e 2 ^d Algerine built.....	30..... 270
5. D ^e 3 D ^e D ^e	24..... 216
6. D ^e 4 D ^e D ^e	24..... 216
7. Brig <i>Bashaw</i> , Phila ^a built.....	22 .6 pounders..... 196
8. Polacre Greek built.....	20..... 200
9. Schooner <i>Skolderbrand</i> Phila ^a built.....	20 .4 pounders..... 150
10. D ^e <i>Lelah Erisha</i> D ^e D ^e	18 .3..... 130
11. D ^e <i>Hamderlah</i> Balt ^e D ^e	10 .3..... 70
12. Xebeck, Latine Sails Spanish built.....	14..... 100
13. Small Cruiser.....	10..... 70
14. D ^e D ^e	8..... 60
15. A row galley Latine sails.....	4..... 40

60 Gun & Mortar boats, carrying 18 & 24 Pounders.

A Frigate on the Stocks 44 guns, 12 pounders, 360 men. This Frigate is a handsome & complete built ship.

Their commerce is about 200 coasters burthen 15 Tons — The Turks, within the regency, are about 12,000, all of whom are Soldiers. It is supposed, they are able to raise 60,000 Militia Arabs. The Treasury within the Walls of Algiers, is estimated worth 70 millions of Dollars. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 1, Part II, Feb–Nov. 1796.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Tuesday, 23 September 1800

Commences pleasant

Discharged 13 HHd of sugar 38 boxes of sugar 7½ bbl of Herring 15 Crates of Ware 26 bbl of sugar 82 bags of Coffee 14 of pepper 6 Boxes of Cassia & 65 small Boxes of China 1 bbl of Sal Almoniac Some hands employed painting the Ship

Ends pleasant

Wednesday, 24 September 1800

Commences pleasant with Light winds

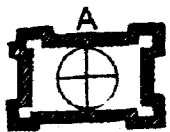
Delivered 5 Bbl of Sugar 6 Boxes of D° 9 Casks of Coffee 1 bag D° 17 Oak plank 14 pine D° 30 Mahogany D° 52 D° Boards 1 Inch 45 D° half Inch Walnut boards 102 Walnut 1 Inch D° 6 planks of D° 2700 pipe staves 1 small Kigg & 5 small Boxes for the Dey —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

[25 September 1800]

Protest of James Carpenter, Master, and Ebenezer Smith, Mate, of the American Merchant Brig *Catherine* of New York, captured by Tripolitan Polacre *Tripolino*

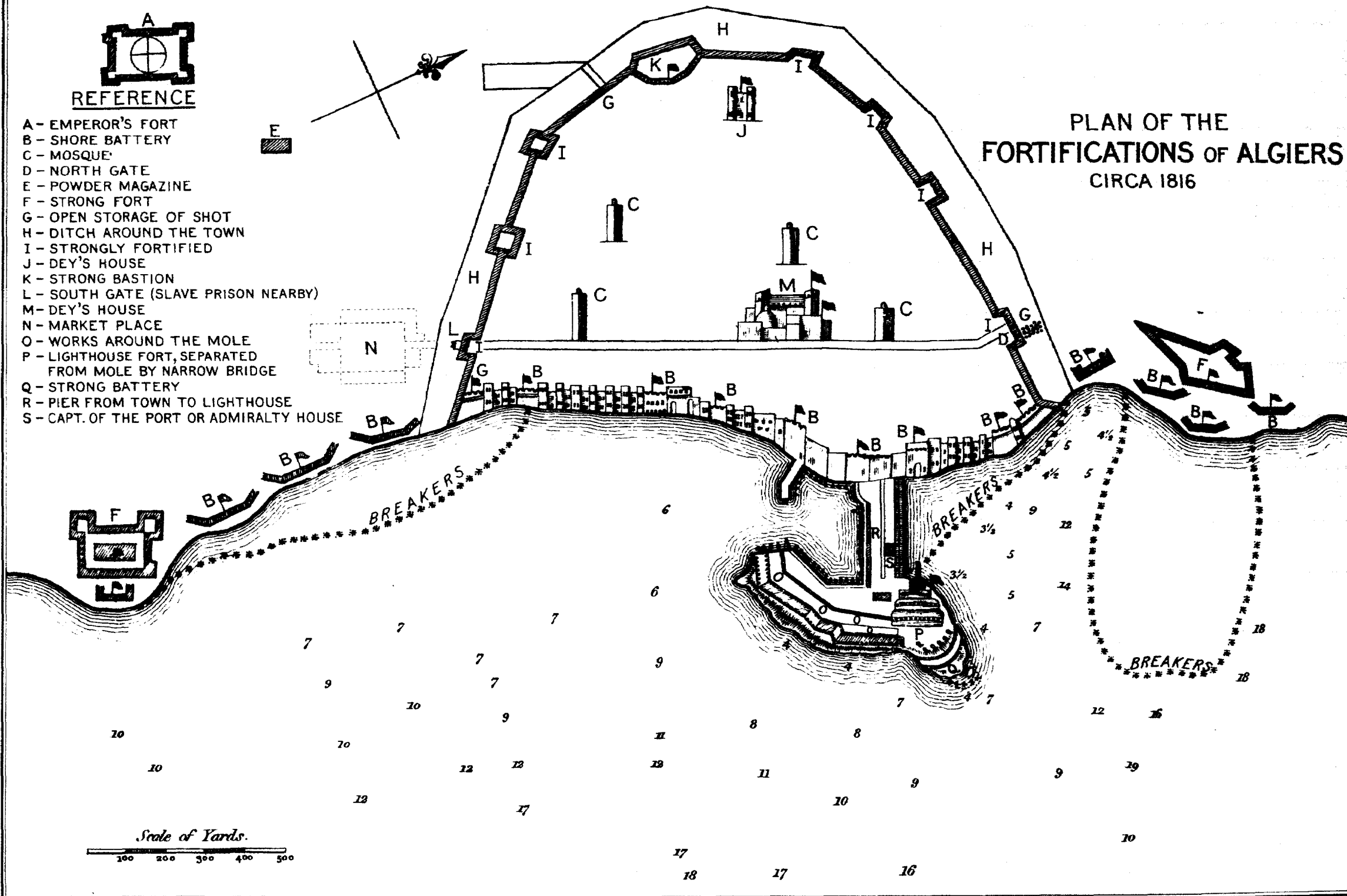
Know all Men by these Presents that before me James Leander Cathcart Consul of the United States of America for the Kingdom & Port of Tripoli personally appeared James Carpenter Master & Ebenezer Smith Mate of the American Brig *Catherine* of Newyork who being by me duly sworn did Depose & say — That they said in said Brig *Catherine* from the Port of New York on the 26th of July last laden with Sugar Coffee Pimento Beef Logwood & Whalebone bound for the Port of Leghorn that on the twenty fifth day of September last being about 7 or 8 Leagues south of the Island of Majorca they were brought too by the Polacre Ship *Tripolino* of Eighteen Guns of & belonging to Tripoli Commanded by Raiz Amor Shelli who orderd said Master on board with his papers went himself onboard and took possession of said Brig took out of said Brig Cargo & Necessaries to the Amount of above 200 dollars robbed the Master & Mariners & detaining said Master on board said Ship manned the said Brig *Catherine* & brought her into the Port of Tripoli where they arrived on the 15th ins^t that on the 17th ins^t the wind blowing heavy from the North^d with a large swell the best bower Cable of said Brig parted & said Brig & Cargo were exposed to great danger as with great difficulty an Anchor was procured from the shore — That the said Brig *Catherine* has been detained from proceeding to her destined Port & both Vessel & Cargo have been & still continue subject to great Loss & Peril wherefore the said James Carpenter for himself and in behalf of his owners & all concern'd in said Brig *Catherine* her Cargo and apparel does solemnly protest against the said Raiz Amor Shelli and against the said Polacre Ship *Tripolino* her tackle & apparel and against the said Owners and all concernd in said Ship for all damage that has



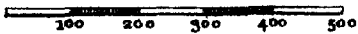
REFERENCE

- A - EMPEROR'S FORT
- B - SHORE BATTERY
- C - MOSQUE
- D - NORTH GATE
- E - POWDER MAGAZINE
- F - STRONG FORT
- G - OPEN STORAGE OF SHOT
- H - DITCH AROUND THE TOWN
- I - STRONGLY FORTIFIED
- J - DEY'S HOUSE
- K - STRONG BASTION
- L - SOUTH GATE (SLAVE PRISON NEARBY)
- M - DEY'S HOUSE
- N - MARKET PLACE
- O - WORKS AROUND THE MOLE
- P - LIGHTHOUSE FORT, SEPARATED FROM MOLE BY NARROW BRIDGE
- Q - STRONG BATTERY
- R - PIER FROM TOWN TO LIGHTHOUSE
- S - CAPT. OF THE PORT OR ADMIRALTY HOUSE

PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ALGIERS CIRCA 1816



Scale of Yards.



or may happen to said Brig *Catherine* her Cargo & apparel from said detention reserving the Liberty of hereafter making any further Protests that may be necessary on said Voyage —

Sign'd { JAMES CARPENTER
EBEN^r SMITH —

* * * * *

Done at the Chancery of the United States of America in the City of Tripoli in Barbary this 22nd day of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred 1800 & in the 25th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(LS)

Sign'd JAMES LEANDER CATHCART

Copy

[SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 1, Part II, Jan. 1800–May 1801.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Thursday, 25 September 1800

Light winds & pleasant. Discharged 37 Oak plank 11 pine D° and a Quantity of Fustic — got up top Gallant masts — Ends moderate & Fair 2 Vessels sailed for Gibraltar — Ends pleasant —

Friday, 26 September 1800

Commences moderate gales and Fair got up a Quantity of Bread to sun — Un- bent the sails to Black the Yards Discharged 43 Oak plank 1 pine D° 1922 pipe staves — a Swedish Brigg arrived

Sunday, 28 September 1800

Commences Light winds & Fair Discharged 33 Boxes of Sugar 35 bbl of Fish 78 Casks of Coffee 2 Barrels of Cloves 6 Boxes of Tin 15 Casks of nails 34 Oak plank a quantity of Fustick 1 Cask of Sal Almoniac Ends pleasant

Monday, 29 September 1800

Commences with Light Winds & pleasant Discharged as follows 119 Casks of nails 12 Walnut plank 1 bbl of Flour 1663 pipe Staves. employed tarring the Rigging &c Sail maker repairing the Sails took on board one Lighter of Ballast Filled 6 Casks of Water Ends pleasant

Tuesday, 30 September 1800

Light winds & Fair Discharged 6 Casks of Coffee 4 Boxes of Sugar 1 Box of horn[?] one of Ising glass 28 Boxes of Tin 35 bbl of Fish 6 Bundles of Nankeen took on board one Load of Ballast Ends pleasant

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

[30 September 1800]

Quasi-War, United States and France

[NOTE.—See terms of the treaty between United States and France; printed in "Naval Documents, Quasi-War, United States and France", sixth volume (June to November, 1800), pp. 393–409.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Wednesday, 1 October 1800

Light winds & pleasant Discharged 8 Cannon 16 Rammars 17 Tacles & 6 Breechings took on board 2 lighters of Ballast Ends pleasant

Thursday, 2 October 1800

Fresh Breezes & Fair weather employed in getting water & sand Ballast received a present of 3 Oxen 9 sheep & several bags of Bread * * *

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Oars for Algiers shipped in Sloop *Amity*PORTSMOUTH N. H. Octo. 4th 1800

INVOICE of Oars for Algeriene Service, shipped on board the Sloop *Amity*, Moses Woodward, Master, for Philadelphia, by Thomas Thompson, on the proper account & risk of the Untied States, consigned to [Israel] Wheelen, Esquire, Purveyor of Supplies there. Viz,

246 Spruce Oars.....	34 feet Long
160 Ash ditto.....	32 ditto --
12	31
15	30
10	29
20	28
27	27
32	26
276 Ash.	
246 Spruce.	
522 Total.	

Errors Excepted.

[Schuylkill Arsenal.]

THO. THOMPSON

[6 October 1800]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

SIR In May last the Bashaw of Tripolia declared that if united States did not give him an extra present, that he would no longer remain Satisfyed with the united states this circumstance has been made known to The ambassador of the united states at Lisbon by Consuls *Cathcart Eaton* and *O'Brien*. and I am convinced that if The Government of the United States does not send said Bashaw of Tripolia a present before March next that the Corsairs of Tripolia will have orders to send in all The americans the[y] meet and a pretence will not be wanting to Condemn Vessels and Cargoes —

The minister of the marines of Algiers declared to me a few day^s past in The name of The regency. that if The united States did not send forward Shortly The articles as Commissioned for on the annuities. that Algiers would not remain friends with The united states. that we were much in arrears. and did not pay attention to our stipulations. that this would be the last remonstrance of The regency on this subject. — at Tunis only one Cargo of our whole peace stipulation is arrived and if The united states does not afford or attend strictly to Their Barbary affairs — we shall experience The misfortunes and spoilations which the deans and swedes has experienced This year at Tunis and Tripolia and of which you are by me fully informed of — and as explained in my official dispatch to The Secretary of State. — at Algiers 1½ years in arrears in the annuities at least 40 — or 50 th^{rs} dollars in debt to Bacris and Busnach^r under these considerations I have to request of you Sir in The name of The u s that you will proceed to the u s and that the government thereof. will be informed of the critical and dangerous situation of their affairs at Algiers Tunis and Tripolia —

And as The Portugees is trying to Obtain a peace with Algiers as The[y] have setled their treatie at Tripolia and a truce at Tunis The

peace of portugal with this regency would be an inducement to this regency to make war with the united states — as there would not be a pretence wanting on acc^t of our arrears. and that there would be no maratime power at war with Algiers which would prevent the Corsairs of Algⁿ frequenting the western Ocean as the[y] did in 1785 and 1793 Then Sir what would be the fatal Consequence and Alarm to The united States

ALGIERS *October The 6th 1800*

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE Esq^r *Commander of The United States Ship G Washington of 32 Guns in The port of Algiers —*

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 5, March-Dec. 1800.]

To Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

N^o 4

ALGIERS *9 Oct. 1800*

SIR I have rec^d your letter of this day stating the arbitrary demand of the Dey of Algiers —

As this business was in agitation some days past my orders then being made known to the despotic dey & every possible argument made use of both by you & my self pointing out the impossibility of such a Compliance on our part, those reasons stated to him, & the arrival of a British 24 Gun ship, who has offered to carry his ambassador & presents I was in hopes woud have releived Me from the truly unpleasant situation I find myself in —

Bound by the orders of my government on one hand & viewing the loss of property & slavery of our Citizens on the other brings me in a delemma, that none can express but those who feels it —

I now reply as I have verbally done to you that I cannot accede to this demand voluntarily, your long experience of the governm^t of this regency leaves you a more competent judge than I possibly can [bel] of the event that woud occur if the ship under my Command did not proceed as demanded, you will be pleased to state your opinion fully & make the requisition in behalf of the U. S. for the compliance of said demand — Sir I cannot help observing that the event of this day makes me ponder on the words INDEPENDANT UNITED STATES —

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 5, March-Dec. 1800.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

N^o 2

ALGⁿ *the 9th of October 1800*

SIR Your letter directed to me of this date I have received and well considered its Contents and shall observe Sir that from the day the U. S. Ship under your Command arrived in this port & to this day. It has been generally suposed that the regency would insist that The Ship under your Command should proceed to the Levant on the business or Mission of this regency —

On the 18th ultimo. when you went with me to pay your respects to the dey after a little Algerine Ceremonie The dey said he would want this Ship as a favour from the U S to Carry his Ambassador and presents to Constantionople and return on the business to Algiers I observed to the dey that. you the Captain or I the Consul had no orders or powers which in any respects would Justify us in acquireing to his

demand. that without the orders of the U S. we could not do any such thing. that we haveing no orders we could make no responsibility that. you could not. protect his property against the Portugeese or Neopolitans. that your orders was to return to the United States and you could only defend your ship against french Corsairs — agreeable to the orders of your government. That. the dey did not seem satisfy'd with these explanations That shortly after I repeated nearly The Same objections on this business. to the Algerine Prime minister

On the 26th Ultimo The dey sent for me and the British Consul. and asked me if I was still determined. not to acquise in Makeing responsibility & Carrying his Ambassador & Presents. I again repeated. all the arguments. which I made Use of on the 18th Ultimo & added as this Vessel was a government One &^s we haveing no fixed Peace or treatie with the Italian States or with The Grand Signior that this Ship of the U S & Crew would. be in a Very singular Prediciament. in going to Constantionople on the business. of the Regency we haveing no Ambassador or Consul at these places. The dey Ans^d Pasionately that these were all excuses that other nations had rendered Algiers the like favours. but that if The British Consul. would promise faithfully that a British Ship of war would come and go to the levant on this Mission That under this Consideration he would. let the american Ship return to her Country. The British Consul John Falcons Esq^r promised and assured the dey. in My presence that as Lord Keith had promised to Send a ship of war on this business that. said Ship might be daily expected. The dey observed he would wait A few dayes. before he would fully *determine*. to See if The British Ship would arrive The dey. remained undetermined until the 3^d ins^t when arrived at Algiers from Mahon a British Ship of war of 24 Guns. Sent by the orders of Lord Keith intentionally to Carry the ambassador and presents of Algiers to Constantionople — This business Seemed finished & Setled. in order that the British Ship of war would proceed on the business. but from the 4th ins^t to this date. The dey Ministry & Sundry Persons of influence. started Many difficulties relative to the Mission of the regency going in the British Ship and finally Objected. to go — when this Morning the dey Came to town from his Country Seat, and at. 10 A M Sent for me. and told me without Any alternative. That the U S Ship Should do him The favour to Carry his Ambassador & presents to Constantionople. that if this favour or demand was not Complied with, that he no longer holds to his friendship with the united States, On My declareing that the[y] I or the Captain of The U S. Ship had no orders. and Could not Justify, ourselves to our government to, acquise. The dey got Very angry and declared that. he considered every thing we did say or Could say — to be excuses. not to do him The favour he *required* — and that if This favour was not acquired to. he *Knew*. what to *do*. that other nations frequently did it. and he Could see no reason or Motive which should prevent me, on the part of the United States acquiseing to This request, I again repeated to the dey that I, or the Captain could make no responsibility on the part of the U S — That we Could not think his property Safe under the American flag from. The Capture of his Enemies — That the Ship Sailed *Dull* or heavy — that it was war time. a thousand difficulties would happen. The dey hastily observed that *God* was great. That. all was on his head. that all difficulties would be surmounted. I again declared that. I or the Captain had no orders. which would in any respects Justify ourselves. to acquise —

The dey said he would Justify Us & that the Ship Should go perforce, and that we had no alternative but to do him this favour. that his Mind & his Ministry^s was Soured against the British. and on this acc^t rejected the British ship — And that On this account. he would insist that this request should. be acquiesced to —

The dey said he would send his flag to the marine to be hoisted at the mast head of The american Ship. I answered that I was Very sorrow on account of his determination & withdrew — went and explained to the prime Minister all that had passed or was said on this business — between the dey and me. The Prime Minister Observed. that the dey^s mind was so positively fixed & determined on this affair that there would be no alternative but to Comply — to prevent greater evils. reminding me of Several Precipitate acts of this regency. to the Consuls of other Nations, & their affairs — that, he had tried to prevent the dey from Sending the American Ship, that it had no Effect.

At Meridian or 12 O'clock. you and I were Sent for to the Marine — where we made use of all those arguments. which is heretofore detailed That the General of the Marine. declared. that there was no Alternative but to Comply — after our retiring 1/2 an hour The general of The Marine sent to the Consular house to acquaint you and me that it was the dey^s orders. that the flag of Alg^r Should be hoisted to the M^r top G^t Mast head of the american Ship — That we answered. that all was perforce that we were in their power. and the regency of course. might do as the[y] had A *mind* — Shortly after. we determined, to see the dey. and Sent the American Drogerman to acquaint the dey That the Consul of The U S. & Comidant of The U S. Ship demanded an audience at 2 P M we. were in the presence of the dey and Stated all those difficulties and all our former Objections (*no orders no responsibility*) could be made. The dey Observed. that there was no alternative but to Comply that in doing him this favour that. he would never forget it on the part of the U S. and that when he did *God would forget *him*. that he would write the government of the U S on this business. of his making this demand and assured Captain Bainbridge & Me that. the U S *would* be highly pleased at the conduct of the Consul & Captain in obligeing The dey & Alg^r Agreeable to the request he made to us. in the name of our *Country* — we Observed to the dey that this was a forced business. that under this Idea. and for The Safety of his presents, it would be better that his flag should be hoisted at the fore T. G. M. h^d then the Main — the dey declared that he did not well know on this business. but that Those at the Marine knew the Custom he belived at the main — On this we went to the Marine. told the General of Marine. that if This U S. Ship should hall down her Pendant & hoist the algerine flag at The Main. that. said ship agreeable to our laws was out of Commission and would not be Considered as a Public Ship of the U S — that the Algerine flag would. be the same thing at the fore as at the main but to U S it made a great difference that by Christian laws the Ship would be considered as an Algerine property & not as a Ship of The U S — that we made this remonstrance & Observation to prevent difficulties on this explanation the General of the Marine got into a great passion — Swore the proposition & Idea we made. was evasive that the ships of war of *Spain & france* & other *nations*, had acquired to hoist the algerine flag at the *main*, that it was by the flag being hoisted there that the *Mision* was *Known* and *announced* at *Algiers*

and *Constantionople* — I explained to. Captain Bainbridge that it was the custom as I have seen & known that the french & spanish ships of war. going on the like Mision. hoisted, at Algiers. & Constantionople The Algerine turk flag at the Main, that at Sea he wore his Pendant & was. his own Master. Captain Bainbridge Observed. it being a forced business that. if he had a right to acquire to one point. that there was no alternative & by the Same rule to acquire to the other. The General of the Marine & Officers of Ditto. said that. if there was not a compliance. on this business agreeable to Custom^r of all Nations. heretofore, that there no longer existed friendship between This regency & the United States. I observed that I was Sorrow that the U S. had so Much reason to know Algiers and that Algiers had no reason to Know the UNITED STATES.

Went on board. The turk flag, was hoisted at the Main of The U S Ship — and was Saluted with 7 Guns As *Customary* Painful is the detail but it is a narrative of facts.

*That his Ambassador at Constantionople. would do. you every requisite Service and afford you every Supply &^e

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 5, March-Dec. 1800.]

Extract from log of U. S. S. *George Washington* Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 9 October 1800

commences with Light winds and Fair weather This day we were big with Expectation of returning to the Land of Liberty — had every thing prepared for the voyage. at this Instant of Anticipated pleasure we receive a pos[itive] command from a Dispoctic Dey of Algiers that we must be the porters of savage Tygers & more Savage Algerines Ambassadors in Compliment to the Grand Seignior at Constantinople. At 2 P M the Capt. Consul & the Deys executive Juncto [Junta] came on board. the pendant of the United States was struck and the Algerine Flag hoisted at the Main top Gallant royal mast head. 7 guns were fired in compliment. some tears fell at this Instance of national Humility the Compliment was answered from the Castle. sailed a French armed Ketch

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

ALGIERS, 10th Oct. 1800.

SIR, I wrote you on the 25th ult. informing that the arbitrary Dey of Algiers had made a demand, that the United States ship *George Washington* under my command, should carry his presents to the Grand Signior at Constantinople.

By my letter of the 25th you will see the responsibility this Regency considers the United States at on this embassy, although forced into it by the power of the Regency. Every effort that was possible to suggest, has been attempted by Consul O'Brien and myself to obviate my going.

An English ship of war arrived here and offered to carry the embassy; but her they would not accept, supposing they would be under some obligations to the British.

The light that this Regency looks on the United States is exactly this: you pay me tribute, by that you become my slaves, and them I have a right to order as I please. Did the United States know the easy access of this barbarous coast called Barbary, the weakness of their garrisons, and the effeminacy of their people, I am sure they would not be long tributary to so pitiful a race of infidels.

Inclosed you have the letter of Richard O'Brien, Esq. Consul General, of the 9th of October, to me on the business of this embassy;

my answer, and his reply, by which you will see that I have no choice in acting, but am governed by the tyrants here.

Consul O'Brien and myself had a very warm dispute with the Dey and Minister of Marine, (which was very near causing a declaration of war) respecting hoisting the mission flag; the Consul and myself insisted that if the Dey forced us to go, to wear our own flags, or if it was meant as a compliment to the Minister of Marine to hoist it at the fore-top-mast head; but no arguments would avail, their despotic will must be complied with: the Minister of Marine, came on board with his admiral, and several Algerine captains, who went into the main-top, and hauled down the American pennant, and hoisted the Algerine mission flag.

Had we 10 or 12 frigates and sloops in those seas, I am well convinced in my own mind that we should not experience those mortifying degradations that must be cutting to every American who possesses an independent spirit.

This forced cruise compelled by the Dey, will cost 14 or 16 thousand dollars in expenses for pay and provisions, and after effected will have no tendency to promote the interest of the United States with this Regency; it is not in the nature of those people to regard any favors done to them by a christian nation.

I hope Sir, you will consider the very unpleasant situation that I was fixed in, having no alternative but compliance or war,—the fears of slavery for myself and 131 under my command, was the least alarming to me; but a valuable commerce in those seas, that would fall a sacrifice to the pirates of this port on account of our not having cruisers adjacent to protect it.

I sincerely hope on my return from the Levant that I shall see some of our frigates off Algiers; it is my candid opinion that in no part of the world there is more need to shew them than in the Mediterranean sea.

It is the opinion of Consul O'Brien, should any accident happen to the *Washington*, against the interest of Algiers, by whatever cause it may be, the Algerine cruisers will immediately capture our vessels, unless they are prevented by our cruisers being in these seas. I candidly believe, on the safety of the embassy in the ship under my command, hangs the preservation of our peace with Barbary.

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

HON. BENJAMIN STODDART,
Secretary of Navy.

[LC. "Poulson's American Daily Adv." (Phila.), 25 April 1801.]

[10 October 1800]

To William Smith, U. S. Minister to Lisbon, Portugal, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

SIR from the Reasons that are stated on the Situation of the United States affairs with this Regency. and the singular predicament that I find myself in I see no Alternative, but my going, with the Ambassador and Presents,

W^m BAINBRIDGE

W^m SMITH Esq^r
*Minister Plenipotentiary
for the United States Lisbon*

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 5, March-Dec. 1800.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

N^o 3

ALG^{rs} The 10th of October 1800

SIR I have Stated to you a narrative of facts, relative to the dey and regency demanding, *perforce* that The U S. Ship *George Washington* under your Command in the port. (and in the power, of a *faithless people*) — Should proceed to Constantionople with the Ambassador and presents of This regency and return to Algiers.

The Consequence of a *positive refusal* would be war made immediatly by This regency on the United States. the Ship under your Command would be detained. and detention & Slavery would be the fate of yourself officers and crew The Vessels property and Citizens of The united States would be Captured & Condemned in this City of bondage. The innocent would Suffer — not for the guilty, but for those that had no orders to Act to *prevent* this *Calamity*. but of Viewing The evils Chuse the least. by *acquising* to the *forced demand* by Sir proceeding with the ship under your Command to Constantionople with the Ambassador & presents of Algiers. & returning. you will — first extricate yourself officers Crew and ship of [from] Algiers. you will by This *Means* Save the *Peace* of The United States. it is what all other nations at peace with this regency. has done at times as a favour to Algiers. and is what Occasionally must be done by those that intends to keep their Peace. it is Customary & Circumstanced as the United States is, at present. in Arrears. in debt no funds &^s in fact no Credit. there is no alternative in My opinion but to Acquire — and, in So doing, I am convinced you are (considering all difficulties) acting for the *best*. for the present interests of the United States

I shall observe to you Sir that. The U S. made their peace in Sept. 1795 — that The Regency got impatient on acc^t of the Cash stipulations not coming forward at this time M^r Barlow & Donaldson thought proper without orders to Stipulate a 34 Gun frigate to preserve our affairs. The government of The U S approved their Conduct and made good The stipulation. at this time The U S. had not paid the Cash for the peace. or had not Sent forw^d The Stores Stipulated, it is true our Citizens 100 were as yet in Algiers but the number is greater at present in the power of a despotic government bound by no treatie or equity. dumb to *reason* and fully determined to renounce his friendship with the United States under all these Circumstances. and evils which should happen in Case of a positive refusal to the demand of the dey & Regency I have to demand of you in the name of The U S, that you will consider the purport of this letter. and I think you will see the necessity of *acquising* to do the forced favour required of you & &^o by The dey & regency of Algiers.

SEAL.

Witness my hand & Seal of office
at Algiers The 10th of October 1800

RICH^d OBRIEN

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*. Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Friday, 10 October 1800

Begins dark & Gloomy. early the Governmental Pontoon came along side for the Ballast Broke up the Hole delivered one Load of Ballast. the *Termigant* Sloop of War sailed

Saturday, 11 October 1800

moderate weather & Cloudy employed fitting our Decks for the Wild Beasts — 2 Swedish Briggs arrived

Sunday, 12 October 1800

employed Discharging balast Carpenter employed putting up partitions for the passengers

Took on Board 7 Cannon

Monday, 13 October 1800

Light winds & Fair weather took on board 33 Cannon & some Baggage

Tuesday, 14 October 1800

Fresh gales & Cloudy weather employed in Taking in water. Trunks & C Ends D^o weather

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from a letter from an officer on board the U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy commanding

ALGIERS, *October 14, 1800.*

"I am sorry to inform you, that we are to set sail from hence to-morrow, for Constantinople, which will of course detain us from our country at least nine months.—We are going to carry presents from the Dey of Algiers to the Grand Seignior. We are to take with us 20 gentlemen, 100 negro Turks, 60 Turkish women, 2 lions, 2 tygers, 4 horses, 200 sheep, besides jewels and money. The Dey insisted on our going; and we had only to choose between compliance and slavery. They have hoisted the *red flag* at our maintop gallant-mast head."

It is said that our Consul had to enter into a security on the part of the United States of 800,000 dollars, for the safe delivery at Constantinople, of the cargo of the *George Washington*.

[LC. "Poulson's Daily Adv." (Phila.), 20 December 1800.]

[17 October 1800]

Passport for the U. S. Ship *George Washington*. signed by Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

By Richard OBrien agent and Consul General of The United States of America for the city and Kingdom of Algiers — to all to whom these presents shall come

Know ye that. The united States Ship The *George Washington* of 32 Guns William Bainbridge Esq^r Commander departs this day from the port of Algiers — destined for Constantionple on the service and affairs of the united States & Algiers — haveing on board as pas-sengers The ambassador. and his Suit. of his highness — The dey of Algiers — & sundry blackmen women and children — and presents of this regency for the Sublime port and I pray all Kings princes Governors — and Commanders. and all persons whatsoever. to allow The said United States Ship The *George Washington*. and her Equipage and all pasengers & on board The said ship freely to pass without hin-drance or Molestation. and to grant. them assistance. in Case of *need* as those of My Nation would do in like Cases

Given under my hand and Seal of Office of The United States of America at Algiers This 17th day of October 1800

(Seal of The Consulate of The United States at Alg^{rs})

RICH^d OBRIEN

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 5, March–Dec. 1800.]

To Charles Lee, Secretary of State Pro tempore, from James L. Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BAR^y Oct^r 18th 1800

CHARLES LEE Esq^r

Secretary of State Protempore

SIR Give me leave to inform you that on the 15th ins^t arrived a Tripoline Cruiser of 18 Guns commanded by Raiz Amor Shelli in company with the brig *Catharine* James Carpenter Master belonging to Minturn & Champlin of & from New York with a cargo of Sugar Coffee Pimento Beef Whalebone & Logwood valued at 50,000 dollars bound to Leghorn which was clear'd the same day after a great deal of trouble & had permission to sail the first fair wind — On the evening of the same day Ciddi Mohammed Daguize who at present acts as Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent for me, and inform'd me that the Bashaw desired him to let me know that he had deliver'd up this vessel & cargo in consequence of his having wrote to the President of the United States that he would wait his answer before he would take any measures whatever against the U S as he was in great expectation that the President would prefer giving him a stipulated sum annually to making him arbitrary presents which probably would not content him & the President would not be able to determine what sum would be necessary to maintain our Peace — I answer'd that the Bashaw having now a valuable prize within his grasp was in my opinion a very improper time for Negotiation as an Agent less acquainted with the Barbary States would probably be intimidated to act in a manner very unjustifiable & to make agreements which would never be ratified by the government under whom he acts; that nevertheless I found it my duty to request him to inform the Bashaw, that if he had form'd the most distant idea that ever the government of the U S would pay him an annuity he might erase it from his memory, for that not only the President & government of the U S but the meanest of our Citizens would expend their last dollar and lose their last drop of blood before they would consent to become tributary to the Regency of Tripoli; That I would wait upon his Excel^y in the morning & inform him verbally what I had now requested him to communicate in my name; we discoursed for above two hours during which time the purport of my dispatches of last May was discuss'd and produced the same effect as I absolutely refused to enter into any negotiation whatever untill I receiv'd the Presidents answer to the Bashaws letter accompanied with fresh instructions —

On the 16th I waited on the Bashaw in company with Cap^{tn} Carpenter to demand satisfaction for the insult our flag had suffer'd in having one of our vessels brought in here without any visible cause her papers & passport being in perfect order & likewise to demand restitution of property plunder'd from the brig, "The Bashaw answer'd that he had not given any orders to the Raiz to bring in American vessels that he had broke him & dismiss'd him from his service & then gave orders to the Minister of the Marine to have every article that was plunder'd from the Brig return'd —

The Bashaw then commenced thus! Consul their is no Nation I wish more to be at Peace with than yours: but all Nations pay me & so must the Americans; I answer'd we have already paid you all we owe you & are nothing in arrears, He answerd that for the Peace we had paid him it was true, but to maintain the Peace we had given him nothing, I observ'd that the terms of our Treaty were to pay him the stipulated stores cash & in full of all demands for ever & then repeated nearly to the same effect as is contain'd in my dispatch of the 12th of May which to avoid repition I forbear inserting — The Bashaw then observ'd that we had given a great deal to Algiers & Tunis & that the Portuguese Captain had inform'd him that when he pass'd Algiers the middle of last month that he had seen an American Frigate in the Bay which he supposed had brought more presents to the Dey; why do they neglect me in their donations, let them give me a stipulated sum annually & I will be reasonable as to the amount — In answer to the first I replied that it was true that one of our Frigates was at Algiers being one of a Squadron of three 44 Gun ships & some smaller vessels which were appointed to protect our commerce in the Mediterranean, but whether they had presents on board for the Regency of Algiers or not I could not inform him, that some of them would have been at Tripoli before now had I not inform'd them that they had better stay away untill the spring upon acc^t of the badness of this road which renders it very unsafe at this season" And in answer to his proposal of an annuity I replied with some warmth exactly what I had requested Daguize to inform him of in my name yesterday evening — Well then replied the Bashaw let your government give me a sum of money & I will be content — but paid I will be one way or other, "I now desire you to inform your government that I will wait Six months for an Answer to my letter to the President, that if it does not arrive in that period and if it was not satisfactory if it did arrive "that I will declare war in form against the United States, inform your government said he how I have serv'd the Sweeds who concluded their treaty since yours let them know that the French English & Spanish have always sent me presents from time to time to preserve their Peace & that if they do not do the same I will order my Cruisers to bring their vessels in whenever they can find them, he then turn'd to Daguize and told him to explain to Captⁿ Carpenter what he had inform'd me (*they both speaking french*) and added that he did not wish to make it a private affair between the Consul and him and desired him to make it public as he wish'd the whole world to know it. He then told Daguize to tell the Capⁿ that he hoped the United States would neglect him as six or eight vessels of the value of his would ammount to a much larger sum than ever he expected to get from the United States for remaining at Peace; besides says he I have a great desire to have some Captains like you here to learn me to speak english —

I answer'd that it was absolutely impossible for to receive answers to the letters which he desired me to write by Capⁿ Carpenter in six months as it would be nearly that time before he would get home upon acc^t of the winter Season & that I expected his Excellency would wait untill the answers arrived let that period be long or short & observ'd that none but those who held a correspondence with the devil could determine whether he would be content with the Presidents answer or not as neither the President nor myself knew what would content him I therefore requested him to inform me explicitly what

was his expectations To the first he answer'd I will not only wait for answers from your President but I will now detain the Brig & write to him again; but I expect when he sends his answers that the[y] will be such as will empower you to conclude with me immediately if they are not I will capture your vessels — And as you have frequently inform'd me that your instructions does not authorize you to give me a dollar I will therefore not inform you what I expect untill you are empower'd to negotiate with me; but you may inform your President that if he is disposed to pay me for my friendship I will be moderate in my demands.

The Bashaw then rose from his seat & went out of the room leaving me to make what comment I thought proper upon his extraordinary conduct.

On the 17th Ciddi Mohammed Daguize sent for me & inform'd me that the Bashaw had changed his mind & will not write to the President as he says he has wrote already and that it is not compatible with his honor & dignity (which the Lord confound) to write again before he receiv's an answer to his last —

The Brig having parted one of her cables in a gale of wind I had a great deal of trouble to procure her an Anchor in the height of the gale I was obliged to carry it on board myself at nine oClock at night and being very anxious for her departure will only take time to observe that if the Presidents answer to the Bashaw and my instructions are not accompanied by two of our largest Frigates I probably may be reduced to the humiliating necessity of agreeing to terms very repugnant to my feelings in order to prevent our Citizens from being brought into a captivity the horrors of which is easier to imagine than describe —

If on the contrary a force sufficient is sent to enable us to act with energy and to repel the Bashaws unjust claims with the indignation they merit our flag will in future be as much respected as the British & French are if not we will be continually exposed to the unwarrantable depredations of these Pirates whose insolence is incorrigible & who values existing treaty's no longer than the[y] are subservient to their interests —

This is the period that our national character ought to be establish'd with this Regency a well timed energy will without doubt intimidate both the pres^t Bashaw & his successors from daring to insult our Flag — while too great a condescension will seem to indicate that he may commit depredations upon our commerce with impunity —

Whatever manner the wisdom of government adopts to settle this affair it is absolutely necessary to make the greatest dispatch & I request that my instructions may be as explicit as the nature of the negociation will admit —

* * * * *

[SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 1, Part II, Jan. 1800–May 1801.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS the 19th of October 1800

SIR I wrote you & forwarded you letters announcing the arrival of the [George] Washington at Algiers the 17th Sept. on the 9th Ins^t said Ship was ready for Sea & would sail on the 10th for the U. S. but the

dey. in a great fury declared to me that if said Ship did not proceed with his ambassador & regalia for Constantinople that he no longer held to his friendship with the U. S. we had no alternative but to acquiesce [acquiesce] or war would be the result and I am Convinced Detention to the Ship & Crew, besides every other loss, from a sudden surprize. It is a forced business — the Ship is under Sail & is to return here god knows when I suppose in 5 months — I would make no responsibility, but Sir if any accident happens depend on the *first* news Said Potent dey will send out his Corsairs — and take all Americans in order to repay himself — The ship is the Peace of the U S with Alg^r — I have had a Severe Squall

On the 14th Ins^t arrived the Ship *Brutus* cap^t Brown from Livorn in 10 dayes — The dey will insist said Ship will proceed to Rhodes to Bring him a Cargo of Turks — Observe said Ship has 1056 Cases of Oyle & Soap on board — The dey told me that if Said Ship did not go he would oblige her per force — no pay no Consideration for the Cargo — nothing to be Considered but the dey^s own Despotic will — I expect a Successor in the next vessel & the U S. will give the outfit to me if I will ask it the 2^d time I am too heart sick & tired of Barbary to be tempted to stay any longer even the out fit should be — 20 Thous^d dollars — at least after the *Washington* returns I shall certainly leave this Country whether the U S sends a Consul or *not*

Crew of the <i>Washington</i>	131	} 331
ambasador & suit.....	100	
negro men women & children.....	100	

4 horses 150 Sheep 25 horned Cattle. 4 lions 4 tygars. 4 antilopes 12 Parrets. funds & Regalia Amt. nearly one million of dol^r I have Sir, 6 weeks past been very sickly. The child has been twice Very unwell, and in fact never more irritated than I have been. We want 6 frigates in this Sea. to wait the event of the *Washington* making the voyage Safe or not.

I wrote you a few lines yesterday & inclosed to you a letter from Capt. Bainbridge — I hope you have the *Anna Maria* with you to Condole you. The British 24 Gun Ship was rejected being small & would not return to Alg^r There number is as yet 250 in Slavery. The[y] haveing Malta I think will make them attend to Barbary affairs — Y^r letter for the Swede and dian I delivered to them — I procured a loan of 8 tho^d dollars from the Regency for the *Washington*, as funds for Stumbul

[SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 1, 1797-1800.]

[19 October 1800]

Account of William Brown, commanding the ship *Brutus*, concerning the voyage to Constantinople, of the U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding. Also Algerine Spoliations

SALEM, Dec. 11.

On Thursday arrived at this port, the ship *Brutus*, William Brown, commander, in 34 days from Gibraltar, and forty from Algiers. Capt. Brown informs — that the United States frigate *George Washington*, capt. Bainbridge, sailed for Constantinople the 19th October, having on board the Algerine general of marine, and suite, with presents, &c, for the Grand Seignior. The Dey of Algiers by force *compelled* captain

Bainbridge to perform this service, and threatened in case of refusal war to the United States, and slavery to the officers and crew of the *George Washington*. The Dey also insisted, that the ship *Brutus* captain Brown, should unlade and go to the isle of Rhodes, for a cargo of Turks — no pay or freight to be allowed — but the voyage to be considered as a favor granted by the United States. Through the influence of the American Consul, Mr. O'Brien, and the ship's being private property, and having a perishable cargo on board, she was excused from this service. Captain B. embraced this favorable moment, fearing a further requisition, and quit Algiers, October 25. Capt. B. brought dispatches to the Secretary of State, containing the particulars of this extraordinary affair. Mr. O'Brien, the Consul, and capt. Bainbridge had remonstrated, but were obliged to comply, to prevent a more serious difficulty. Two days out from Algiers, captain Brown was brought to by the British brig *Carmelia*; the Lieutenant of which informed that she was bound for Egypt, with dispatches from Lord Keith; and that his lordship, with the fleet and transports under his command, was destined for Egypt. On arriving at Gibraltar no one was permitted to land from the *Brutus*, because she was from the Barbary coast — but an American, a resident there, came along side, and informed, That the French marched into Leghorn on the 10th of October, agreeably to the stipulation of the treaty with the Emperor; that the inhabitants were much exasperated at the measure, and that it had excited considerable commotion in that unfortunate city.

The day the *Brutus* arrived at Gibraltar, an American ship, owned by Murray and Mumford, of New York, sailed, and was captured by some Spanish gun boats in a few hours — she had previously been boarded by the same boats, and cautioned against entering Gibraltar, it being declared in a state of blockade by his catholic majesty. She however did enter and sell her cargo of flour; she was carried to Algesiras, and would probably be condemned. The gentleman also informed, that the plague at Cadiz continued its ravages, and that it had spread into the interior of Spain; that it was at Malaga; and that in consequence the English at Gibraltar were very strict in their quarantine regulations.

The next day captain B. took advantage of the convoy of two frigates, which had under their protection 38 transports, most of them full of troops, bound for Lisbon — before they got through the Gut, a westerly wind sprung up, which obliged the whole fleet to put into the bay of Tutean, on the Barbary coast — found there, seven sail of the line, and 45 transports with more troops. Next day was joined by Lord Keith, with four more sail of the line, and a number of frigates. The fleet all that day and night were busily employed in watering, not being able to procure a supply at Gibraltar owing to the dry season, Next day sailed with part of the fleet for Lisbon, leaving Lord Keith with the residue, and most all the troops, at Tutean Bay, from whence it was conjectured that he was to sail for Egypt. Captain Brown left the fleet that night.

While at Algiers capt. B. procured the following information:

Sketch of Algerine Spoliations for the last two years.

27 Sail Neapolitans, Sicilians and Maltese, having British Passports from Lord Keith; vessels and cargoes condemned; crews, 215 condemned to slavery, claimed by the English, and not given up.

17 Sail of Greeks — vessels, cargoes and crews condemned — the Greeks employed as Slaves, and after a service of 15 months given up to the Grand Seignior.

18 Sail of Imperialists, valued at one million of dollars — vessels and cargoes condemned — crews given up to the Grand Seignior.

At Tunis, they have taken 11 Danish vessels, valued at six hundred thousand dollars.

At Tripoli they have captured 24 sail of Swedes.

A Danish frigate by mistake chased an Algerine Corsair ashore near Tunis — for which the Danish Government will have to pay to the Dey Eighty Thousand and to his Ministers Twenty Thousand dollars!

Three hundred and sixty-eight Frenchmen were made slaves in July last at Algiers, but were released at the conclusion of the Peace with France.

The Spanish Consul was 35 days in chains on account of the French taking the brig *Barshaw*. Spain returned the brig and crew to Algiers, accompanied with presents to the amount of 60,000 dollars — which released the poor Consul.

Look out! United States of America! or you will share the fate of the Swedes at Tripoli: — the Danes at Tunis — and of many other Nations at Algiers.

The United States should immediately have six stout frigates in the Mediterranean, to keep Roguers in awe. Should any accident happen to the *George Washington*, in her passage to or from Constantinople the government of the U. States will be obliged to reimburse the Dey all damages he may sustain thereby, or his most Potent Majesty will order his corsairs to capture American vessels.

Among the presents sent to the Grand Seignior were one hundred black slaves, 50 of them females — Lyons, tygers, leopards, ostriches, &c. &c. valued at several millions of dollars. Captain Bainbridge was obliged to hoist the Standard of Algiers at his main-top-gallant-mast-head, instead of the American Pendant!

The *George Washington* sailed on the 19th of October, upon her new voyage, and may return to this country possibly in July next. She had carried out to the Algerine Government large supplies of stores, which were received on account of the annual stipulated payments from the United States. The English had offered a frigate for this purpose, but the Dey did not like to trust them, for fear they would secure the treasure to themselves, as there had been a serious misunderstanding with them. — Several Danish vessels were forcibly taken into possession, and ordered for the Isle of Rhodes upon a similar business with the *Washington*. —

The English Consul was at first refused a reception at Algiers, but was finally permitted to remain there.

Notwithstanding the treatment Capt. Bainbridge received from the Dey, the American Consul, and flag is more respected there than any of the European nations. The Algerines observed to capt. Bainbridge, that he ought to consider it a great mark of the dey's favour, to go upon his Majesty's special business to the Grand Seignior — adding, that it was an honour he would confer on very few others. There are about 2,300 European slaves in Algiers — some of them from the first families in Europe. The place appears very strong, but 6 or 8 Seventy-fours could batter it to pieces.

Mr. O'Brien had written home to the American government, requesting that another Consul might be sent out to supercede him.

[LC. "Poulson's Daily Adv" (Phila.), 19 December 1800.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Monday, 20 October 1800

Commences Pleasant with Light Breezes from the Eastward at Meridian Got under way fired a signal Gun for sailing which was returned by 8 from the Fort Shotted which the Turks only do on Extraordinary Occasions. the Prime Minister & Gen'l of Marines came on board at 2 P M made sail at 6 P M the Light of Algeirs bore S by W Cape Metafore bore E by N from which I Take my departure bound to Constantinople with a Cargo to Deliver to the Grand Seignior — Latter part moderate & fair with a smooth Sea — Distance run 79 miles Long in 2.47 Course made good N 18° E

Tuesday, 21 October 1800

Commences pleasant under all sail at half past 3 P M, saw a strange sail Bearing North Gave chase she Tacked ship & run from us — at 8 P M took in fore and Mizzen top Gallant sails at 9 d^r took in Main — Middle part Pleasant at 3 A M Tacked ship — Ends with Light winds and Fair weather, Put the crew on half Allowance of Rum

Course made good S 64 E Long in 3.35 Distance run 41 miles

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Secretary of State from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS the 22^d of October 1800

SIR As The U. S Ship *G Washington*, Captain Bainbridge has proceeded *perforce* in fact to save the peace of the U S with Algiers — to prevent Captivity. and detention to the ship officers and crew. and prevent. the suden pretence of a suden war and pillage &^r Slavery. to the citizens of The U S I calculate that if said ship goes and comes safe in 5 month. it will cost. The U S 40 thousand dollars. this in comparison to what. our losses might be if war, left me no time to hesitate in the choice of The evils and difficulties which presented fully in View in surveying both sides of The cape or coast. and how we should stand on both tacks I found There was no Alternative but to *proceed*

I have made or promised no responsibility. as is Customary with all other nations the dey and regency I am convinced. that if an accident should happen to the [*George*] *Washington* in being Captured by any nation or by being drove on shore that as soon as this news. would reach Algiers. that the[y] would immediatly send out their Corsairs— and send in all american Vessels The[y] should meet with in order to repay themselves for the amount of Algerine property on board The [*George*] *Washington*. we submitted to it in the affaire of The ship *Fortune* and if The amount in reality was 600 Ths^d dollars the regency would take to the amount. of one million of dollars it is their custom. is not it a hard case we to risque The ship and crew of the U S and Algiers to force said ship and if any accident. to be liable to those difficulties and calamities I have described under these considerations. and the determination of Tripolia of may and The 10th and 15th of Sept last. to take Americans if he does not get an extraordinary present therefore Sir to prevent. those threatened calamities. I think you will see the necessity. of immediatly ordering a fleet of six of our best and fastest sailing frigates. into this Sea. under the command of such an active man as Comodore Truxton. with such orders positive as the government will see the necessity of giving relative to our affairs with Barbary The Italian States & & &^r how

necessary is dispatch and Energie on this business. as will naturally occur to you Viewing The affairs of The United States in this Sea & in case of an accident. of The [George] Washington The dey and regency^s influence is so great. over Tunis and Tripolia that the[y] would have the orders of this regency to send in all american Vessels The[y] should meet with. to repay this regency for The amount. lost. and for forcing The United States Ship to go with the ambassador and presents of this regency —

I hope our affairs with france is friendly adjusted so that our corsairs. will act as the[y] ought to do if requisite against the Barbary States. and after They[^s] get a good Scourgeing when at war in peace They[^s] will not forget The nation (U S) that gave it them All nations in a manner has acquised to every over act of Barbary it cannot long remain in this Situation the treatie is the dey^s despotic will. Can we be a nation of Independant freemen and Suffer Those indignities. even that we might keep our peace for 150 thousand. dollars annually with Barbary still in My opinion war will cost us 2 — or 3 Millions of dollars per annum — but it should be prefered to degradation and a state of Vasalage to The Scruff. of *Asia & affrica*

Copy to Colonel Humphreyes — Algiers the 28th October with the following request.

SIR This letter you will please to peruse and forward Copies thereof to The S. of State & to M^r Smith — I have to request of you Sir in the name of the U S — that you will use y^r influence at Madrid or Elsewhere to give the requisite aid to the [George] Washington officers and crew at Constantionople I need not Press this request on M^r Smith — he sees the necessity from the purport of This dispatch N^o 6. as allso forwarded to the S. of State as yet I have no acc^t of The *Anna Maria* arriveing at Tunis The Ship *Brutus* Capt Brown Sailed from Algiers the 26th Ins^t destined for Salem. I hope it will answer a better purpose then going with the dey^s Nephew to Rhodes for a Cargo of Turks by The *Brutus* I have wrote Very fully to the Secretary of State The 4 algerine Corsairs is at Tunis the[y] have taken 3 Neopolitan Vessels — Crews 42 — & we are Suspicious the Portugeese has taken an Algerine Schooner.

R^d OBRIEN

WILLIAM SMITH Esq^r
Ambasador for The United States
at Lisbon

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 5, March–Dec. 1800.]

To Israel Whelen, U. S. Purveyor, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General,
Algiers

ALGIERS the 23^d of October 1800

My D^r SIR. I expected that Captain Bainbridge. would be the Bearer of those dispatches and as he was thoroughly informed of all particular affairs on Barbary that. he would communicate the same to you but Sir. the dey on the 9th Ins^t declared that if the [George] Washington did not proceed to Constantionople with his Ambassador and presents. that he no longer held to his friendship with the U S & in My Opinion. would detain the U. S. Ship [George] Washington and crew & send out his corsairs & take all the Americans the[y] Could meet with. Viewing the difficulties & Judging of the Calamities there

was no alternative but to acquise to the dey^e forced demand. and on the 19th Ins^t the U S ship under the Command of Cap^t Bainbridge saild for Constantionople — [See letter to William Eaton 19 October 1800.]

* * * * *

ISRAIEL WHELAN, Esq^r
Purveyor — of the U S

NB I borrow^d 8 ths^d dollars. from the dey — for the [*George*] *Washington* —

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 3, Jan–Dec. 1798.]

To Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from James Leander Cathcart,
U. S. Consul, Tripoli

TRIPOLIA *October the 25th 1800*

SIR In about 20 days from the date of this you will receive two packetts which will inform you of The State of our affairs here Suffice at present that the Brig *Catharine* of new york bound to Leghorn was brought in here by a tripoline corsair with a cargo valued at 50,000 dollars on the 15th Ins^t and was cleared in consequence of the Bashaw of Tripolia haveing wrote to the president — The Bashaw publicly declared. That he would wait but 6 munths longer for Answers from america. that if The[y] did not arrive in that Period he would declare war against the united States and if the[y] were not satisfactory when they[y] did arrive That he would do the same — after much perswasion he has promised to wait. untill he receives answers from the president. Let that period be long or short. but not one hour longer should the[y] not be satisfactory. by this Publick declaration The Bashaw has annulled the whole of our treaty especially The 10th and 12th articles in the first of which is specified. that no pretence of any periodical tribute or farther payment whatever is to be made by either party &^e in The 12th article is specified. that in Case of any dispute arriseing from a voilation of any of the articles of the treaty no appeal shall be made to arms. but if The consul resident shall not be able to Settle the same an amicable reference shall be made to the mutial friend of both partys. The dey of Algiers — The parties hereby engaging to abide by his decision — read the 10th and 12th articles —

I therefore have now to inform you that I cannot settle this dispute and that I do hereby make That amicable reference as Stipulated by treaty leaveing it at the discretion of the Consul General of the united States at Algiers to act as may be most likely to promote The interests of The united States. and requesting him to Suspend his Operations untill he receives The abovementioned packetts. which will give him every usefull information.

Copy which Coloniel Humphreyes will please to forward to The department of State & to M^r Smith

rec^d & forwarded The 19th december 1800 by OBrien

I have no account of the *Anna Maria* arriveing at Tunis. I heard from Consul Eaton the 23^d of november — was the date of his letter

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers Vol. 5, March–Dec. 1800.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge,
U. S. Navy, commanding

Sunday, 26 October 1800

Commences Fresh gales with rain at P M hawled up the Fore sail at 9 D° Saw the Land Levair bearing E S E hawled by the wind to the West at 10 D° Saw the Isle Maritrona a head could not weather it Vered Ship as pr Log Middle part squally —

At 4 A M Vered ship as pr log at 5 do made sail sent up top Gallant Yards & set the sails set stay sails — Meridian Ends pleasant — Meritine N N W distance 8 Leagues from which I Take my deputation

Monday, 27 October 1800

First part pleasant Under all sail at 3 P M bore new tyes for the topsail yards at 4 d° handed all Stay sails & stowed them — Middle part Pleasant at 6 A M Made the Island of Malta Bearing S E by S Distance 8 Leagues — at 8 d° Malta Bore S by W Distance 7 Leagues — at Meridian Sicily bore N E b N

Ends pleasant —

Tuesday, 28 October 1800

First part pleasant Under all sail at 3 P M Cleansed the ship fore and Aft at sun set Observed her Magnetic Amplitude 16° West at the same time the Island of Sicily Bore N E by E Distance 6 or 7 Leagues at 8 P M took in royals and stay sails — At 12 Midnight Light air and pleasant At 1 A M Lett fall the fore and Main sail hauled out the Main top Mast and Mizzen Stay Sail —

At Meridian the S E point of Sicily Bore N B E Distanc 8 Leagues the Mountain of Aetna bore N b E ½ E Distance 30 Leagues

Latitude 36° — 21'

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

[29 October 1800]

Protest of James L. Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

TO ALL WHOM IT DOTH OR MAY CONCERN

KNOW YE BY THESE PRESENTS that I James Lear Cathcart Agent & Consul for the United States of America in and for the City & Regency of Tripoli in Barbary, finding just cause to complain of the conduct of Jusef Bashaw supreme Commandant of said City & Regency of Tripoli & his Ministers — towards the Government & Citizens of the said U. S. of America and conceiving it my duty to protest against said conduct Now know ye That I Do hereby Protest against said Jusef Bashaw supreme Commandant of said City & Regency and against his Ministers & Counsellors, in behalf of the Government of said U S of America, myself & fellow Citizens, for the following reasons. To Wit —

FIRST: Be it known that on the 17th of August 1799 said Jusef Bashaw supreme Commandant of the Regency of Tripoli at the instigation of Morad Raiz Admiral of the Cruisers of this Regency, refused to receive the printed Passports issued by the Consul of the U S of America in this Regency in obedience to his orders from government, thereby claiming a superiority or preference to the Regency's of Algiers & Tunis he being duly inform'd that the said Passports were accepted in the same form by the Chiefs of the said Regency's; And in order, as is my firm belief to have a pretext to send the Merchant vessels belonging to the Citizens of the U S, into this Port for examination said Admiral Morad having publicly declared that he would go to Sea with the vessels under his command without any Passport from this Office if the[y] were not modified to his liking and worded similar to the Passports of the British, And the said Jusef Bashaw on application being made by the said Consul of the U S refusing to exert his authority is a clear & sufficient evidence that he was accessory to the insolent demand of said Morad or more properly speaking that said Morad acted if not by his orders at least with his tacit consent thereby forcing the said Consul of the U S to deviate from his instructions and to submit from imperious necessity to a humiliation incompatible with the honor & dignity of the Nation he has the honor to represent.

SECOND: Be it known That in the month of October 1799 said James Lear Cathcart Consul for the U, S, of America in this Regency having rec^d several bales of Cloth to dispose of, that said Jusef Bashaw sent the Broker Leon Farfara to the Consular house requesting said Consul to give him the preference in the sale of said Cloth promising to pay for the same like any other individual and as cloths were sold of the same quality. I knowing how he had serv'd the late Venitian & Swedish Consuls on a similar occasion, sent said Leon Farfara to inform him that the cloth was not mine and that I expected to be paid immediately in order

to be enabled to make a remittance to my correspondent which he the said Bashaw promised to do; I therefore confiding in his promise which I was taught to believe was sacred to all true Mussulmen & more especially to a Prince of the August family of Caramanly did deliver unto him Sundry pieces of cloth to the value of Five thousand seven hundred & eighty Seven Yuslich's current coin of this Regency which at that time was worth Spanish dollars two thousand three hundred & fourteen & 80 cents, two Yuslich's & one half being then equal to one dollar silver but at present, the coin of this Regency having depreciated owing to the great quantity of alloy mix'd in the coinage a dollar passes for three Yuslich's which makes a difference of one fifth part or 20 p^c. That I have repeatedly demanded the above sum & have always been put off from time to time with promises until the 22nd day of September 1800 when some Oil belonging to said Bashaw being selling at publick vendue I sent my Drogoman to purchase a barrel for the use of my house value about eighteen doll^s which the Hasnadar refused to give unto him unless I sent the money to pay for it first; I sent the Drogoman immediately to the Bashaw to know the reason who repeated the same words saying the Oil was not his but belonged to the Crew of the Cruisers that if I wanted Oil that I must first send the Cash; I immediately sent for Farfara who had acted as Broker in the sale of the Cloth & desired him to demand a positive answer from the Bashaw whether he intended to pay me or not, that I was resolved to be kept no longer in suspense & offer'd to take the money at the present value which is only 1929 dollars in full of all demands; the Bashaw sent the same answer, which he had sent above fifty times before; that he would pay me but that at present it was not convenient and desired Leon Farfara to inform me that if I had a mind I might take one of the Swedish prizes for my money which I declined knowing that he having a quantity of prize and other goods on hand for exportation, that he would probably force me to take a cargo of said goods to Leghorn or else where, thereby exposing the U, S to become responsible for said goods or their value should any accident happen to said vessel in the same manner as the claim originated upon Sweden which was the first & principal cause of the present war; I therefore have deem'd it more expedient to entirely lose the fore mentioned sum than to run a risque which probably might involve my Country in a War —

And as it appears from the above detail that said Bashaw never intends to pay me the above sum in cash according to agreement notwithstanding I have his receipt or promissory note under the great seal of this Regency and I having waited above one year for the payment of the said sum without effect, I therefore debit the U S the said sum in my Acc^t current leaving the government of said U S to make the said claim a National claim; no individual being bound to be responsible for the arbitrary acts of the chiefs of the Barbary States, at the same time making myself responsible to the U S for said sum or any part thereof which may be recover'd from said Jusef Bashaw hereafter —

THIRD: Be it known That in the months of May September & October 1800, That the said Jusef Bashaw supreme Commandant of the said Regency of Tripoli having made certain demands upon the United States in direct violation of the 10th Article of the Treaty existing between the U S of America & the Regency of Tripoli, which the Consul of the U S resident here found incompatible with the honor & interest of the Nation he represents to comply with, That said Jusef Bashaw in direct violation of the 12th Article of the said existing Treaty Did publickly declare that he would only wait until he receives answers from the President of the U S of America which if not satisfactory that he would then declare War against said United States as is more fully explain'd in my dispatches to government copy's of which were forwarded to our Consuls at Algiers and Tunis; And whereas it is particularly specified in the 10th Article of said treaty that the Money & presents demanded by the Bey or Bashaw of Tripoli is a full and satisfactory consideration on his part & on the part of his Subjects for said treaty of perpetual Peace & Friendship & that no pretence of any Periodical tribute or farther payment is ever to be made by either party, And said Bashaw of Tripoli having acknowledged the receipt of the money & presents stipulated by said Treaty; I find myself justifiable both to God and my Country in having refused to comply with the said Bashaw's unjust demands upon said United States of America

And whereas it is stipulated in the 12th Article of the foresaid Treaty that in case any dispute arising from a violation of any of the articles of said Treaty no appeal shall be made to arms nor shall War be declared on any pretence whatever: But if the Consul residing at the place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same an amicable reference shall be made to the mutual Friend of both parties the Dey of Algiers; the parties thereby engaging to abide by his decision; And He by viture of his signature to the said Treaty having engaged for himself & his successors to declare the justice of the case according to the true

interpretation of the said treaty and to use all the means in his power to enforce the observance of the same.

NOW KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I James Lear Cathcart Consul for the U S of America in said Regency of Tripoli Do protest and Declare that the demands made by the Bashaw of Tripoli upon the United States of America are of such a nature that I cannot settle the dispute arising therefrom; and that I conceive that I should not only be deviating from my official duty but likewise acting as an accomplice and in conjunction with said Bashaw of Tripoli to treat our good friends the Dey and Divan of Algiers with indignity and disrespect was I to refrain from making the foresaid amicable reference; I therefore in Virtue of these Presents Do make the foresaid amicable reference transmitting the whole to the Consul gen^l of the U S of America at Algiers who is possess'd of every information relative to the state of our affairs in this Regency having rec^d duplicates of my dispatches for the government of the U S at the same time leaving it at the discretion of the Consul gen^l of the U S at Algiers for the time being to take such measures as he in his judgment may think most likely to promote the interests of the U S and to maintain the peace of our Country with this Regency upon honorable and equitable terms —

FOURTH: BE IT KNOWN that on the 25th of September 1800 that Raiz Amor Shelli commander of a Tripoline Cruiser of 18 Guns captured the American brig *Catharine* James Carpenter Master of & from Newyork & bound to Leghorn valued at 50,000 dollars or thereabouts, that said vessel was kept in possession of the subjects of Tripoli until the 15th of October in the evening and was then deliver'd up to the Consul of the U S in consequence of the Bashaw of Tripoli having wrote a letter to the President of the U S the purport of which being already known needs no repetition, and that said vessel was exposed to much loss & peril as appears by the Master of said Brig his Protest already forwarded to our Consul gen^l at Algiers & that said brig was plunder'd of effects valued by said Master James Carpenter at 397 hard dollars whereof was recover'd to the value of 180 dollars the value of 217 dol^s being irrecoverably lost; notwithstanding the Bashaw had given positive orders to Hamet Raiz or Minister of the Marine to cause every article that could be found to be restored to their lawful owner: Yet said Raiz of the Marine did not comply with the Bashaws orders (& he being the Bashaws Brother in law it was out of my power to compel him) but on the contrary prevaricated from day to day from the 16th to the 21st of October with an intent no doubt to share the spoils with the foresaid Raiz Amor Shellie and on the night of the 21st inst^t sent Ibram Farfara to inform me that if the Brig did not sail by day light in the morning that the Port would be embargoed & gave me to understand that if I did not promise to pay him anchorage for said brig that she would be detain'd until the embargo should be taken off this demand I absolutely refused to comply with — On the 22nd at day light I order'd the Brig to get under way & could not get the Pilot to go onboard until said Ibram Farfara paid the Raiz of the Marine five dollars & 75 cents Anchorage which notwithstanding it being an unjust demand I complied with sooner than have the Brig detain'd one day longer —

I therefore for the fore said reasons & for each of the aforementioned arbitrary acts Do Protest against the foresaid Jusef Bashaw supreme Commandant of the Regency of Tripoli in Barbary and against his Ministers & Counsellors — but more especially against said Morad Raiz Admiral of the Cruisers of this Regency for being the cause of my altering the National Passports of the United States of America & against said Hamet, Raiz or Minister of the Marine for the reasons before mentioned as well as for falsely insiduously & slanderously asserting in my presence & in the presence of Cap^{tn} Carpenter that the Consul gen^l of the U S Rich^d OBrien & the Broker or Banker of said U S Micaiah Cohen Bacri had inform'd him when he was last at Algeirs that the government of the U S had alone paid to the house of Bacri & C^o one hundred thousand dollars for their influence thereby irritating the said Jusef Bashaw against the government & Citizens of the said U S of America as the said Jusef Bashaw seemingly gave credit to the falsehood of said Hamet Raiz & emphatically said that the Government of the United States had treated an Algerine Jew better & with more liberality than they had the said Bashaw of Tripoli notwithstanding I gave the direct lie without ceremony or hesitation to said Hamet & told the Bashaw that I wonder'd how he could give credit to so barefaced a falsehood for even had the U S given the above mentioned sum the party concern'd would be the last people in the world to divulge the same it not comporting either with their honor or interest especially to Hamet Raiz who was not only an Enemy to the U. S but likewise to his Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli he having by his false insinuations endeavor'd to persuade the Bashaw to annul the Treaty of Peace & Amity at present subsisting between the said U S & this Regency to the prejudice of his

character honor & dignity whose word & signature I had always supposed to have been inviolably sacred: and that said Jusef Bashaw in answer to the above said you say that Hamet Raiz *lies* and I say he tells *truth*, thereby discrediting all I had said & giving full credit to the imposition of said Hamet, Raiz or Minister of the Marine —

NOW KNOW ALL MEN That for the reasons afore assign'd that I James Lea^r Cathcart Agent & Consul for the U S of America in the Regency of Tripoli having shewn sufficient cause to enter this Protest against the said Jusef Bashaw supreme Commandant of the Regency of Tripoli his afore mentioned Minister & Counsellors; That I do by these presents most solemnly Protest against the conduct of said Jusef Bashaw his aforesaid Ministers & Counsellors as being unjust & in direct violation of the 10th and 12th Articles of the existing Treaty between the U, S, of America & the said Regency of Tripoli; And I James Lea^r Cathcart — Do further declare that the dispute arising from the violation of said Treaty is of such a nature that I cannot adjust the said before I receive express instructions from the President of the United States of America or until our good Friends the Dey & Divan of Algiers shall decide upon the justice of the case according to the true interpretation of the existing Treaty between the U S of America & this Regency: And that I do hereby make an Amicable reference to our good Friends the Dey and Divan of the Regency of Algiers promising in the name of the United States of America to abide by their decision agreeable to the true meaning of the stipulation contain'd in the 12th Article of the treaty of Peace & Amity concluded between said U S of America & the Regency of Tripoli by the intervention of the late Hassan Bashaw Dey of Algiers and under the immediate Guaranty of said Regency, the said Treaty having been duly ratified by the reigning Dey of Algiers Mustapha Bashaw whom God preserve —

Now I James Lea^r Cathcart Agent & Consul of the U S of America conceiving it my duty so to do, Do now transmit this said protest to the Chancery of the United States at Tunis in order that it may be there duly register'd & from thence forwarded to the Consul general of the U S of America at Algiers in order to prevent as much as depends upon me any appeal being made to arms leaving the conducting of the whole affair entirely at the discretion of the Consul gen^l of the U S of America for the time being as before mentioned not doubting but he will take such measures as he in his judgment may think most likely to promote the interests of the U S of America and to maintain the Peace of our Country with this Regency upon honorable and equitable terms —

In Testimony of the above I have hereunto subscribed my name and affix'd the Seal of my Office at the Chancery of the United States of America in the City of Tripoli in Barbary this 29th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred 1800 — And in the 25th year of the Independence of the United States of America —

JAMES LEA^r CATHCART

[SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 1, Part II, Jan. 1800–May 1801.]

Extract from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 29 October 1800

First part pleasant Under all sail By the Wind at half past 2 P M Picked up at Latteen Yard and sail with part of the Mast hands variously employed at 5 O'clock 20' the Castle on the S E point of the Island of Sicily bore as pr Compass N ½ W Distance 6 or 7 Leagues at 6 P M took in Stay sails at 10 D^o Saw a Brigg ahead standing towards us Give her a Shott she Tacked to the Westward we gave her six shot—she made Algerine Signals we answered tacked ship and stood on our course Secured the Guns —

At 6 A M saw a Brig Bearing S W standing to the Westward

Latter part Light Winds Latter made good N 80 E Distance 89 miles

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Charles Lee, Secretary of State pro tempore, from James L. Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY Nov^r 1st 1800

SIR By the dispatches which I have had the honor to forward to the Department of State since last April you will be inform'd that the Bashaw of Tripoli has annul'd the 10th and 12th Articles of the

Treaty between the United States and this Regency I therefore on the 29th of October protested against his conduct & forwarded the protest to Consul gen^l OBrien at Algiers in order that he might make an Amicable reference to the most *potent Dey* of Algiers who I hope on this occasion will not prove himself to be *impotent* for I assure you I doubt very much whether ever he will interfere in our favor or not & in my opinion he ought not to be too much relied on. It would be of no use to send you a copy of the protest & Reference at present even had I time to copy it, as there is no knowing what effect it will have upon our affairs, I therefore have requested M^r OBrien to Register the said in the Chancery of the U S at Algiers & to forward it to the Department of State via Lisbon when he naturally will inform you of the result —

In the present state of our affairs I could not find myself justifiable in doing otherwise for in the 10th Article of the Treaty it is particularly specified that the Money & presents demanded by the Bey or Bashaw of Tripoli is a full and satisfactory consideration on his part & on the part of his subjects for said treaty of perpetual peace & Friendship & that no pretence of any periodical tribute or farther payment is ever to be made by either party & said Bashaw of Tripoli having acknowledged the receipt of the money and presents stipulated by Treaty I found it highly improper to comply with any demands upon the U S of America, And in the 12th article of the foresaid treaty it is stipulated that in case of any dispute arising from a violation of any of the Articles of the said treaty, that no appeal shall be made to arms nor shall War be declared on any pretence whatever; But if the Consul residing at the place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same an Amicable reference shall be made to the friend of both parties the Dey of Algiers the parties thereby engaging to abide by his decision & he by virtue of his signature to the said treaty having engaged for himself and his successors to declare the justice of the case according to the true interpretation of the said treaty & to use all the means in his power to enforce the observance of the same & said treaty being ratified by the present Dey of Algiers it was my inevitable duty to act as I have done, it being entirely out of my power to settle the dispute arising from the violation of the said Articles of our Treaty, it amounting to nothing less than making the U S of America tributary to Tripoli which can be done by none but the government of the United States; I have nevertheless submitted the whole to the decision of the Consul gen^l of the U S at Algiers & left the manner of conducting the reference entirely at his discretion & hope that he will act in such a manner as will promote the honor and interest of our Country —

Should no reference be made to the Dey of Algiers by us in the first instance the United States would have been reduced to the following humiliating & very embarrassing situation —

The Bashaw of Tripoli declares that he will capture our vessels if we do not comply with his unjust demands, it is natural to suppose that the Citizens of the United States will defend themselves and not pusillanimously surrender the vessels & cargoes entrusted to their care without a struggle, The Government of the U S will probably think proper to chastize his arrogance & destroy his Cruisers where ever the[y] shall be found, "Then would the Bashaw of Tripoli meanly seek a subterfuge by making a reference to Algiers altho he has disavow'd & in a great measure annul'd the whole of the Treaty and how

do we know that if no reference is made by us, but our good Friend the most *Potent Dey* of Algiers will insist upon our indemnifying the Bashaw of Tripoli for the Cruisers which may be destroy'd by the United States and in case of refusal declare War against us in virtue of the stipulation contain'd in the 12th article of said treaty which positively says no appeal shall be made to arms and al'tho this proceeding would be in every respect unjust, as the Bashaw of Tripoli is the Aggressor & not the President of the United States, nevertheless I say it is possible and things of as dark a nature have already taken place —

In my dispatches of last May I inform'd the Secretary of State that probably 10,000 dollars would satisfy the Bashaw, at present his ideas are much enlarged in consequence of his having captured fourteen sail of Sweeds as you will be inform'd by the enclosed list and if a force is not sent sufficient to intimidate him to compliance thrice that sum will not be sufficient, as he has determined to establish the following system from which he is resolved not to swerve unless by force of Arms —

His revenues not being equal to his expenditures he is determined to be at War either with the Danes Swedes or U S alternately to which is to be added the Batavian Republic when a general peace takes place in Europe He is now at war with the Swedes from whom he demands to the am^t of dollars 260 thousand for Peace & the ransom of 131 of their prisoners which he expects to conclude about March or April. the United States are destined to be the next victim and that it has been premeditated since before the departure of the *Sophia* will evidently appear by the purport of my dispatches of April 1799 & the Secretary of States answer to them dated the 15th of Jan^r 1800 * * *

Thus Sir have I given you a particular acc^t of the Bashaws intentions, which points out the necessity of sending a sufficient force into this Sea to repel the Bashaws demand in the first instance if not Sir we will be subject to the above mentioned impositions & others will originate of the same nature every two or three years which probably will be the means of conducting as many of our fellow Citizens into Slavery as their are now unfortunate Sweeds and ultimately the United States will be obliged to take the measure I recommend to them to take at present become tributary to Tripoli and consequently to Tunis or renounce the whole trade of the Mediterranean —

It occurs to me that the reason why the Bashaw would not inform me what were his expectations, is in order that he may have an opportunity to make an exorbitant demand upon us, even should he wait untill the Presidents answer arrives if unaccompanied with force, and to declare War against us if I find it impossible to comply with his demands; I therefore conceive it my duty to alarm our commerce & put them upon their guard, and being convinced that I have done every thing in my power to evade the impending danger; I leave the result to the will of the most high and should anything happen hereafter over which human prudence or foresight could have had no controul; I trust that I shall be justifiable both to God and my Country in having taken the above measures which at least will lessen the Calamity if not entirely remove it —

The said plan of the Bashaws operations may be depended on, & have already been forwarded to the Courts of Sweden Denmark & Holland by their representatives and is the production of the same villainous project maker that was the occasion of the demand upon

the Danes, as I have already inform'd the Secretary of State in mine of the 14th of Aug^t which was forwarded via Leghorn, coadjuted by the infamous Peter Lisle (alias) Morad Raiz Admiral of the Tripoline Squadron —

[SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. I, Part II, Jan. 1800–May 1801.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

N^o 30. Duplicate.

TUNIS Nov. 1st 1800.

SIR, on the 13th ult. a corsaire of 22 guns and 130 men, property of the Bey's prime minister, received my passport, with a destination, as was supposed, against Sweedes; but was in port until the arrival of a swedish frigate *with regalia* on the 22^d. From appearances I apprehend his destination is changed against Americans. The Bey and his minister were very particular in demanding of the chivalier Tornquin, swedish Ambassador and Commander of their naval force in the Mediterranean, whether he had fallen in with *Amerians*; their courses; whether armed; how manned; what size? &c. &c. Sundry corsaires are now fitting out. A combination of circumstances suggest the suspicion that their game is *Americans*! We are at this moment the only delinquents; every other tributary nation having within the space of six months laid their humiliations at the feet of this Bey. A detail of which shall hereafter be given: it is foreign to the purpose of this letter. Our delays of payment of our peace stipulations are extremely unfavorable: they put too much to hazard. The commerce of the United States in the Mediterranean, M^r Appleton at Leghorn says, is nearly equal to that of all other carrying nations.

* * * * *

I was at the palace this morning and yesterday. Says the Bey — “What am I to deduce from all your assurances of punctuality on the part of your Government?” I answered. Your Excellency will have the goodness to believe that when the information of our definite arrangements was recieved in the United States the stores which we have stipulated as the condition of peace with you were growing on our mountains, at the sources of our rivers — “Am I to suppose then” said He “that your guns and your powder, comprized in that stipulation were growing on your mountains? You find no difficulty in discharging your obligations with Algiers. Do you suppose me less able than Algiers to compel the punctual observance of treaties?” By no means, said I, if we have been more attentive to Algiers than to you it is not because we consider you less respectable but more just than Algiers. “We must make an end of compliment” said he, “It would give me pain to affront you: but facts justify the conclusion that if you suppose me just you study to amuse my justice. Denmark may furnish you a caution against such a reliance.” I suppose, said I, your Ex^t can have no doubt that the residue of our peace presents have long since been at sea; but the winds have been many days against us — “They have been against us three years” said he. Your Ex^t will recollect they were very favorable last spring. “Not so favorable as I had been flattered to believe they would have been.” said he. What shall be done? I asked, shall we make war upon the elements! “You can choose your measures” said he “and you need not be surprized if I reserve to myself the same privilege.” Permit me, said I, to demand an explanation of this *intendre*. “Events will

explain it." said he — I observed, If this manner of evasion cover a menace I ought to know it for my government in giving passports to your cruisers. "In this" said he, "you will use your own discretion. If you give them it is an evidence that you are at peace with me. If you refuse them I have nothing serious to apprehend from it." Cutting reply; to which I made no rejoinder — I could draw nothing direct from him. I do not know whether to sound an alarm or still to say *All is well!* But, I venture to repeat, if something do not appear soon to my relief I shall shortly be compelled, instead of ordinary communications, to make my monthly reports of *American slaves.*

* * * * *

I cannot but subjoin, it is the dictate of duty inforced by the constant dread I suffer of seeing our seamen slaves here, that except Government reform their mode of intercourse with the Barbary Regencies it is not in the resources of all the Agents who ever were or ever can be sent here to evade the solemn consequences of a predatory war from these licensed pirates —

Extracts from postscripts presumably added to this letter

Nov. 10 [1800]

Is it not somewhat humiliating that the first United States ship of war which ever entered the Mediterranean should be pressed into the service of a pirate? I am this moment informed, though not officially that the *George Washington* has recieved a destination from "Patron Grandi" to Constantinople — A prodigious distortion of treaty grant — And, if true, I should suppose, would require strong reasons to justify it — What may not be his danger in an empire where the United States are not known — ?

Nov. 11

I reclaim this packet to insert an extract of a letter this moment recieved from M^r O'Brien, as follows — verbatim. [Here was quoted letter to William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, dated 19 October 1800, with the following notation made by William Eaton:]

Genius of My Country! How art thou prostrate! Hast thou not yet one son whose soul revolts, whose nerves convulse, blood vessels burst, and heart indignant swells at thoughts of such debasement!

Shade of Washington! Behold thy orphan'd sword hang on a slave — A voluntary slave, and serve a *pirate!*

I never thought to find a corner of this slanderous world where baseness and American were wedded — But here we are the by word of derision; quoted as precedents of baseness — even by a Dane!

Shall Tunis also lift his thievish arm, smite our scarred cheek, then bid us kiss the rod! *This is the price of peace!* But if we will have peace at such a price, recall me, and send a *slave*, accustomed to abasement, to represent the nation — And furnish *ships of war*, and *funds* and *slaves* to his support, and Our immortal shame —

History shall tell that The United States first volunteer'd a *ship of war*, equipt, a *carrier* for a pirate — It is written — Nothing but blood can blot the impression out — Frankly I own, I would have lost the peace, and been empaled myself rather than yielded this concession — Will nothing rouse my country!

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge,
U. S. Navy, commanding

Saturday, 1 November 1800

Commences pleasant with a smooth Sea — Hands variously employed in Ships Duty at 8 P M Set Fore & Main top Gallant Sails Stay Sails and Steering Sails —

Middle part Light winds & pleasant — At 8 A M Down Jolly Boat & Tried the Current Finding it Setting E S E one Knott Pr Hour Latter part d^o Weather hands employed in washing thier clothing & C — Course made good S 70 E Distance 50 miles

Sunday, 2 November 1800

Commences Light winds and pleasant with a smooth sea at 3 P M made the Land Bearing E N E Distance 16 Leagues at 11 d^o saw the Island of Morea Bearing N N E Distance 5 or 6 Leagues at half past 5 A M Tacked Ship Headed as pr Log at 6 do the Island of Zand Bore N by E the Island of Saphraia bore N E by E Cape Sapeirsa Bore S E b E Distance 7 or 8 Leagues at 7 A M Tacked ship Headed as pr Log Half past 7 do saw a Ship and two Briggs standing out from the Land Sapeirsa Towards us called all hands To clear ship for action — At the Meridian Cape Sapeirsa Bore Dis 7 or 8 Leagues

Ends pleasant Breezes and Fair weather

Monday, 3 November 1800

First pleasant Under all sail at 2 P M Tacked Ship Headed as pr Log at 5 d^o the Island of Sapiensa Bore S E by E Cape Sapiensa S 27 E and the Island of phirdono S 17 E at 5 P M took one reef in Each Top sail at 8 d^o handed top Gallant Sails — at 12 Midnight Double reff the topsails Sent down top G Yards Heavy Squalls at A M Vered ship as pr Log at 6 D^o Vered ship as pr Log — at Meridian The Island of Sapiensa bore S by E ½ E the Island of Saphria bore S S E ½ E and the Island of Lipodina bore S E ½ E Ends with Light winds and Squally —

Tuesday, 4 November 1800

Commences with Fresh Breezes and Squally At 2 P M Tacked ship as pr Log at 5 D^o the point of Modom S E by S ¼ S Bore Dist 6 Leagues at 6 do a Shift of wind as pr Log Got up top G. Yds & set the Sails Middle part d^o Weather at 8 A M Set Steering Sails & Royals at Meridian Cape Metaphor bore S E by E the Southernmost part of Europe Ends pleasant —

Thursday, 6 November 1800

Gentle gales & Pleasant at ½ past 2 P M Brought too & spoke a schooner from Smyrna bound to Trieste who Informed us that the *Hassan Bashaw* was at Rhodes with four sail of the Line besides frigates at 6 P M handed top Gallant sails took two reefs in each top sails up Courses at 10 D^o hove too under the top Sails to the Windward of Millo Fired a gun Lighted the top Lanthorn at 2 A M bore away for the Land at 3 d^o Brought too gain at half past 4 d^o bore away for the Land Hoisted the Algerine Flagg Fired several guns for a Pilot at 8 d^o Abreast of Millo Harbour took on board a Pilot Hauled to the Northward at Meridian Thermo bore E and Zia, N 9 Islands in sight —

Friday, 7 November 1800

Fresh gales and Hazy at 1 P M Let the reefs out of the top sails set top Gallant sails royals & stay sails at 2 d^o set steering sails at 5 d^o took in royals & steering Sails handed top Gallant Sails and took one reef in each top sail at Sun Set in the passage Between the Islands Loro and Andro at 8 P M the wind came Fresh from the Northward handed the Mainsail double reef the top sails — Middle part fresh with flaws & C Sent down top Gallant Yds at 3 A M made sail at 4 do sent up top Gallant Yds — at Meridian the N E point Oporia bore E N E Scio N W ½ N South point of Scio S S E and Negropont S W ½ W

Ends with fresh Breezes and a head sea —

Sunday, 9 November 1800

Commences with pleasant weather & a smooth sea at sun set the Island Tenedos bore E ¾ N of Imbia N by E and Mount Athos N 55° W sounded from 6 P M till 5 A M in the Morning every 15 Minutes had 45.50 d^o 10 Fathom of Water made and shortend sail accordingly at 9 A M hove too of Tenedos Took on board a Pilot for Constantinople at ½ past 9 d^o Made all sail at Meridian passing Between the Castles at the Entrance of the Hellespont — Saluted with 8 guns returned with 6 from the Castles — they have the Outward appearance of Being very Strong Having 8 Teir of guns, the Lower Teir on the Waters edge — Strong Current against us

Monday, 10 November 1800

Pleasant with fresh Breezes At 3 P M entered the Straits of the Dardenells Saluted the castles with 3 guns was answered with two At 7 A M Abreast of the

Island of Marmora with a good strong Breeze At Meridian Mount Olympus bore S E by S whose top is covered with eternal snow — the Spires of Constantinople in sight, the City Beautifully situated on the sides of 7 Hills gently ascending from the sea making a most Beautifull appearance from the Sea —

Ends Pleasant —

Tuesday, 11 November 1800

Commences First pleasant with a smooth sea running up the Dadanells in sight of the city — at 9 P M Came too with the Best Bower in 17 Fathoms Water off the South part of the City — at 7 A M Weighed anchor and made sail at 11 d° Came to anchor in the Harbour of Constantinople opposite the Grand Seignors Barracks in 27 Fathoms of Water — out all Boats Delivered 4 Horses and Sundry articles of Baggage belonging to the Algerines —

Ends with light winds and Fair

Wednesday, 12 November 1800

Commences with Light airs and pleasant — At 8 A M sent up top Gallant Yds — the crew employed in discharging the goods of the passengers —

Sent on shore 2 lions 3 Tigers 5 Antelopes 2 Ostriches & 20 Parrots — At 3 P M the General of Marines Went on Shore Saluted him with 7 Guns also a Large number of Algerines — At 4 P M Cap^t Bainbridge went on shore —

Sunt set sent down top Gallant Yds Ends Pleasant

Thursday, 13 November 1800

Light Winds and Pleasant. — Breaks of day all hands employed in washing decks At 8 A M sent up top Gallant Yds — 2 P M Unbent the top sails 3 d° All hands employed in scraping the Gun and Birth Deck — the ships Crews Grog Stopped on account of Buying Liquor along side —

At 2 P M the Capt came on board Hoisted in the Barge &c

Friday, 14 November 1800

Cloudy Wind to the Northward and Eastward — washing Decks At 8 A M Sent up top Gallant Yds At 9 d° Employed in Scraping Decks Discharging Baggage Belonging to the Algerines

Meridian Pleasant

Sun Set sent down top Gallant Yds in Boats & C Ends Pleasant

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS 15. Nov. 1800.

SIR, Since sending off my dispatches yesterday I have recieved information from Tripoli through a correct channel but not official, that an American vessel, laden with sugar and coffee, has been carried in by the corsaires of that regency; but has been released, and taken her departure for Leghorn. And that the Bashaw has demanded of our Consul, M^r Cathcart, as a condition of continuing pacific, an *annual tribute*; and has granted *six months* for an answer —

I had a long interview at the palace this morning The Bey has promised to wait *one month* for the arrival of the *Anna Maria*. And, I believe, I have gained the minister. There is therefore a reasonable prospect that my projects will succeed to divert the expedition now fitting out. No great reliance however can be placed upon assurances which a diamond ring or a snuff-box may invalidate —

[SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 1, July 1797–Dec. 1800.]

Extract from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 15 November 1800

First part cloudy at day Break called all hands washed decks & at 8 A M sent up top gallant yds — at 9 d° weighed anchor and run up the Harbour about a mile came too with the Best Bower in 20 Fathoms of Water Moored ship — At 3 P M Turkish 50 gun ship running past us carried away our Flying gibb Boom unriggd the stump and got it on deck sun set sent down top Gallant yds — * * *

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

On board the U. S. SHIP of WAR

(2^d Copy)

*George Washington in the Port
of Constantinople 17 Nov^r 1800.*

SIR I arrived here, on the 11 Inst, after a Passage of 23 days, we came to anchor at the lower end of the City of Constan^l 10 oClock at Night; in the morn^g: our Colours were hoisted at the Mizzen, & the Mission flag at the Main. Shortly after three officers successively, came from the Grand Signior, to know what Ship we were, & what Colours were them we had hoisted, Answered American frigate & Colours. They said they knew no such place as America, we then told them the new World, by that name they had some distant ideas of us. after these enquiries we got under Weigh & came in the Harbour of Constantinople, in entering of which I saluted the Grand Signiors Palace with 21 Guns.

The Captain of the Port came on board & brought us to anchor, since which period we have been discharging the Algerine Cargo & have this moment finished.

I cannot at present give the least information respecting my departure from this place; for the Algerine Ambassador will not have his audience with the Grand Signior until the Captain Bashaw arrives from Egypt, whom I am told may be expected in 20 days; This being a forced voyage at the risque of our Peace with Algiers, you must suppose that many humiliating occurrences will happen. I shall endeavour as much as lies in my power, consistently to preserve the Peace, but should a demand be made by their Ambassador, of the Frigate's remaining 5 or 6 Months in this place, I shall consider myself justifiable in not complying to so long a time, a refusal may be attended with threatnings of War which I candidly believe will never be put in execution, would 6 of our Frigates appear before Algiers. A list of their whole Marine force, I had the honor of enclosing you, from that place, you there can see the pitiful force of the *All powerful Algiers*, to which is to be added, they have but only two Ports on their whole Coast.

Believe me Sir, my information of that Country is so correct, that I do not hesitate in saying, that 6 or 8 frigates in the Mediterranean Sea, would give us more permanent security, than any Treaty that can be made with the States of Barbary.

I brought letters of recommendation from the Consuls at Algiers, to the different Ambassadors here: I have waited on two of them, the Earl of Elgin, the English Ambast^r who received me politely, but made no offers of public services, the other was the Baron de Huslech the Danish Amb^t who was polite & has offered his services to the U. S. flag in the most friendly terms.

As yet I have met with no difficulty — In this Government almost every public Concern is transacted thro' the Captain Bashaw who is absent; I shall endeavour to make the flag of the U. S. appear as respectable as my present situation can admit. & also shall obtain every useful information for my government that my weak Capacity will allow.

I have to assure you that my services are entirely devoted to the will & interest of my Country.

Nov 19 yesterday Lord Elgin offered his services to the U. S. flag in this Port in a friendly Manner —

To William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain, from Frederic H. Wollston,
U. S. Consul, Genoa

Copy

GENOA Dec^r 8th 1800

SIR I have the pleasure to confirm my last of the 1st Inst. in which I mentioned to you that the Port of Leghorn was Blockaded as appeared by the report of two American Vessels which had sailed from this Place in Ballast, and were returned here after having been turned off by an English Ship of War, likewise two Danish Ships that were bound for that Port met with the same fate & were come to this Place. I have now further to acquaint you that I have just received a Letter from Th: Appleton Esq^r of Leghorn by which he informs me that on the 4 Inst. the English Commander sent him official Information that the Port was Blockaded, and an order to all neutral vessels to quit the Place in 8 days or they will not be suffered to sail, he then sent a Flag onboard to obtain a Prolongation of that Term, but received for answer that he acted from Superior orders, but that Lord Keith is expected hourly in the Roads with General Abercrombie and the Fleet — I shall Leave you to draw your own conclusions as to the object of this expedition, & shall observe that notwithstanding all this, our Port remain still open & should it be otherwise shall take the earliest opportunity to inform you of it, & remain very Sincerely

[SDA. CL., Malaga, Vol. 1, 1793-1814.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

N^o 31. Duplicate.

TUNIS 8. Dec. 1800

SIR, On the 25. ult. after having dispatched duplicates of my letters from 1st to 16th it was intimated to me that there was an American ship in the road of Porto-farina. Instantly I sent off an express to enquire for facts. On the 27th rec^d a note from Cap^t Coffin, of the *Anna Maria*, informing me that he had been ten days in the road without being able to communicate with the shore by reason of the weather which was extremely bad. On the 28th I asked a boat of the Bey to board her, which he said should be ready on the 30th. Accordingly, on the 30, I embarked at Tunis, in an open boat, and arrived on board, ten leagues, at eight in the evening of the same day. On the morning following Dec. 1st had the honor of receiving your letter of 30th August covering an invoice and bill of the ship's lading — Yesterday I returned to Tunis. Such part of the cargo as was between decks was chiefly discharged before I left the ship. The *quality* of the articles are acknowledged to be good; but it is objected that the plank and the oars are *too short* — and the Government affect to be dissatisfied that the keels, guns and powder are not come forward. I believe the facts to be — the Government is dissatisfied that *any thing has come forward*. If this opinion require evidence I consider it sufficient to state that the United States are the only nation which have at this moment a rich *unguarded* commerce in the Mediterranean, and that the Barbary regencies are *Pirates*. I take to myself the merit of having once more at least suspended an expedition, which was prepared for *us*. But we are yet defecient, and I am not without apprehension that this deficiency will be resorted as a pretext for

surprizing our merchantmen — in which case they might do us incalculable mischief. These are considerations which, it is supposed, should compel exertions to fulfil our obligations with this regency.

* * * * *

P. S. Dec. 10. This moment pass through this office to the Consul Gen. at Alg^{rs} Communications from M^r Cathcart * * *.

[SDA. CL., Tunis, Vol. 1, July 1797–Dec. 1800.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

N^o 32.

TUNIS Dec. 20. 1800.

SIR,

* * * * *

A few days ago the Sapatapa sent a message to inform me that *The Beylique had need of the American ship to go to Marseilles*. I answered him that she was for charter. Three days were consumed on the subject. I put him in mind of his promise of 10th of April last. He resorted to the example of the [*George*] *Washington* at Algiers — and talked of *force*. I informed him that the affair of the *Washington* had been mis-stated at Tunis; that he was originally destined to Constantinople, after having delivered his cargo at Algiers, to open the door of negotiation with the Sublime Porte; and that it was considered a fortunate circumstance at that instant that the Dey of Algiers had an Embassy to the Porte. Had this been otherwise, it is most probable, our Agent at Algiers would have asked it as a favor of the Dey to have assisted the project by sending some one of his distinguished officers of government to introduce the American messenger. As to *force*, if he thought suitable to exert it in detaining the ship to be loaded in his ports it would be also necessary to use the same means to conduct her to the port of destination; otherwise, put what he would on board, I would order her to America, and leave the event to be settled between my government and his. This position I maintained in decided, though not irritating, language until at length he came to offer a freight of four thousand dollars, and perquisites to the Captain, for the voyage. To these terms I thought better to consent than to hazard the consequence of refusal, treaty being altogether in favor of the minister and accordingly made my report to Captain Coffin, who says he should have five thousand dollars at least for the voyage. I have not concluded the terms with him; but am inclined to think he will finally accept those agreed with the Sapatapa: If, otherwise, the U. S. should make a small sacrifice they have the satisfactory reflection that no dishonorable concessions have been yielded to this government. It is presumed the convention with France, copy of which I have seen, will remove all legal impediments to this voyage, and annul the bonds of Captain Coffin *not to enter a port of France*: If not the constraint of this Prince will have the same effect. * * *

* * * * *

P. S. 28. Dec. The *Ann Maria* is discharged, I am informed, and taking in balast at Porto farina to come to Tunis.

[SDA. CL., Tunis, Vol. 1, July 1797–Dec. 1800.]

[30 December 1800]

Quasi-War, United States and France

[NOTE.—See letter of 30 December 1800 from Secretary of the Navy to Captain John Barry, U. S. Navy or the Officer commanding the U. S. squadron at St. Kitts, concerning treaty between the United States and France; printed in "Naval Documents, Quasi-War, United States and France", seventh volume (December 1800 to December, 1801), pp. 55–56.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Tuesday, 30 December 1800

First part Pleasant — 8 o'clock sent up top Gallant Yds — Loosed the fore topsail & fired a gun as a signal for sailing at 10 weighed anchor got under way fired a Salute of 21 guns & 7 for the Grand Seignior answerd by Seven from the Fort opposite the Seraglio — Made all sail Fresh Breezes and pleasant

Wednesday, 31 December 1800

Commences with fresh Breezes and pleasant Under all sail running down the Marmora Sea — a Russian Ship under our convoy —

At 2 P M cape S^t Stephano Bore N N E Distance 6 miles

Midnight Light winds and pleasant — 4 O'clock wind ahead Tacked ship Headed N N W — 7 d^r Tacked to the Southward — 8 o'clock Abreast of the Island Marmora — wind Fair Ends pleasant

Thursday, 1 January 1801

Commences Fair with Light Breezes — a ship ahead — Russian ship in Company — Headed W $\frac{1}{2}$ Wind at S E at 5 Tacked ship 9 Tacked Light winds & variable — Meridian Pleasant — 9 A M Light winds with Rain — 11 Steered W by S wind Fair opposite the town of Gallipola 4 ship in Sight Beating up 12 head W S W Ends pleasant —

Friday, 2 January 1801

Pleasant with Fresh Breezes Beating down the Marmora Sea — At 3 came to anchor in 25 Fathoms water with the Best Bower Abreast the town of Lapsaki 5 Squally with rain Midnight clear and pleasant — At 1 weighed Anchor and Stood down the Striets — at 10 came to anchor at the Dardanells — Sent the Jolly Boat on board the Russian Ship for the Capt who came on board Ends Squally with rain

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

[3 January 1801]

Circular letter to the U. S. Agents and Consuls in Europe from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

To the Agents and Consuls of the United States of America residing in the different Ports of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Barbary States and British Garrisons in the Mediterranean and to all others whom it doth or may concern.

GENTLEMEN, I had the honor to inform you in my circular of the 12th of November 1800, that certain unjust demands having been made by the Bashaw of Tripoli upon the United States of America which I found it my duty to repel; that said Bashaw had publickly announced in an official manner that he would declare War against the United States of America in six months to commence from the 22^d day of October 1800, if his demands which he purposely, made in an evasive and indeterminate manner, were not complied with. I further informed you that it would be unsafe for our Merchant Vessels to trade in the Mediterranean or it's vicinity after the 22^d day of March 1801, as these faithless People generally commit depre-dations before the time or Period allowed is expired. I likewise informed you that I did not conclude in virtue of his promise that our Vessels might remain in the Mediterranean untill the month of March,

but in consequence of this Regency being at war with Sweden and the Season of the Year.

I have now therefore to observe that a treaty of *Peace and Amity* having been concluded between his Majesty of *Sweden* and this Regency on this day the 3^d of January 1801, it is now no longer safe for the Merchant Vessels of said Un. St. of *America* to remain in these seas or it's vicinity as the Swedes have made the following conditions in consequence of their having 131 of their subjects in bondage, Viz.

They have agreed to pay Drs. 250,000 including all expences for peace and the ransom of their captives, and 20,000 *Dollars* annually in consequence of their being permitted to load here 3000 Tons of Salt annually, and as I have every reason to suppose the same terms will be demanded from the Un. St. of *America* and that our fellow citizens will be captured in order to ensure our compliance with the said degrading, humiliating and dishonorable terms; I find it my duty to request you to take such measures as will most effectually prevent any of our Vessels from trading on this Sea untill you are advised officially by me or either of our consuls at *Algiers* or *Tunis* that this disagreeable affair is terminated which from it's nature will require much time as it extends to making the United States tributary to *Tripoli* and must first be authorised by a particular act of the Legislature. I therefore request the above mentioned Agents and Consuls of the Un. St. of *America* and all others whom it doth or may concern to communicate the contents of this circular Letter to all *Merchants* and *Masters of Vessels* belonging to the United States, in order that they may withdraw their property immediately from these Seas and that our Mariners may fly the impending danger. I likewise request them to make the letter circular and to transmit copies of it along the respective coasts of their residence and likewise to the Department of *State* and wherever they may imagine that it will be most likely to answer the desired effect, as I have from hence but few opportunities.

In testimony of the absolute necessity of using the aforesaid precaution before it should be too late, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of my Office.

Done at the Chancery of the United States of *America* at *Tripoli* in *Barbary* this 3^d day of January 1801, and of the *Independence* of the United States of *America* the 25th

(signed) JAMES L. CATHCART.

* * * * *

[NA. SDA. Disp. Spain, Vol. 5, 1799-1806.]

Extract from Log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 3 January 1801

Fresh Breezes and Rain 2 P M the purser went on shore to purchase Bread & wood — 4 the Bread came off Midnight Pleasant with Light Breezes — 10 A M Got under way half past 10 passed the Castles of the Dardanells & entered the Hellespont Meridian Light Breezes and Pleasant —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Secretary of State from James L. Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

N^o 1 duplicate

TRIPOLI IN BAR^y Jan^y 4th 1801

SIR By my dispatches of the 18th of October and first of November 1800 you have been inform'd of the state of our affairs with this Regency & of the steps which I have taken to evade the impending

danger, I confirm the contents of said dispatches which are now publicly declared in consequence of the arrival of his Swedish Majesty's Frigate *Thetis* on the 24th of December — On the 2nd ins^t Lieutenant Colonel Tornquist his Swedish Majesty's Envoy extraordinary concluded a peace between the Kingdom of Sweden and this Regency upon the following terms, Videlicet

	Dollars
To be paid for the Peace & ransom of 131 Captives.....	240,000 —
Contingent expences at least.....	10,000
	250,000

Colonel Tornquist has engaged that the Kingdom of Sweden shall pay unto the Regency of Tripoli annually the sum of 20,000 dollars in cash in consequence of having permission to load fifteen ships of 200 tons burthen each at Suarez generally pronounced Zoara, the Bashaw gives the salt gratis the Swedes are to pay the expences of embarking the said which will not be trifling —

The particulars of the agreement were that in consequence of the above concessions, that the Bashaw would permit the Captives to embark immediately & that the Ambassador should pawn his honor that the cash should be brought here in six months or in less if possible that the Consul M^r Bohrstrom was to remain here & to exercise the duty's of his Office as formerly, & with his household to enjoy the same immunities as before the War commenced

On the 2nd ins^t in the evening the Banners of Sweden were hoisted by the Bashaws request upon the Danish house and a temporary flag staff was prepared in order that the customary salute should be fired next day — When a peace takes place with any nation it is customary for the diff^t Consuls to congratulate the Bashaw upon the event; you may judge with what a grace I perform'd a ceremony so repugnant to my feelings, but it was necessary; I accordingly waited upon his Excellency in company with the Danish Consul Swedish ex-Consul M^r Bohrstrom and others, after congratulation perfumation fumigation & drinking of Coffee & Sherbet were over commenced the follow[ing] litigation “I have concluded a peace with the Swedes (commenced the Bashaw) & I am certain the King of Sweden is sensible that I was forced to declare war against his nation contrary to my inclination, for had my demands been satisfied in the first instance, I should not have captured their Ships & enslaved their people; some nations added he (meaning the United States) have used me very ill, the[y] look upon me as nothing, they have recourse to Algiers for all things; I should be glad to know which is thought most of at Constantinople; I could easily have solved that doubt, by saying that the Dey of Algiers had lately sent presents to the Grand Signior to the amount of a million of dollars which were powerful arguments in his favor; but as the conversation was general, I did not concieve it incumbent on me to answer his prologue any more than the rest of the company; in fact I could say nothing but what I have communicated already — “The Bashaw observing my silence directed his discourse to me & ask'd me if I understood the Arabic & Turkish languages I answer'd that I had a trifling knowledge of them, but spoke them so miserably that I never made any use of them, especially as his Excellency & ministers all spoke Italian, “pray says the Bashaw what was the present Dey of Algiers in the reign of Mohammed Bashaw, I answer'd that he was a person very much respected in

consequence of his being the cousin of Hassan Bashaw, but had no post whatever? and pray what was Hassan Bashaw at that time, "first he was Vikelharche of the Marine & afterwards was made prime Minister & treasurer in Algiers he was stiled the Hasnagi — The Bashaw turn'd up his nose with visible signs of contempt and was going to proceed when a person inform'd him that a piece of timber was not to be found in the whole Regency large enough to make a flag staff for the Swedes, unless the[y] took one of the Cruisers spars, "it is a difficult thing *says the Son of Aly Bashaw* to get to get a flag staff put up when it once comes down, when the American flag staff comes down it will take a great deal of grease (meaning money) to get it up again; the danish flag staff is broke I hear & wants mending with a new one, he smiled a *ghastly grin* and said after all what is twenty thousand dollars a year for a Christian nation to pay that has such vast resources "had I enough to live on, I would not trouble myself with Cruisers, al'tho my subjects wishes War, because it is to their advantage? how many Raizes (added he) have I that knows the way to the great sea. Admiral Morad answer'd about twenty," their not being I believe one capable but himself without his accompanying them shews that the Bashaw & his Officers pays no great regard to truth) well replied his Excellency I will find them vessels," in Tripoli Consul we are all hungry, & if we are not provided for we soon get sick & peevish — As the Bashaw spoke in metaphors, I answer'd him in the same manner by saying that when the Chief Physician prescribed the medicine I should have no objection to administer the dose, but untill then I could say nothing upon the subject, "take care answer'd the Bashaw that the medicine does not come to late, & if it comes in time that it will not be strong enough —

Thus ended this audience, I should not be so minute in detailing the circumstances was it not necessary in order that government should be enabled to draw the right conclusion from such materials as I have in my power to furnish them with, which from the above as well as every other observation which I have been able to make, seems to me to be exactly what I have already communicated to the Department of State in mine of the 18th of October and 1st of November already forwarded in Quadruplicates, with this addition that the Bashaw having now establish'd a permanent annuity which has been his grand scheme ever since he usurp'd the throne of Tripoli, that it places us next upon the list of depredations & gives some colour to his demands, as it is a known maxim in the Barbary States that when one nation makes a concession the others must likewise or repel the demand by force of Arms, which cannot so well be done when a number of our fellow Citizens are in captivity; under this conviction I have alarm'd our commerce, & if our several Consuls in Europe does their duty by next march we shall not have a vessel in the mediterranean, sensible that this is the only way to lessen the calamity, for much better is it for us to lose our trade in the mediterranean for a few months than to have our vessels captured & Citizens enslaved which would work the same effect besides impeding the operations of Government & probably would in some measure be the means of forcing us to comply with the humiliating and degrading terms which Sweden has already in consequence of having one hundred & thirty one of her subjects in slavery —

The Danes are exactly in the same situation as the United States except this difference; the Bashaw has demanded from Denmark an

annuity of 20,000 dollars & from the United States he has made no specific demand, indeed he could not as I repel'd the idea of our becoming tributary with indignation, but at present his emissarys & every other person of intelligence in Tripoli knows that on those terms alone Sweden Denmark America & Holland will be able to maintain their peace with this Regency —

Comodore Koefoed who commands a danish squadron in this sea in consequence of the truce expiring between Denmark & Tunis I believe in February, is expected here very soon, if he acts with energy it will give security to us I hope untill measures are adopted by government, but if Denmark concludes upon the same terms that Sweden has, the same week our flag staff comes down, unless the Dey of Algiers interferes with uncommon energy, which from the tenor of M^r OBriens communications I have not the least reason to expect, but before anything can be effected here I imagine it will be necessary to ask permission from the most *Potent* Dey of Algiers in consequence of the stipulation contain'd in the 12th article of our Treaty with this Regency as is more fully explain'd in my former communications: I am convinced that this step is necessary, notwithstanding the Dey of Algiers has never interfered in favor of the United States since my arrival at Tripoli, * * * * *

The Bashaw has evidently betray'd his real character in the above negotiation, & has given sufficient proof of his cowardice, "this will point out the expediency of sending a sufficient force into the mediterranean with the greatest dispatch in order to prevent the U S from sharing the same fate as the Danes at Tunis & Swedes at Tripoli — "I have effected every thing possible to be done by an individual to preserve my Country's peace upon honorable & equitable terms & to this instant has not made one concession; but what can remonstrance avail where there is no justice to be obtain'd but by force of arms & no friendship exists but what is inspired by hopes of gain. I shall endeavor to temporize with the Bashaw & if possible gain time until I receive instructions from government which if not accompanied with force will only prepare the way for exorbitant demands, which the Bashaw expects will be equal to what is given by Sweden, & if we pay this Regency 20,000 dollars p^r annum this year, you may depend that the next we will be obliged to pay Tunis 30,000 & Algiers 40,000 at least, notwithstanding the stipulation for 3000 Tons of salt annually being made merely as a blind in order to prevent the other Regency's from increasing their demands upon Sweden, but I am in doubt whether it will answer the desired effect —

* * * * *

Before I conclude, I am under the necessity of observing that my situation is peculiarly disagreeable; I have not only the peace of my nation to maintain but the influence & intrigues of the whole Sanhedrim of Algiers & Tripoli also to counteract, unsupported by government, not having receiv'd but one letter from the Department of State in two years, neither have I heard from our minister at Lisbon since the 8th of last April, add to this that my instructions are merely answers to some questions which I ask'd before my departure and are couch'd in such terms as will not authorize my taking one decisive measure unless first approved by a man who has done nothing (this two years past) but write nonsense dictated by the perfidious Jews at Algiers, & who has not taken one step to enforce our treaty by that

Regency since my arrival at Tripoli, the whole of his communications being a complicated chaos of contradiction misrepresentation ignorance & duplicity mixt together with rocks shoals anchors cables masts rigging & a thousand other absurdities which would puzzle Lawyer Lewis or any one else to understand; the only article in which he has been consistent is in demonstrating a desire of throwing the whole of our affairs both at Tunis & Tripoli into the hands of the pusillanimous jews as they are at Algiers & of writing unintelligible metaphors no more to the purpose than the proverbs of the inimitable Cervantes de Saavedras auxiliary Hero Sancho Panca were —

I request you Sir to take my situation into serious consideration, & to represent our affairs with this Regency to the President & government in such a manner that more attention may be paid to them than has been heretofore, that the existing abuses may be reform'd as soon as circumstances will admit, or that otherwise the President will please to appoint some person more adequate to the task imposed upon me than I am; for I find that I cannot under existing circumstances remain longer here, unless I should be base enough to become the Agent of the Bashaw of Tripoli & his friends in Algiers, and thereby betray the honor & interest of my Country & act in a manner inconsistent with the dignity annex'd to my character as the representative of a free independent & magnanimous nation; & unless very great alterations indeed are made in our arrangements as it is impossible to serve both God and Mammon —

On the 26th of December Citizen Billon ratified the Truce concluded on the 26th of November between the French Republic and this Regency, the terms differs from the terms obtain'd at Algiers & Tunis but very little “the Bashaw is very much afraid of the French in consequence of the eastern provinces of this Regency (Bengasse & Derna) being very much disaffected, & he is apprehensive that they would join the French of Alexandria should they contemplate the conquest of this Regency, “if our treaty with France is founded on the Basis of our treaty of 1778 the putting in execution the 8th article would be of great service to our interests here; for so long as the french holds Alexandria it is the interest of the Bashaw of Tripoli to make every reasonable concession to that Republic, otherwise his eastern provinces are irrecoverably lost to him & his successors” Government will determine upon the propriety of the measure — * * * * *

The original of which this is a duplicate was enclosed by his Danish Majestys Consul gen^l here to their Agent at Malta to be forwarded to Europe & from thence to America by the first conveyance, this goes enclosed to M^r Eaton at Tunis.

[SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 1, Part II, Jan. 1800–May 1801.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Sunday, 4 January 1801

First part Fresh Breezes from the E N E at half past 1 P M past the town of Tenedos opposite which stood famous Troy. Leaving Mount Ida on the West where the Gods Assembled to view the Battle & Mount Athos in the East formerly a Burning Mountain — where the Gods when they came down from Heaven to view the Battle took a resting spell — from thence to the small Island of Lemnos, where they fed there Horses of Nectar and Ambrosio — the Island where Vulcan Lit when he fell from Heaven and Established his forge — 2 P M took in Steering Sails & royals 4 P M took in top Gallant sails — took a reef in Each top sail sent down top Gallant Yds

At 5 P M cape Baba Bore E by S $\frac{1}{4}$ S Dist 4 Leagues At half past 6 P M shook one reef Out of fore and Main top Sail — 7 sent up Main top Gallant Yd and set the sails At 4 A M the Island of Sciro Bore N E by N 8 Leagues Distance — 6 A M set steering sails saw a sail Under our Lee —
Saw the Island of Andrea on our Larboard and Cape Doro on our Starboard Bow

At 8 A M sent up fore top Gallant Yd and set the sail — 10 past the Island of Negropont which is joined to the Main by a Bridge 20 miles Long — Meridian Abreast of Zia East side 3 miles Long — Termia on our Larboard Bow Bore S S W 2 Leagues distance — Andria 4 Leagues Dis Bore N E 10 Islands in sight Fresh Breezes and pleasant —

Monday, 5 January 1801

First part Fresh gales under all sail at 2 P[M]Hove too under the Lee of the Isle of Thermia Landed the pilot at 3 P M the Boat returned made all sail — at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P M the Isle of Falconira Bore S W $\frac{1}{4}$ W — the S W end of Serpho Bore S E — and Antimillo S by W at 7 took in fore top Gallant Studding Sails — at half past 9 the Isle of Falconira Bore N W by W 3 Leag Distance — Mid-night pleasant * * *

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

On board the United States Frigate *George Washington*,
off the Island of Malta, 10th January 1801

SIR This will be handed you by a Chous[e], of the Captain Bashaws, of the Turkish Empire, whom I brought from Constantinople and am now landing him at Malta, from whence he is to proceed to Tripoli with the orders of the Grand Signior, to make a demand on the Bey of Tripoli, for his compliance to matters of Magnitude, & I beleive of great importance to the Commerce in the Medettiranean Sea, The Tunisian Ship with presents for the Ottoman Porte, immediately on her arrival there, was not suffered to hoist her Colors, the presents refused by the Porte to be accepted of, the Ship stripped & hauled in dock,

I am now bound to Algiers with one of the Suit of the Algerine Ambassador who carries orders to the Dey of Algiers similar to those for the Bey of Tripoli

The flag of the United States, under my command was treated with the greatest respect, in Constantinople & was taken under the immediate protection of the Captain Bashaw, who is a person of the greatest influence, in the Turkish Empire —

Any little attention that you may pay to the Chous[e], the bearer of this, no doubt woud please the C. B. who I assure you is very friendly to the Americans —

[Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. NDA photostat.]

To William Smith, U. S. Minister to Lisbon, Portugal, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

N^o 3

ALGIERS The 10th January 1801

SIR This day the dey of algiers sent for me and told me that he had done the americans a great favour and service relative to Tripolia. that his letter. would have the desired Effect. and that he request^d I should give him a present I told him that. he had forgot. that he got the Brig *Bashaw*. that the U S Ship was on a service for the dey that would cost the U S 60 thousand dollars. the dey got Very angry said it was a trifle. all for such a great and Commercial a nation as

the americans That I should know what the Tunicians did to the deans and allso what the tripolines did and lately to the Swedes. and that as he wrote a good letter. he would require something for it. if not he would never interfere in favour of the americans with Tripolia or Tunis — and that he knew what to write to Tripolia. I said I was sorrow to hear this from the dey. That he well knew as an agent I had not it allway^s in My power to give that I had no funds and that I could but procure for him a small present. which I intended to send to tripolia. if The dey would not write. but would give it to him. aye seyes the dey that is right go bring it —

	dollars	
It were as Viz — 2 pieces of Muslin.....	70 —	} NB. The Jew directory here might. underhand encourage tripolia to take Americans in order to be benefited. by the dey ^s intercession and for me to bribe them off — after Viewing our Efforts you will Judge if it is necessary to alarm our Commerce on acct of Tripolia.
2 pieces of Handkerchief....	30 —	
12 piques of Cloth.....	54 —	
2 caftans.....	230 —	
2 pieces of Holland ^s linnen..	54 —	
40 lb loafe sugar.....	20 —	
1 Sack of Coffee.....	45 —	
Am ^t in dolr ^s	503 —	

Sayes the dey no ring no watch I said I had none that this was all then say^s the dey let it be So This satisfies my letter to Tripolia —

On consideration the present to the dey though trifling will convince him that he has Got. payment. for his letter. it will exclude greater claims or pretensions for his services on our affairs with Tripolia it will prevent the agents. of Tripolia at Algiers. poisoning the dey^s mind against the americans and it will I hope make the dey forget. the Malicious lys of the Bashaw of Tripolia against Consul Cathcart.

The Busnachs & Bacris influence in this regency. is Very great they are the directory The[y] can give us war when the[y] think proper. The[y] Made the french peace in Spite of the firmans of The Grand Signior The[y] keep the dey in hot water with the British This is french influence The Bey of Tunis does not love the Jews. The[y] are here planning against him to aid Azulia at Tunis a Levite. The[y] have the Jew farfaro at Tripolia — in fact the[y] rise the winds and calm the Seas — I had no letter by the *Anna Maria* Government much neglects their barbary affairs — war Sir will be the result in spite of every effort we can Make — our stipulations and annuities should be made good we should have consular funds — not to be dependant on those leeches and extortioners the Jews — we want much a fleet of Corsairs in this Sea —

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 6, Jan. 1801–Dec. 1803.]

Extract from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 11 January 1801

First part Light winds and pleasant under all sail —
 5 P M the S. E point of Sicily Bore N ¼ W Dis 7 Leagues — 10 P M took in fore & Mizen top Gallant sails — Middle pleasant
 7 A M made Malta bearing S W by W mont Etna bearing N N E Distanc[e] 127 miles — hoisted out the Barge Landed 4 Turks with their Baggage the third Leiu^s went on shore with them —
 Latter part pleasant standing in for the Land —
 Long in 14.14 Lat Obsvr 36° 4'

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

[12 January 1801]

Quasi-War, United States and France

[NOTE.—See report of Secretary of the Navy to the Sixth Congress of the United States, dated 12 January 1801, setting forth the policy and disposition of the U. S. Navy at the end of the war with France; printed in "Naval Documents, Quasi-War, United States and France", seventh volume (December, 1800 to December, 1801), pp. 80–84.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Monday, 12 January 1801

First part pleasant lying too for the Boat — $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 wore ship to the Northward — $\frac{1}{4}$ past 3 Tacked ship and made sail for the Land — Set Spanker & Flying Jibb

At 5 the Barge returned got her in and made sail to the Northward —

Middle part Calm —

At 6 A M the Harbour of Malta bore S W by S 5 Leagues Distance

7 A M Set royals and Steering Sails fore & Aft — Saw Mount Etna.

Meridian Moderate Breezes and pleasant the Island of Gozo Bore S W $\frac{1}{4}$ S the West End saw a sail Standing to South^d & East^d —

Lat Obsv 36.17

Wednesday, 14 January 1801

Pleasant under all sail

At Sun Set the Island Maritimo Bore N 13 East the Island Pantilaria 12 West same time Observed the suns and found the variation to be 19 Westerd At $\frac{1}{4}$ past 5 bore away W by N

Middle part pleasant

at half past 12 P M saw Cape Bon Bearing S S W $\frac{1}{2}$ W Dis 6 Leagues the Eastern point of the Bay of Tunis

6 Set Royals & Steering Sails 8 Saw the Quills Bearing about East

Meridian pleasant Cape Bon Bore S S E Isle Imbria S S W

Lat Ob 37.20

Thursday, 15 January 1801

First part pleasant under all sail. a Brigg in sight Beating to Windward She made Signals we could not Understand She kept away and stood into the Bay of Tunis —

$\frac{1}{4}$ past 5 P M Cape Farie bore S S W $\frac{1}{2}$ W distance 5 Leagues

7 took in Royals and top Gallant sails 11 squally with rain took in Steering sails

6 A M took one reef in each top sail 9 sent down top Gallant Yds At 10 set Mizzen top sail

Meridian More Moderate sent up Main top Gallant Yd and set the sail

Lat Observed 37.56

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

Copy

ALGIERS 21st Jan^y 1801

SIR The [*George*] *Washington* is in Sight of Algier. I think she making so quick a Voyage that she is dispatched on account of the Claims of the Grand Signor for the Greeks, Imperials, and British, and under this consideration I have my fears said Ship will be sent again by this Regency for Constantinopla — God forbid —

I have sent Presents to Tripolia to the amo^t of 4000 Dollars & ordered M^t Cathcart to have money at Command. The Dey has wrote very strong on our affairs. More sir not in the power of your most obed^t Serv^t

Copy of this Letter please to forward to the Hon^{ble} Secretary of State & M^t Smith —

[SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. 2, 1796–1804.]

Extract from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*. Capt William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Wednesday, 21 January 1801

First part pleasant under all sail Standing in for Algeirs 4 P M made the Harbour 5 shortned sail reef top sails set the Courses sent down top gallant Yds — 11 Wore ship headed E by S Squally — 9 A M a boat came along side from the city at 11 P M came too with the Best Bower in 25 Fathoms Water muddy Bottom the Light House Bore N W by W Distance 2 Leagues — Cap^t O'Brien the American Consul came on board — Peace with France No news from America — the *Crescent* frigate and the Brigg *Hassan Basshaw* Laying in the Harbour

Ends Pleasant with Light Breezes

Thursday, 22 January 1801

Commences pleasant the Wind at N W Laying at anchor in the Bay of Algeirs

Discharging the Baggage of the Passengers

Sun set sent down top Gallant yds

Midnight Pleasant

Sun rise sent up “ Ditto ”

Meridian Pleasant a ship of 74 guns and a frigate Standing into the Bay Shewing Danish Colours — Capt Bainbridge went on shore

Saturday, 24 January 1801

Commences Fresh Breezes & Pleasant Lying at anchor in the Bay of Algeirs

Midnight Pleasant

Day Break Fresh gales with rain in plenty 6 o'clock weighed anchor and stood into the Harbour of algeirs the wind came out of N^d & W^d Could not ly in Beating in at Meridian came too with the Best Bower

Sunday, 25 January 1801

Commences with rain & Squally

1 P M Hoisted out the Barge & Cutter Moord Ship Midnight Squally — Hoisting out the Turks Baggage & Breaking up the Hold — to get at the guns — a Lighter came along side & Rec^d 20 Water Casks —

Meridian Pleasant

Monday, 26 January 1801

Commences Pleasant

2 P M Clearing away the Wood to get at the guns

6 P M Called all hands to Clear the Hold

4 A M relieved them got the Hold Clear —

6 A M Began to hoist out the guns Hoisted out 24, — F[r]esh Breezes & Rain

Meridian Pleasant — Cleard ship

Tuesday, 27 January 1801

Commences with Fresh Breezes & Rain Taking in Ballast — 2 P M the Algerines sent a Present of 4 Bullocks 10 Sheep with Fresh Bread & greens —

Afternoon Leveling the Ballast & Stowing the Hold

Midnight Fresh gales with rain 1 P M Commenced with Heavy gales & rain Lowerd down the fore & Main Yd derick & C Parted our Stream Cabie out AStern & Swung round our Jibb Boom over the Rocks, & got a cable from shore — 12 hove the Ship to her Moorings & Moored with a New Stream. —

Meridian Pleasant

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Secretary of State from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

Triplicate

ALGIERS *The 27th January 1801*

SIR, on the 21st Ins^t arrived at Algiers in 23 day^s from Constantiople. The U S Ship the *George Washington*. william Bainbridge Esq^t Commander. The Grand Signior. has detained the Algerine Ambassador. Suit and presents. untill that the regency of Algiers complies with all his demands. and will have full submission to his orders — The Grand Signior requests that the dey will declare war against france give up all those captives which had British recommendations. respect the British and Grant them Supplies —

to give up all the imperials and exVenitians. to give up all those that were and is the Subjects of the Allies of the Grand Signior. to pay for the spoilations of the Greeks and Imperials. The Sum demanded on this acc^t is two Millions four hundred thousand Manbois. Equal to.

Three millions two hundred and forty thousand dollars. These demands, threw the dey and ministry, into the Greatest, confusion and The dey has given up 240 Neopolitans Sicillians & maltese, all of which were captured with British recommendations.

Also, Algiers has liberated, 160. Imperials and Venitians, and has collected from the treasury one million of manbois — which he intends, sending in a dean [Danish] ship to the Grand Signior Algiers has declared war against france, and ordered every french subject to depart from the regency, the dey intended, to put them all in chains, but has done right in sending them out of this Country. — The french ambassador, and all of his nation here has requested, in the name of france, The favour of me and Capt Bainbridge to give them a passage in the [*George*] *Washington* for Spain — we considering the friendship, subsisting, at present, between, the U S and *france* has acquiesced to Grant the request, hoping it will meet the approbation of the U S, further we are induced to do this act of Humanity, to The french as it would do away The Idea and intention of The Regency, in Sending The [*George*] *Washington* a 2^d Voyage to, Constantionople — as I and Captain Bainbridge, had our fears That it was the intention of the dey to do so — what might be the consequence of a refusal to an Irritated dey and regency you can easily conceive, and was Very Sensibly, felt by me and Captain Bainbridge, if refused war and detention to ship and crew if said ship would be forced to proceed, The Patience of The officers and crew would be exhausted, and would of course with regalia presents & return to the U S for be convinced Sir The[y] have suffered every humiliation on the voyage, The[y] have so gloriously terminated, I cannot, help declareing to you that the voyage of The [*George*] *Washington*, has saved our peace and has been the means of upsetting the political existance of This regency.

On the 25th Ins^t when I and Captain Bainbridge were in a private audience with the dey, he had the meanness to ask us to write in his favour to Capt Bashaw and asked me what he should do, That he would do Justice, for the wrongs he did But that those done by Hasien Bashaw, he had nothing to do with I answered that, God took Hasien Bashaw, out of The world, for doing wrong, and put Bobba Mustapha of algiers in his stead to do right, that my advice, was to comply with the Grand Signior^s request, to liberate the slaves do with the french, as the Grand Signior^s requeste^d but it would be to his honour to let the french depart, to send some money to write good letters, and promise respect and friendship that all this would reinstate him in the Esteem of The Grand Signior, The dey seemed much humbled as will be described more fully to you, by Capt Bainbridge whose good conduct on this Voyage must Entitle him to the Esteem of america and of your particular attention —

The Grand Signior has taken the same determination relative to Tunis and Tripolia as he has with Algiers and I Make no doubt, but his orders will be particularly complied with

The presents and funds which were sent by the [*George*] *Washington* Certainly amounted to 1½ millions of dollars, a Swede with the dey^s Nephew arrived at Smyrnia with 500 Thousand, dollars, this was by orders of the Captain Bashaw deposited in the treasury of the Grand Signior at Smyrnia — another Swede with the algerine prime ministers Nephew with at least 400 Thousand dollars run on Shore at the Island of Candia this Money also, has fallen into the possession of The Grand Signior, add to this that the 100 turks which went in the [*George*]

Washington. and is detained at Constantionople were Chiefly the most rich and first men of this Regency. these considerations must induce this Regency to acquise to the demands of the Grand Signior — but one of Greater Magnitude is that Lord Keith with the British fleet and 21 thous^d troopes is at the Island of Rhodes. The Captain Bashaw — and fleet with 30 thousand turks will shortly leave Constantionople to Join Lord Keith. 20 — or 30 Thousand Turks is at Jaffa — or Joppa these united. will rondevouse at Rhodes. and all proceed and make an attack on alexandria. to such great forces the french would be obliged to capitulate after this all would Visit Algiers and Tunis. rob and plunder and destroy those Governments. and leave tributary Bashaw^s in Each place subservant to the orders. and influence of the Grand Signior This consideration has struck this regency. with Terror. and obliged Them to acquise, Such Sir is My Ideas —

If the Grand Signior Keeps his station. The more he finds that Algiers has given way The more he will expect. The Gr^d Signior has not much money. it is an article he much wants. Algiers has every thing he could wish for, and of course after all this. all treaties of the Christian powers should be first made with the Grand Signior. and under his gaurentee if not. we are at the mercy and caprice of every Petty Pirate of Barbary — and the Grand Signior will not admit. The 3 Eastern States of Barbary to be at peace with any nation but agreeable to his interest and orders — france will never again seek a peace with these 3 piratical States. when the[y] conclude with the Grand Signior. The[y] will oblige him to make and gaurentee. for algiers Tunis and Tripolia — under these considerations we have no time to loose in sending an ambassador to Constantionople. (The dey requires it) and we should with him send two of our largest frigates in Grand Order. it will give the Eastern world an Idea of what might be expected in a few years from the Western world and you will see fully the necessity. and faire prospects. by The important communications and information which Cap^t Bainbridge will give you — a peace once made with the Grand Signior is a peace of duration and Stability. and of great political and Commercial advanteges to the United States. it will not be on so Capricious a plan as our peace with the Barbary States. which is as much to be depended on as The winds in the Variable Lattitudes. The same time as the large nations or ships breaks the ice we can follow with Ease. This I should suppose would be our policy. The same time the dey will make a hawl to repay him. for his present losses — I hope we shall not be the Victim: we are nearly 2½ years in arrears no funds has a valuable and unguarded Commerce in this Sea — we are Threatened by all Barbary. Therefore we should act with Energie make good our stipulations and annuities have Consular funds. not to be depending on those Mercenary Jews — and shew force in this sea if not we will certainly experience difficulties. for all particulars I refer you to Captain Bainbridge and to the dispatches which you will receive by this Conveyance

PS This stroke which will Occasion. the destruction of the political existance of algiers Tunis and tripolia. the Christian world is indebted. for this to the spirited. and political conduct of Lord Keith The Earl of Elgin and John Falcon Esq^t the British Cons^l Gen^l at algiers These meditteranian Philosophers Knew when to drive the Harpoon into

the Vital^s of the 3 headed Beast. They have extricated by this stroke of policy all those unfortunate men whom were taken in consequence of Being in any respects. employed. by the British in this sea. saved their Beaten ally^s Subjects from bondage — They have also rooted out french influence and agents. from the 3 pirate states This will occasion the french small corsairs to disarm and no supplies for france or her allies from Barbary. The Levite directory is now at the mercy of British influence, a *British* influence firman might also Occasion Barbary to be at war with Spain no difficult affair

Algiers The. 2^d february. This morning Sailed. two Xebecks for mahon — haveing on board The 240 men which were given up by this Regency to the British Consul Gener^l Falcon

Also sailed a purchased Ship with 160 Imperials and Venitians which were given up by algiers at the request of the Grand Signior Sailed The dean Ship on the Algerine Mision with Money and Suppliations for Constantionople —

Sailed The Imperial Brig with the ambassador of the Grand Signior for Tripolia —

On the 30th January sailed the U S. Ship *George* *Washington* with all the french which were in this Regency for Barcalonia Allicant or Carthagena — on the night of the 30th arrived in this port the Brig *Mindon* of Boston Joseph Tiddrel master in ballast. put in on acc^t of Severe weather was destined on this coast to load Grain the dey wanted to send her on a Voyage I told him they] were in distress. that this would add to it Got provisions for said Vessel and Sailed the 1st Ins^t destined for Oran — There is at Oran a large American ship from Lisbon. freighted by an Italian & Algerine house there — Benteleb Said ship will load with wheat I suppose Algerine property if an accident we shall have 2^d Ship *Fortune* affair. Cannot those calamities be prevented. on y^r part —

[INA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 6, Jan. 1801–Dec. 1803.]

To Lieutenant David Phipps, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

PORTLAND Jan^y 30th 1801.

SIR I suppose ere this the carpenters & caulkers have finished what work was laid out for them. I wish you to have the Barricade on the fore part of the Quarter-Deck the same as the *Adams* & *New York* were so as to compose a good Breast work with a netting on the top for Hammocks the same as the quarters call on the Master Builder he knows how I wish it finished, you will please to direct as many more Irons for the Quarter deck netting as will place one between every two now up, as they are too far apart at present — it will be well to have the forward and After ones stouter than the others and good braces to them to prevent their giving way when setting up the Ridge-Ropes. The iron standards for the gangways I wish may be lengthened so as to be breast high, and as they are too far apart have more made and place one between every two, as soon as the ship is compleatly Rigged, she must be painted outside & inside — except the Cabbin. I wish you to take a look at the new Boats that are Building & see that they are faithfully built & well finished & painted, & two compleat setts of Oars made for them. I shall write you again in a few days. I wish you to give M^r Gurley leave of absence for a few days when M^r Scalland [Scallon] joins the ship

[LC. Edward Preble Papers, Vol. 3, 1800–1801.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Saturday, 31 January 1801.

At 1 P M the French Consul 5 Ladies & Thirty gentlemen came on board—
bound for Alicant Weighd Anchor & made sail —

At 5 the Light House of Algeirs Bore S W by S Dis 5 Leagues —

8 bore S W ½ S got up fore main & Mizzen top G yd.

Cape Matifor Bore S by E ½ E

Thursday, 5 February 1801

Commences with Light winds & variable

2 P M Called all hands overhauled a range of the Best Bower Cable

6 the Wind Came out at the S E† stood in for the Bay of Alicant

8 A M Came too with the Best Bower in 11 Fathoms Water in the Bay of Alicant

Meridian the American & French Consul Came off — got Permit to Land the passengers

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To any Commander of U. S. Ship of War from Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 6th Feby 1801

TO ANY COMMANDER OF A SHIP OF WAR
returning to the United States

You will receive & bring to the United States on your return home any specie which the Agent of M^t James Purviance may send on board of your Ship —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800–1801.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Friday, 6 February 1801

Commences pleasant—

At 4 P M Landed the French Consul & other passengers — with part of Their Effects received American papers up to the first of December Account of the Capture of a French Corvette by the *Boston* frigate — Peace with France —

Nothing New — Middle pleasant —

Sunday, 8 February 1801

First part pleasant Laying at anchor in Alicant Bay at 5 P M weighed anchor Stood off[] the Bay at 9 P M the wind hauled round to the Westward hove About and Stood into the Bay again and anchored in seventeen Fathoms of Water Midnight Calm & Fair —

At 6 A M Weighed anchor Hoisted Signals for the two American Briggs to get under way and Stand out of the Bay — Bound with us thro the Straits Comanded by Capt Rich & Lovett —

Stood out of the Bay under three top Sails

Meridian Cape Pallas Bore S 10½ W * * *

Monday, 9 February 1801

Pleasant under our three top sails Waiting for the American Briggs Bound thro the Straits under our protection —

4 P M saw a Large Polaere Ship in with the Land — Standing N. E saw a fleet of twenty odd sail of Ships & Briggs at anchor in the Bay of [space] after Sal[ut]ing[?] Swedes & Danes

Sun Set Cape Pallas Bore S 36 W and the Island of Grosey S 42 West — half past 5 made the Signal & Tacked Ship as pr Logg Shortned and made sail Occasionally for the Briggs — at 6 A M Cape Pallas Bore W ½ S 4 Leagues Dis

At 7 Lowerd down the Jolly Boat & Sent her on board the Briggs — Backd the Mizzen top Sail

Meridian Calm the S E point Cape Pallas Bore W N W

Tuesday, 10 February 1801

First part Pleasant under top sails & Foresail Standing in for Cape Pallas the two Briggs in Company. at 5 P M tacked Ship as pr Log Cape Pallas Bore N ½ E Dis 5 miles. at Sun sett Cape Pallas Bore N 12 W and Cape Fuga N 70 W —

* * * * *

3 d° Tacked [ship] 4 d° Tacked ship Headed as pr Log Saw a Strange sail in the S W —

8 A M took the Brigg *Franklin* [in] tow set royals & steering sails

10 P M Past 3 Swedish Briggs & a Bark the Island Abreast of the Harbour of Carthagena

Bore N by E Distance 5 or 6 Leagues — Lat Obsd 37° 15'

Wednesday, 11 February 1801

Commences Pleasant the Brigg *Franklin* in tow

2 P M saw a Brigg in with the Land Bearing W S W —

4 P M took in steering sails

At Sun Set Cape De Gatt Bore S W by W

at 10 Cast off the Hawser from the Brigg *Franklin* —

Middle part pleasant

8 A M Spoke the Schooner *Betsy* 40 Days from Boston Bound to Alicant

At Meridian Cape De Gatt Bore N W — Lat Obsvd 36.40 N

Friday, 13 February 1801

Commences Squally with Rain and Light Breezes the Brigg [*Franklin*] Still in tow at 1 P M Apes Hill bore W. by S. at 3 d° W by N

* * * * *

At 6 P M Cast off the tow Line from the Brigg 8 Wore Ship — Middle part Squally

At 3 A M wore Ship handed Mizzen top sail

4 d° Handed fore top sail Close reefed Main top Sail — 5 A M Wore Ship

At Meridian the rock of Gibraltar Bore W by N Spoke the British frigate *Pheobe* of 36 guns Cruising in the Gutt — No News

Monday, 16 February 1801

Commences with Fresh gales attended with squalls of rain — At 1 P M the Brigg *Franklin* Capt Rich made a signal to speak us Bore away and spoke him — at 4 d° Close Reefed Fore sail & Top sails strong Gales — At 6 P M Apes Hill Bore N ½ W Dark & Squally — Shortned sail

at 8 wore ship — at 11 wore ship — Middle part more Moderate

At 4 A M. Heavy gales took in fore top sail Brailed up Mizzen & Mizzen stay sail — at 9 d° More Moderate the rock of Gibraltar Bore West

At half past 11 d° wore ship —

Meridian the rock of Gibraltar Bore W ½ N and Apes Hill W. S. W. ½ W. — this Being the Fourth day Beating off the rock of Gibraltar

Tuesday, 17 February 1801

Commences with strong gales with squalls of rain

at half Past 3 P M the rock of Gibraltar Bore W by N ¼ N and Apes Hill West — at 5 d° Apes Hill Bore W ¼ N Distance 8 or 9 Leagues —

* * * * *

strong gales with Heavy Showers of rain — Spoke the Brigg *Franklin* Capt Rich who Bore away for Malaga

Ends with Heavey Squalls of Rain — this day on an Allowance of 3 quts Water [H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Israel Whelen, U. S. Purveyor, from Ebenezer Stevens, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK 17th Febr^y 1801

SIR Agreeable to your request (Some time since,) I have found a Ship, that will suit you for freighting a Cargo, to Algiers

She is called the *Thomas*, belonging to Th^t Jenkins Esq^r of Hudson, burthen 370 Tons — full built, with Lumber, ports, and is suitable for taking long Spars — he is willing she should go round to Philadelphia, provided a reasonable compensation be made, —

You will please to inform me what kind of Cargo is proposed to be sent, and the rate of freight, you will give — as early as possible — I would observe that freights are brisk, and if not concluded on soon, the Ship may be taken up,

I have commenced loading the *Grand Turk*, for Tunis, and have procured fourteen 9 pound Cannon with their Carriages, which will be sent, in addition to Cargo, proposed to be sent, agreeable to Memorandum transmitted you —

Should you conclude to take the *Thomas* perhaps there may some articles be purchased here, to go on board, which will serve to ballast her, before She goes round — of this you will please to advise me [Schuykill Arsenal.]

To the Secretary of State, from Robert Montgomery, U. S. Agent, Alicante

Alicante 19th Feb^y 1801

SIR I had the honour of addressing you under date of 26 July last and since have been deprived of your favours —

Inclosed you will please find a List of Arrivals here since the first of July, last till the first of January of this year, there are several arrivals since that period, which, of course, will appear in the next List.

On the 5 Ins^t the Frigate, *G. Washington* Cap^t Bainbridge arrived here from Algeirs, he delivered me several Letters for M^r Smith and M^r Humphreys, which the latter has advised receipt of, and promised to forward to M^r Smith with safety all those to his address —

Cap^t Bainbridge brought here the Commissary and whole Commercial Relation of the French Republic at Algeirs, in number about forty. The Commissary and some of the principals have been to my House to thank me in a formal manner for the civility & humanity received from Cap^t Bainbridge and the American officers at large — My reply was that humanity was due to our Enemies, and that it was a particular pleasure to Americans to render every good office to their friends —

This new War declared by Algeirs can only be terminated by negotiations at the Port, tho the French are making every effort to bring round the Algeirans again to their party

[SDA. CL, Alicante, Vol. 1, 1788–1834.]

To Secretary of State from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

(Duplicate)

N^o 60

GIBRALTAR 19th february 1801

SIR Having none of your regarded favours to reply to I beg leave to inclose you Copys of my last Dispatches N^o 58 & 59, also duplicate Copy of Consul OBrions Letter of 5 Ult^o — likewise of my disburse for the last Year on account of Government —

I now inclose you Copy of Lord Kieths Proclamation in Italian dated at Malta 10th December last sent me by his directions from the Health Office, it is signifying the Blocade of the Ports of Alexandria Rosetta and Damiata in Egipt by the British forces. — Consul Wallaston of Genoa also informs me under 1st December last, that His Lordship had likewise declared Leghorn in a state of Blocade —

Orders came from England for a Provisional Embargo to be laid on all Swedish and Danish Ships their Cargos and property of their Subjects, only five Vessels were in this Port. —

On the 9th Ins^t seven Ships the line a large Store Ship and two frigates went past this to the East, they spoke the american brig *James Stuart* in the Gutt, who came in here and the Commander reported that they were French, and told him was 7 days from Brest bound for Naples, were crowded with Men, but could not discern if were Troops —

On the 10 Ins^t arrived Rear Ad^l Sir John B. Warren with 3 British Sail the Line and 3 frigates from off Cadiz having received information by the *Calpian Polaera* of the french squadron having entered the Mediterranean, they brought with them Eleven Sail of detaind Danes

& Swedes; they daily bring in others, two frigates were immediately sent up to Lord Kieth, the remainder took in Provisions & saild the 12th Ins^t for Tituan Bay to Water.

P. S. 21st Yesterday the [United] States frigate *George Washington* Cap^t Baimbrige put in here by Contrary Winds, is from Constantinople, Alger & Alicante bound home, for the occurrences of those places I beg leave to referr to Cap^t Baimbrige. — Ad^l Nelson in the S^t *Joseph* is expected from England to Command in the Mediterranean —

[SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. 2, 1796-1804.]

[19 February 1801]

To Supreme Commandant, Tripoli, from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. Consul,
Tripoli

Copy

James Leander Cathcart Consul for the United States of America in the regency of Tripolia unto his Exelency Jusef Bashaw supreme Commandant of the regency of Tripolia in Barbary — Health, Peace, & Prosperity

Your Exelency having communicated verbally to me your intention of declareing War against the United States on the 9th & 16 inst, that immediately you had resolv'd to take the necessary measures for so doing, if their Consul did not give you assurances, that the said States would enter into seperate negociations, & agree to the following demands, without soliciting the interference of the Dey of Algiers; whose Guarantee of the subsisting treaty between the United States of America, & this Regency your Exelency declar'd to be null & void, & your Exelency having authenticated said declaration by the most solemn Oaths & imprecations, which since having been reechoed by your Commissioner Cidi Hammet Daguize, & Broker Leon Farfara, gives me reason to think your Exelency is sincere.

That your Exelencys likewise demands the sum of dollars 225,000, as the price of said seperate peace, and an annuity of twenty thousand to perpetuate the same.

Your Exelency likewise declar'd, that if the President of the U S of America was dispos'd to treat with you, without the interference of Algiers, that you would become moderate in your demands, but not till then. I haveing explaind to your Exelency the impossibility of my countenancing any such demands against said States, or entering into any discussion whatever respecting them, much less agreeing thereto, a repetition at present is unnecesary, nevertheless I deem it expedient once more to inform your Exelency, that the alteration in the treaty can be made by none but the President of the United States, by & with the consent of the Senate, & that the demand for Cash for which your Exelency has not been able to assign any reason, must be authoriz'd by an act of the whole Legislative body of Our Country the result therefore depends upon them alone, & will take much time to determine. That nevertheless to evade as much as depended upon the consequences of a destructive War, the Issue of which to booth parties being uncertain, I would enter into a negociation with your Exelency, to procure time for you to state your demands to the President of the U S of America, & to receive answers from him. which from the great distance between Our Country, & the time an affair of such importance would take in discussion, eighteen Months was absolutely necessary. Your Exelency answer'd that

provided I would pay you for that time, you would write to the President of the United States & wait a sufficient time for his answer to arrive.

After various discussions on the 16th Ins^t the following arrangement obtain'd the consent of both parties, viz your Exelency did promise to state your demands to his Exelency the President of the U S of America, by Letter, & to Wait the term of eighteen months from the date thereof for his answer, in consequence of your receiving from the Consul of the United States of America at Tripolia, the sum of 20,000 dollars in bills upon Algiers a Tischerera, of two thousand dollars for Cloth, purchas'd from me but not paid for, & presents which Hadgi Mahammet Lasore brought from Algiers; which last agreement I do agree to fulfill, but no other whatever

I do further declare that on his Exelency the Bashaw's sending me his Letters in Quadruplicates, & promiseing to give me a rec't for the articles I shall deliver to him, specify'g that he will make no further demands upon the United States during the Limmited period of eighteen months, that I will immediately deliver to him the above mentioned bills, Tischerera & presents.

In testimony of the above, I have hereunto subscribed my name & affixed the Consular Seal of the United States of America, This 19th day of Feb^r in the year of Our Lord 1801 & of the independence of the United States of America the 25

Signd by JAMES LEANDER CATHCART

Certified to be a true copy by OBrien
rejected by the Bashaw

RICHARD OBRIEN Esq^r. *Algiers*

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 6, Jan. 1801-Dec. 1803.]

[21 February 1801]

Circular letter to U. S. Agents and Consuls from James Leander Cathcart,
U. S. Consul, Tripoli

CIRCULAR (Duplicate Copy)

To the Agents and Consuls of the U. States of America in the different Ports of France, Spain Portugal & Italy, the Barbary States and British Garrisons in the Mediterranean and all others whom it doth or may Concern. —

GENTLEMEN I had the pleasure to inform you in my Circular Letters of Nov^r 1800 and Jan^r 1801 of the State of our affairs with this Regency, I have now to add that all hopes of accomodation has subsided, I therefore request you to detain all Merchant Vessels Navegating under the Flag of the U. States in Port and by no means to permit any of them to Sail unless under Convoy, as I am convinced that the Bashaw of Tripoli will commence Hostilitys against the U. States of America in less than Sixty Days from the date hereof, and I am persuaded he has made his demands upon the U. States for no other reason than to have an unjust Excuse for Capturing our Vessels and Inslaving our fellow Citizens, the[y] being of such a nature that none but the President of the U. S. by and with the Consent of the Senate can agree to, and I having offered him the Sum of 30.000 Doll^r merely to state his demands, and to waite untill answers arrive from the President which he has refused to accept, a sufficient Proof that his Intentions are as I have stated them, and Dictates the necessity of

taking every precaution in order to prevent our Vessels from falling into his hands —

I request you Gent^s to make this Letter publick & to transmit a Copy to the department of state —

Chancery of the U. S. of America
at Tripoli in Barbary feb^y 21st 1801

JOHN GAVINO Esq^r
Consul of the U. S. of America — Gib^t

[Also sent to all American merchant vessels.]

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers Vol. 6, Jan. 1801–Dec. 1803.]

Extracts from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Saturday, 21 February 1801

Commences Pleasant under reefd top sails & Courses Standing for the Bay of Gibraltar

At 4 P M came too with the Best Bower in 11 Fathoms Water —

Middle part pleasant

8 A M Fired a Salute of 15 guns — was answered by the Batteries —

Latter part pleasant Bent a new main top sail —

Saturday, 23 February 1801

Commences pleasant

Still Laying at anchor in Gibraltar Short peek

8 A M weighed & stood down the Gut with the following vessels in Company the Brigg *Eliza* Cap Shearman of and for Philadelphia the Brigg *Cyrus* of Boston Cap^t Daggat the Brigg *Sea Nymph* Cap^t Babcock for New York and a Brig for Norfolk which we are to Convoy threw the Gutt

At Meridian Cape Tarifa Bore N 60 West Cape Spartel South 80 West the town on the Spanish Shore N 60 West

Sunday, 1 March 1801

[En route from Gibraltar to America]

Commences with Gentle Gales and fair under short sail for the Convoy to keep up —

At 3 P M the town of Tangers Bore S 28 W

at d^o [3 P M] Parted with 3 of Briggs the *Eliza* still kept Company with us

At 4 P M Cape Spartel Bore S 30° W Dis. 3½ Leagues

at 6 d^o [P M] Cape Spartel Bore East Distance 4½ Leagues, from which I take my deputation it Lying in the Latitude of 35.48 N & Longitude 5.48 West —

Middle part Pleasant under all sail —

11 A M Unbent the Sheet & Stream Cable

Meridian Light Breezes & Pleasant under all Sail

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

[3 March 1801]

Peace Establishment Act

[NOTE.—In the seventh volume of “Naval Documents, Quasi-War with France” (December 1800 to December 1801), pages 134 to 138, are printed the Act providing for a naval peace establishment, dated 3 March 1801, and a list of officers retained in the U. S. Navy after the passage of the Peace Establishment Act.]

Extract from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 8 March 1801

Commences with Light winds & Fair weather. Under all sail

5 P M the Middle of the Island of Palma Bore S by W ½ W Dist 6 Leagues

At 6 d^o the Middle of the Island of Palma Bore S 18 W Dis 6 Leagues — from which I take my Deputation —

Midnight Fresh Breezes & Clear 11 A M all hands to Muster Ends Pleasant Lat Obs 28.11

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Israel Whelen, U. S. Purveyor, Philadelphia, Pa., from Ebenezer Stevens,
New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK March 12th 1801.

SIR Yesterday the Ship *Grand Turk* finished her lading and tomorrow shall forward on Invoices, &^c to the Sec^y State for his signature and a letter from the President for the Captain, and copies of the invoice in a few days shall be sent to you. I have sent in applications to the different officers here to be inform'd of the premium for your government — The Ship is American built, 4 years old, 370 Tons burthen, has been put in complete repair in this City. she is commanded by Cap^t Louton — her cargo & half her freight to be insured the am^t of which by to morrow's mail shall inform you —

P. S. since writing the above the Ship I have been inform'd has been insured here for 6 p^t C^t

[Schuylkill Arsenal.]

[Between 13 and 23 March 1801]

Suggestions and comments concerning United States Ships of War, by whom not indicated, but presumably by someone in the office of Secretary of the Navy

It will probably be some time before it may be determined where the six Frigates to be kept in constant service, shall be employed.

The *Chesapeake*[e]

The *Gen^l Greene*

The *Jn^s Adams* &

The *Essex* — three of the 13 frigates to be retained — are now in the ports of the U States, & without Crews of course laying at little Expense — nothing seems to be necessary to be done for the present, with respect to these Ships, but to let them remain as they are.

But the Frigates *President* & *Constellation* are also in port — and with full Crews on board. The Crews of both Vessels have several Months to serve. M^r Stoddert takes the Liberty of suggesting, that they shall be immediately discharged — It will save considerable expense — and some uneasiness on board, for nothing is more disagreeable to a Sailor than to be kept long on board of Ship in port.

If it should be determined hereafter, that either or both these frigates should be employed, there will be no difficulty in procuring Crews for them, without expense, for the Men receive no bounty — (The advances made being always deducted out of their pay —) & without delay. — The Men are so fond of the Public Service, that there is never any difficulty in getting any Number wanted. By this Arrangement too — The Ships should they be ordered on distant service, will have crews having 12 Months to serve — We can only enlist for 12 Months — Should they be sent to the Mediterranean with the present crews, the Mens time will be out, so as to oblige the return of the Ships in a little time after arriving there. As to the Ships to be sold — some are already in port — as fast as others arrive they can be stripped of their Men, & remain in port at little expense, until a sale is ordered. But the *Connecticut* one of these Ships is now at New London, with a full crew on board prepared to sail for Batavia — She might turn over her Crew & Provisions to the *Gen^l Greene* a ship to be retained — and the *Gen^l Greene* if necessary might proceed to Batavia — or the crew might be discharged, if it should not be thought necessary to send a Ship to Batavia — and the princi-

pal object in sending one, seems to be, to get the Treaty, sent to the Isle of France.

There are yet several Vessels in the West Indies — They have no orders to return — perhaps will be at a Loss how to act — The *Herald* at Boston is prepared for a Voyage in all respects, but with Men — & she has Men enough for this service — Would it not be proper to send her first to the Windward Islands, & to return by S^t Domingo and the Havanna, with orders for all our Vessels to return to the United States.

Mar. 23. 1801. Agreed with M^r Stoddart that he shall send the *Herald* immediately to call home all our Vessels discharge the crew of the *Connecticut*, as we have an opportunity of sending a Copy of the Convention by M^r Lewis (former Consul) going from N. York in his own Ship. Discharge the Men of the *President*, in order that others, if wanted may be engaged for 12 Months.

13 FRIGATES TO BE KEPT IN SERVICE.

The *United States* — at S^t Kitt's to return in April.

The *President* — at Norfolk with her crew on board.

The *Constitution* — at S^t Domingo — return uncertain.

Chesapeak[e] — at Norfolk — her crew discharged. —

Phil^s at S^t Kitt's, to return in April — perhaps May.

New York — S^t Kitts — return uncertain.

The *Constellation* — at Phil^s crew on board. —

The *Congress* — S^t Domingo — to return in M^y

The *Essex*, at New York, no crew on board, except enough to take care of her. —

Boston — on a Cruize — to protect Vessels ret^d from India — but to call at S^t Kitts about the last of April for orders. —

Jn^s Adams — at Charleston — no Crew.

Adams — at S^t Domingo — return uncertain. —

Gen^l Green[e] — at Newport — without a Crew.

IN PORT — OF SHIPS TO BE SOLD.

at Norfolk.....	{	The <i>Portsmouth</i> The Schooner <i>Experiment</i> The Brig — <i>Augusta</i> .
at Balt ^o		The Schooner <i>Enterprize</i> .
at Phil ^s		The Ship <i>Patapsco</i> .
at New York.....		The Brig <i>Richmond</i> .
at New London.....	{	The <i>Connecticut</i> with a full crew, & prepared for a Voyage to Batavia. The <i>Trumbull</i> — Just arrived Crew to be discharged.
at Boston.....	{	The Ship <i>Merrimack</i> The Ship <i>Herald</i> .

AT SEA. OF SHIPS TO BE SOLD.

Near Guadaloupe....	{	The Ship <i>Warren</i> The Brig <i>Eagle</i> .
Near S ^t Domingo.....		Brig <i>Scammel</i> .
At Havanna.....		The Ship <i>Delaware</i> — ordered home —
ordered for France....		The <i>Maryland</i> — Capt. Rodgers.
Algiers.....		The <i>George Washington</i> .
Batavia.....		The <i>Ganges</i>

Presumably to Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS 21. March 1801

SIR, Letters to M^r OBrien and myself accompanying this announce that the Bashaw of Tripoli has declared his treaty with the United States null, and that he will in future hold no intercourse with us through the medium of Algiers — He demands 225,000 dollars as a consideration of peace, and an annuity of 20,000 dollars for its maintenance —

WILLIAM EATON

[SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 1, Part II, Jan. 1800–May 1801.]

Extract from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 30 March 1801

Commences with Moderate Breezes with Flying Clouds under all sail
at 5 P M saw a Brigg in the S. S. W.
half past 11 P M [?] Fresh Breezes took in steering Sails — Observed the Eclipse of the moon
at 6 A M bent New Fore & Mizen top sail
at 9 D^o Squally with Rain Handed top Gallant sails & reefd the top sails —
Lat Obs 24.35

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy*

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 1st April 1801

I have this day directed Capt Derby of the *Connecticut* to repair to New York, & deliver over all his able seamen ordinary seamen & boys to the frigate *Essex*, rendering to you an account of the time they respectively entered, & the advance made to each —

The *Connecticut* is allowed sixty able seamen, & fifty seven ordinary Seamen & boys, & I believe has a full crew; so that you will only have thirty seven ordinary Seamen & boys, to recruit, to complete the complement allowed the *Essex*

[*When Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Stoddert left office, Secretary of War Henry Dearborn became Acting Secretary of the Navy. He in turn ordered General Samuel Smith to perform the duties of said office. His brother Robert Smith became Secretary of the Navy, 27 July 1801.]

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800–1801.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Depart 1st April 1801

Cap^t E PREBLE of the *Essex*

The President having determined to send a Squadron on a Cruiz under the Command of Cap^t Truxtun I have it in Command from him to Notify you that you are appointed to that service, you will therefore repair without delay to the *Essex* & prepare her with provisions & stores for a Cruiz of twelve Months, Ship your Crew with all possible Expedition & proceed to Join the Fleet at Hampton Road Where It is expected you will be on the first Day of May — It being intended that the Squadron will sail on the 10th of May —

The Law providing for the Peace Establishment of the Navy of the U, S, directs the President to select from the Captains Nine Gentlemen & from the Lieutenants thirty six to be retained in service the Duty is unpleasant where Gentlemen are not retained

On the present Occasion It is pleasing to have the Gratification of informing you that the President has been pleased to select you as One of those who are retained in Active service — It will frequently happen that Lieutenants will prefer declining to the being retained in service — It is therefore proper that you should (without Coming under any engagement) inform me whether all the Lieutenants of the *Essex* mean to continue such who do not will receive their discharge & four months Extra pay —

Remember that it is desirable to continue in service those Gentlemen who are the most promising — Your Opinion of their Merit would be of service — One hundred & fifty midshipmen are to be employed (agreeably to law) in the Six Ships Kept in constant service, you will say how many & the Names of those on board your ship who choose to remain in service. that I may know the number necessary to send you. [Such as do not choose to remain] are entitled to four months pay on being discharged.

On your arrival at New York you will apply to M^r Daniel Ludlow (the Navy Agent) who will supply you with Stores & also the Money necessary to ship your Crew —

To aid you in estimating the quantity of provisions for your Cruize you have enclosed a Copy of the Rations as established by the late act of Congress,

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Captain Thomas Truxtun, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 2nd April 1801

The President having determined to send a Squadron to Consist of three Frigates & a Schooner on a Cruize, I have it in command from him to notify you that you are appointed to the chief command on that Service — You will therefore be pleased to repair without delay to the *President* & prepare her for a Cruize of 12 Months with Stores of every kind except provisions, & of provisions for as many months as she is calculated to carry — You will proceed to Ship your Crew with all possible expedition The other vessels of the Squadron which are the *Philadelphia*, the *Essex*, & the *Enterprize* are directed to rendezvous in Hampton Road by the 1st of may, it being intended that the Squadron Shall sail on the 10th of may —

The Law providing for the peace establishment of the Navy directs the President to select from the Cap^s Nine Gentlemen, from the Lieutenants thirty six & from the Midshipmen 150 to be retained in Service The duty is unpleasant where Gentlemen are not retained — On the present occasion it is particularly pleasing to me to have the gratification of informing you that the President has been pleased to select you as one of those who are retained in active service —

It will frequently happen that Lieutenants and Midshipmen will prefer declining, to the being retained in the service — It is therefore proper that you should (without coming under any engagement) inform me whether all the Lieutenants & Midshipmen of the *President*

wish to continue, such who do not, will receive their discharge, & 4 Months extra pay Remember that it is desirable to continue in Service those Gentlemen who are the most promising — Your opinion of their respective merits would be of service

To aid you in estimating the quantity of provisions for your Crew, you have enclosed a Copy of the Ration as established by the late act of Congress —

I shall this day transmit recruiting instructions to the Commanding Officer on board the *President* — that the preparations may be progressing even in your absence —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Naval Constructor Joshua Humphreys, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dep^t 3rd April 1801

The Frigate *Philadelphia* is under orders to prepare immediately for a 12 Months Cruize — Captain Decatur writes that She is in want of Considerable repairs.

I request that you will be pleased without delay to examine her, ascertain what is necessary for a Cruise of such Duration, & have the same executed with the utmost dispatch —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

Extract from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 4 April 1801

Commences with Light Airs of wind and fair

At 3 P M saw a Schooner bearing West Standing to the South^d At 4 P M took in top Gallant Sails and reefed the top Sails — at 12 Midnight Double reefed the top sails handed the Main sail Squally & C—

At 5 A M tacked Ship Let one reef out of each top Sail

At 10 A M Sent down top Gallant Yards at half past 10 spoke the Brig *Juno* of Portland from Surinam out 16 days James Hardy Master Bound to Boston

At Meridian Spoke the Schooner *Atlantic* of Salem out 11 days bound to Jamaica Got Several Newspapers from her —

Ends with Fresh Breezes & Squally Lat Obs 25.24

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

[5 April 1801]

To Henry Pater, Port Mahon, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers
(Duplicate Copy) CIRCULAR

SIR The Bashaw of Tripoli has ordered his Cruisers to Sea with an hostile Intention to Capture American Vessels & make Slaves of the Citizens of the U. S. in order to give him security of an Acquiescence on the part of the U. S. that his Exorbitant demands will be complied with. This is to forewarn all Citizens of the U. S. of the impending Danger that is to be apprehended in consequence of this Event—

I have to request of you Sir that you will in the Name of the U. States make this Circular known to all the Citizens of the U. S. which should be at Mahon or arrive there, and request the favor of all Commanders of His Brit^h Maj^y Ships of Warr and private Corsaires to give this Intelligence to all American Vessels they should meet.—

Given under my hand & Seal of Office at Algiers

the 5. day of April 1801

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 6, Jan. 1801-Dec. 1803.]

To William Smith, U. S. Minister to Lisbon, Portugal, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

Copy

ALGIERS the 5th of April 1801.

SIR, The A [Algerine] corsairs is as yet all in port — and waits the result of the 2^d mission to Constantinople. I hope some thing will come forward from the U. S. before they sail if not I have my fears. On the 1st Ins^t I sent to the Dey requesting he would permit a 2^d letter to be wrote by his orders to the Bashaw of Tripolia, he ans^w that his letter has certainly gone safe and would answer the desired effect. April the 5th this morning at 8 a. m. the prime Minister of Algiers sent a Choux or Constable to me to inform me that the Americans was in arrears in their annuities nearly 3 years. That what has been sent lately — is very trifling and that the Dey is not well pleased at this neglect or detention. I ans^w by my Droguman to give my best respects to the prime Minister to inform him that in our last settlement we arranged the annuities for 2 years and 9 months, that 1 year was considered by the U. S. to be obmitted, that we had brought sundry stores since (in the *Sophia* and [George] *Washington*) which were not counted. That great commissions of Timber and other articles were wrote for or ordered by the Regency on the annuities, that these articles I expected were preparing in the U S to be shipt for Algiers that our rivers were frozen until March and that by this time I expected said articles were shipt and would of course come forward sufficient to ans^t all the requisite stipulations on the part of the U. S. which were due to the Regency.

The prime Minister observed that we were much in arrears more so than is customary to admit any Nation. That he hoped shortly these requisite articles on the annuities would soon arrive at Algiers, that they were the chain of our friendship with this Regency — this looks squally —

[NA. SDA. Disp. Spain, Vol. 5, 1799–1806.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur (Senior), U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Abishai Thomas for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 9th April 1801

Your Letter of the 6th to the Secretary of the Navy is received —

It is intended that the Squadron to be commanded by Capt Truxtun shall rendezvous in Hampton Road by the 1st & sail on the 10th of may from this you can judge whether any & what part of the improvements you contemplated in respect to your Water Casks & Shingle Ballast can be accomplished in time

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800–1801.]

To Captain Thomas Truxtun, U. S. Navy, Norfolk, Va., from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 10th April 1801

M^r Stoddert has put into my hands your Letter to him of the 2nd Inst. — It appears therefrom that It is your Intention not to accept the Command of the squadron for the Mediterranean unless It should be intended to act decisively Against the Algerines — It is therefore proper that you should know that the Object of the squadron are Instructions to our young Officers & to carry into Execution the Law

fixing the Peace Establishment of the U. S. It is Concieved also that such a squadron Cruizing in view of the Barbary Powers will have a tendency to prevent them from seizing on our Commerce, whenever Passion or a Desire of Plunder might Incite them thereto

The Intention is to devide the Peace Establishment into 2 squadrons the second to relieve the present squaddron & thus alternately to keep a force of that kind in the Mediterranean should you decline the Command after receiving my letter of 2^d Inst you will still be considered as retained in service intituled to your present rank & to receive half pay agreeably to Law until your actual service shall be required I should think it more than probable that your offer to attend to the building of one of the 74^s would be highly Acceptable

When I am informed of the Names of the Lieutenants & Midshipmen to whom you Allude they shall be attended to

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Lieutenant Richard C. Beale, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dep^t 10th April 1801

Your letter of the 30th March has been received The *Essex* is ordered to prepare for a cruise in the Medditeranean, the principal object of which are instruction to our young officers to carry into effect the Law providing for a naval peace establishment.

Should you chuse to remain in service, you shall be considered as one of the number of officers authorized to be retained & you will repair to New York & rejoin the *Essex*; but should you think it more to your advantage to make an India voyage, your resignation will be accepted, & you will be pleased to forward your account for pay & subsistence to the 20th ins^t inclusive to the accountant of the Navy on the receipt of which it will be adjusted & the balance due you, will be remitted to you or paid to your order —

Your Bill for the extra pay of 4 months allowed by Law to such of the officers as are not retained in service, expressing therein that it is drawn for that precise object, will be paid at sight —

You will let me know your determination immediately.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 10th April 1801

I have this day directed L^t [David] Porter to place himself under your command — if you have not written to L^t [R. Henry L.] Lawson, decline writing, & immediately order Lieut^t [Charles] Gordon to Join you —

Your Schooner [*Enterprize*] must be ready to sail from Baltimore by the 10th of May next It will not be possible for you to take on board all the provisions ordered; but you will take as much salted Provisions, bread & flour, as you possibly can — If having smaller water casks will enable you to stow away your water with more convenience you will indent for them immediately to M^r Campbell —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

Despatch N^o 35.

TUNIS 10th April 1801

SIR, The dispatches herewith inclosed *from the Consul of the United States at Tripoli* seem to me of so much consequence to the safety and interests of our maritime and commercial citizens, and, in the event, to the revenue of the government, that I not only feel myself justifiable but constrained by duty to use extraordinary means to communicate them to the department of State: I have therefore chartered a Regussee brig to proceed directly with them to the United States on conditions expressed in a translated copy of the charter party, herewith inclosed. I prefer this flag as least liable to be turned out of its course; and I dispatch the vessel in ballast to prevent all possible annoyance. The expense of this expedient bears so small a proportion to the interests it aims to secure that I cannot doubt it will receive the President's approbation: It is now more than nine months since the alarm passed through this office from M^r Cathcart; it would seem some fatality must have intercepted it in its passage to America: possibly M^r O'Brien's construction of the cause of the Bashaw's demand may have betrayed Government into a security. Facts are now indubitable. The Bashaws corsaires are actually out and fitting out against Americans — And the Agent of our Government at Tripoli is taking measures for the safety of himself and family. I have advised him not to give his passports to the corsaires except the Bashaw will explicitly declare they are not destined against Americans; and, in case of refusal of such explicit declaration, to make haste to get himself and family to Tunis. I advance this counsel because it is become a stratagem of these Bashaws to decoy their game with Consular Passports; and because, in case of war, M^r Cathcart's remaining in the hands of Tripoli would tend rather to embarrass than to assist any measures Government should take to reestablish the peace. The Bashaw demands, as a condition of sparing us, *Two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars*, prompt payment, and *Twenty five thousand annually*: Terms to which the Swedes have agreed, and which will be demanded of the Danes. But if our Government yield these terms to the Bashaw of Tripoli it will be absolutely necessary to make provisions for a requisition of double the amount for the Bey of Tunis. Algiers also will be to be respected according to rank. If the United States will have a free commerce in this sea they must defend it: There is no alternative. The restless spirit of these marauders cannot be restrained. Here is not, at this moment, a vessel on the Mediterranean except American which they can touch. The king of the Two Sicilies has strictly prohibited any of his vessels going to sea — Spain is embargoed by a dread of the English — Denmark and Sweden are in *friendship* with the regencies — Against the French they dare not cruise — And England is in *Alliance* with them. Our commerce is rich; it is defenceless: these are good causes of war. Five days ago the Bey of Tunis let me know that he wanted a number of 24 pound iron guns to mount castle batteries; and desired *his friend, the President of the United States, would send them to him*: his object in calling me to the palace was, through me, to make this communication to the President. After three hours discussion I decidedly refused to write the President on the subject: but believed, if the Bey would propose to change the

guns, due to him by treaty, for larger calibers, and if those guns had not already left America, the President would have no difficulty in making the exchange. The Bey thought it very hard that the United States gave frigates to the Dey of Algiers to indemnify him for delays; but that himself, who had waited four years for his treaty stipulations, could not prevail on the Agent of that Government to state his demand for a few guns on the same consideration:

He would write the President himself. I refused to write, because, I find, when these Bashaws prevail on a Consul to state a demand to his Government they consider it as an *assumpsit*. I shall receive the Bey's letter tomorrow — and give it a passage in this express. It may be considered as the prelude to outrage — In this way the rupture with Denmark had its origin — But here is no immediate danger, I believe. It is to be hoped, however, the President will return an answer: it will be flattering to the Bey. It was one article of aggrivance on the part of the Danes that the *King did not answer his letter directly* — This Highwayman is much the most Gentlemanlike of the three. He seldom robs a man without first creating a pretext. He has some ideas of justice and not wholly destitute of a sense of shame. He is vain of the notions of integrity and honor which he imagines the nations accord to him — and in this point he is vulnerable — I state these observations that the President may form an answer on them. While we are in difficulty with Tripoli it seems to me a good policy to be on good terms with Tunis: But if Gov^t should think differently; and, in lieu of a ship with presents, will consign to me a transport with *One thousand Marines*, between twenty and thirty eight years of age, native Americans, and properly officered, under convoy of a 44 gun frigate, I pledge myself to surprize Porto farina and destroy the Beys arsenal. Again, I repeat, something must be done: And, we must ultimately rely alone on the strength of our own arm. Why should we be any longer amused by the sink of Jewish perfidy in Algiers? * * *

This may serve as a caution against passing any thing through Algiers which may indicate coercion against the Bashaw of Tripoli — It gives me pain to present these facts. I would willingly suppose them the effect of a blind confidence, had not so many demonstrations offered to evince the perfidy of the Jews, and did not OBrien nevertheless persist in his attachment to them. He alleges for his reason that Government affords him no adequate support and he is consequently compelled to this resort — If true it is hoped Government will remedy that difficulty — * * *

* * * * *

P. S. April 14. The vessel has been detained three days for the Beys letter: it will be ready tomorrow morning. From an interview with the Bey this morning I am persua[s]ded his letter will be dressed rather in terms of friendship and respect than otherwise — I venture to inform Gov. that we may rely on a perfect tranquility with Tunis this summer The Bey this morning expressed a pointed disapprobation of the conduct of the Bashaw of Tripoli, and, gratuitously, offered me his passport to any vessel, I have or may have in port.

* * * * *

To Israel Whelan, U. S. Purveyor, from Ebenezer Stevens, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK 11 April 1801

SIR

* * * * *

I wrote the Sec^y at War, respecting the Powder to be furnish'd the Tunisian Powers, he has assented, to deliver the quantity from the U States Magazines, & I have wrote him to have it sent me, to be deposited here, till, a vessel is ready to receive it.

Permit me to suggest to you the propriety of the Cannon wanted, for those powers, being furnish'd from the Navy Department, as there will be considerable number, remain'g on hand, that will be useless, & thereby save the Public of Purchasing them —

[Skuykill Arsenal.]

To Secretary of the Navy, from Captain Thomas Truxtun, U. S. Navy

NORFOLK 13th April 1801

SIR, I Received yesterday your letters of the 2^d & 6th current, and I note the contents, I shall prepare the *President* for the expedition, and get all things in readiness, but peace can afford no field for me on the ocean, and I much wish that some other Officer had been appointed to the command allotted for me, I shall write you very fully by the next mail, at present I only enclose you a list of such Lieutenants, as it appears to me most proper to place on board the *President*

[HS of Pa. NDA photostat, Truxtun's LB 1800-1.]

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

Copy

ALGIERS The 13th of April 1801

SIR Your Sundry letters dated Tripolia from the 5th of february to the 26th I received the 5th Ins^t and wrote you in answer the same day — I have had two long conferances with the dey on the business. of the united States. Relative to Tripoli. and the dey^f Quarentee. The result is that the dey writes a strong letter. to his friend. The Bashaw of Tripoli. to remain Quiet. that he would do Justice. after he knew. the Bashaw of Tripoli. had any Just Cause of Complaint. against the americans. that he would then write and State those Complaints to the Government of The united states

Should you draw on me to any amount. as intimated on this business — I have it not in My power to Ans^t your bills. I have not money or Credit. and I further consider that even I had. it would be necessary that a Referance should first be made to M^r Smith. and his Answer and decision to guide us on this affair of so much importance

I have Sir forwarded the most requisite parts of your Communications has wrote Circular letters has Answers to the first. That they knew Of the threats of Tripoli. and doubt not. but the all requisite will be forwarded — be Cautious. Enter into. no new treaty mind The honor and dignity of The U S. and your own responsibility.

PS. the Dey told me that we should give tripoli one hundred. thousand dollars and with difficulty I got him to renounce this idea and write in our favor * * * * *

I have this day the 11th of may rec^d a letter from Consul Cathcart dated the 9th of March nothing extra has transpired. The Corsairs of Tripoli was then nearly ready for sea —

I will thank Consul Kirkpatrick to forward a copy of this dispatch to the Honourable William Smith and also of the inclosed and The Original to forward to The Secretary of State —

Our Barbary affairs is much neglected we shall have war — experience losses & Captivity to many Citizens of the U States. We have no information these 10 Months from the departm^t of State we have neither funds or Credit.

ALGIERS the 12th of May 1801

[NA. SDA. CL, Malaga Vol. 1, June 1793–May 1814.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dep^t 14th April 1801

Presuming from your letter dated at Alicant in February, which is just received, that you will have arrived at Philadelphia by the time this Letter reaches there — I have to request that you will immediately discharge the Crew of the *George Washington* & have the whole paid off, for which M^r George Harrison will furnish the necessary Monies on your requisitions on the payments being completed your Purser must immediately make up his accounts for settlement, & come on to this place for that purpose.

Before any order is taken with respect to the future destination of the *George Washington* I request that you will with the assistance of M^r Humphreys have a thorough survey taken of her, & make me a Correct report of her present state & condition, my view in this, is to ascertain whether she is fit to be employed further in the business of carrying tribute to the Barbary powers.

The Law providing for the Naval Peace establishment, directs the President of the United States to select from the Captains nine Gentlemen, from the Lieutenants thirty six & from the midshipmen 150, to be retained in the service. — It frequently happens that Gentlemen prefer retiring to the being retained in the service. — It is therefore proper that you should without coming under any engagement, inform me whether all the Lieutenants & Midshipmen of the *George Washington* wish to continue, such who do not will receive their discharge & four months extra pay — Remember that it is desirable to continue in service those Gentlemen who are the most promising, your opinion of their respective merits would therefore be of service — I enclose you a Copy of the Law.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800–1801.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Abishai Thomas for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dep^t 14th April 1801

I expect the *George Washington* will have arrived at Phil^a by the time you receive this, she is to be immediately paid off, for which purpose money will be remitted to you to morrow of which you will pay over to the Purser on the requisition of Cap^t Bainbridge what may be necessary — No steps are to be taken with respect to the repairs of the Ship until I receive the report of Cap^t Bainbridge of her present state, which I have directed him to make with the assistance of M^r Humphreys —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800–1801.]

Extract from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 14 April 1801

Commences Fresh gales and Cloudy under Close reefed topsails. fore sail & Main stay sail

At 2 P M spoke the Brig *Margarett* of Philidelphia Jno. Stewart Master from Surinam 25 Days Bound home — $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 Handed Mz^v topsail

6 p M housed top Gallant Masts got in jibboom & reefd the Foresail. 7 a m handed fore & Main top sail scudded under reefd Fore, sail Throughout the night Blowing a violent gale of Wind with rain & a high Sea.

At P M the wind hauled about W N W without Lulling. Continued to scud her not thinking proper to Bring her too in the night. at 8 A M passed a Schooner scudding under Bare poles at 9 Lowerd down the Main Yard. at 11 A M handed foresail & Attempted to Bring too. the hanks of the Storm Mizen Stay sail gave way. was obliged to keep her away & then Scudded under Bare poles

Ends with hard gales — Lat Obs 35.15

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur (Senior), U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 15th April 1801

The following gentlemen are retained in Service & are intended for the *Philadelphia* —

Thomas Wilkey	} Lieutenants
John Cassin	
Henry Vandyke	
W ^m Turner	Surgeon
John Cowdery	Surgeons Mate
Thomas W Hughes	Sailing Master

The Law contemplating 150 Midshipmen & only six Ships to be kept in actual service makes it Necessary that each ship shall carry as many as possible — Twenty at least, I hope & expect, twenty five, will without inconvenience be received on board. I will in a shorte time designate your other Lieutenants No acting Midshipmen can now be admitted & no Warrants can issue to those who have been acting as such. The following Midshipmen you will consider as attached to your Ship

M B Carroll	Francis Patton
Ja ^s Decatur	Clement Biddle
Ch ^s Wilson	Charles Moore
Tim ^s Pickering	W ^m Butler & the following mid-
Stephen Cassin	shipmen now on
Joo. Wharton	

board *Constellation* have been ordered to Join you

M ^r Tilgman	Stewart
Gardner	Mason
Truxtun	Nicholson

I shall consider further on the retaining or discharg^t the other young gentlemen, now on board the *Philadelphia*, & am sir

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, from Captain Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON 15th April 1801

DEAR DALE Having had material business to attend to I was prevented answering yours of 8th yesterday as I intended — I find I have some news to tell you — Tho' it is only corroborative of what I

told you before; which you seem to doubt, namely that the laid up Ships are to come to the Eastern branch — The *General Green* is already ordered on and I have orders to get a plan for building a magazine to hold their powder — I don't know exactly what arrangements will take place, as to the officers in the Service — But believe, the corps of Midshipmen & Lieutenants, will be acted on exactly with the Bill.

For the Captains it is not quite certain yet, I have caught a *whisper*, and now whisper it to you that the majority of those consider'd worth keeping will not be dismiss'd until Congress sit again, but this whisper is only on conjecture — I don't know as yet of any full Captains dismission except Captⁿ Parry [Perry*] — I shall speak to M^r Turner about your A/cⁿ as you desire. And also inform Stoddert when I see him of your doubts as to his business —

When Burrowes wrote that the *President, Philadelphia, Essex & Enterprize* were to get, under way, I concluded he would also say they were destined for the Meditteranean — and therefore thought 'twould not be new for me to say so — the truth is however that it was two or three days old 'ere I knew it myself: of course believ'd it was well known at your metropolis.

I wrote Truxtun yesterday, and ask'd if *he* was going to the Mediteranean this cruize — I have my doubts as to his liking it —

Am not surpriz'd at the voyage to the Temple of Hymen being broke off, by our friends — I have always found delays were dangerous — and friend Samuel (if he was really in earnest) ought to have struck while the Iron was Hott. As he has a very musical voice let him learn the old Song—

“The Loss of one is the gain of two
And the choice of twenty more.”

We sincerely commiserate Your good rib on the frequent painful and disquieting returns of the complaint in her Eye, and hope that she will find a speedy & perfect cure. —

Nature begins to smile on our Rural City — Gaiety pervades the minds of our young friends, in consequence thereof: Who all, with My Mistress & Self joins in affectionate love & regard to Dolly, Yourself & the lovely Boys and believe me unalterably

Y^r friend

THO^r TINGEY

[*Discharged 3 April 1801, under Peace Establishment Act.]

[NDA photostat. E. C. Dale Col.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,
from Captain James McKnight, U. S. Marine Corps

PHIL^a April 17, 1801

SIR I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 9th & 14 Inst. I beg you to accept my thanks for your kindness in not ordering me out in the *Philadelphia* for the present cruize I have made the necessary arrangements to proceed to Hampton roads (if not relieved) previous to the ships sailing, should I leave the frigate at Hampton roads, it will afford me an opportunity of paying my respects to you — I have been so unfortunate as to lose three of my men by desertion since my arrival and one by death, the three former are Daniels, Green & Gerrard. Quinn died on the 5th Inst the necessary steps have been taken to have the deserters apprehended — The *Constella-*

tion still remains in a dangerous situation, but Cap^t Decatur informs me, that they intend making an attempt tomorrow to raise her, & that he is pretty positive they will succeed — The Paymaster & I have been engaged in paying off & settling the acco^{ts} of the detachment belonging to the *Philadelphia*.

The men are perfectly satisfied with their acct^s. You may rely on my paying the greatest attention to the detachment.

In my muster Roll I particularised some Marines that are unfit for service, there are also several belonging to the *Constellation*. Would it not be better, to let D^r Strong examine the men & report those that are unfit for duty — Cap^t Wharton and family left this the 15th Ins^t for New Castle.

Lieut^s Caldwell, Thompson, Gale & Amory are hearty — Serg^t Brown is sent to Barracks, & Josh Holland does duty as Sergeant, his pay as Sergeant to take place on the 1st of May —

In consequence of the permission — obtained from you, I appointed And^w Crepman & Neal McCafferty, Corporals. I thought it best to take them from the detachment, as it would be an inducement to others to behave in a way that would be likely to obtain promotion for them — I shall be obliged to obtain a reinforcement from Barracks, when obtained I shall forward a Muster Roll &c — Please make my respects to Mrs. & Miss Burrows & the officers at Head Quarters — I see your son almost Daily, he is very hearty —

JAMES MCKNIGHT
Capt of Marines

Coln. W. W. BURROWS
Commandant of the Marine Corps
City of Washington

[MCA. LR, 1801.]

Extract from log of U. S. S. *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 19 April 1801

Commences with Fresh Breezes & Pleasant

at 6 P M saw a sail in the N W.

At 6 D^o Sounded found no Bottom 100 Fathoms of Line out

At 12 Midnight Sounded 40 Fathoms Water Set Steering Sails —

At 6 A M took on board a Pilot —

at 7 D^o made Cape Henlopen Bearing N W at 8 D^o the Light House Bore S W B S — at half past 9 Came past the Buoy of the Brown

At 5 D^o Came to Anchor Abreast of Grubs Landing with the Best Bower in five Fathoms Water

Ends with Fresh Breezes from the N E

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Abishai Thomas for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dep^t 21st April 1801

Recruiting instructions are this day transmitted to Capt Decatur to engage a new Crew for the Frigate *Philadelphia*, for which you will be pleased to advance the necessary monies on his requisitions — That you may be provided with funds for that object, and to make the customary advances to the Officers, a remittance of 15,000 dollars is now ordered. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur (Senior), U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 21st April 1801

Concieving that it might be Inconvenient for you to proceed on the Expedition now in Contemplation I deemed it proper to say to you what was intended, under an expectation that if inconvenient to you, your answer would have been to that effect — Indeed the *C[h]esepeake* would have been prefered for that service but that I found the Men could not have been procured for both the *President* & that ship at Norfolk — I therefore preferred the *Philadelphia* However as It will be attended with serious Injury to your private affairs I will order some other Gentleman to be prepared to take Command of the *Phil^a* in the mean time proceed with all possible dispatch in getting the ship ready to Join the Squadron Should I give the command to Capt Barron which I think probable you will then be under the Necessity of Conducting her to Norfolk —

[NDA. OSW. Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 22nd April 1801

A Letter is this Moment received from Capt Decatur requesting permission to decline going on the present Expedition under Cap^t Truxtun — He has described the situation of his private affairs to be such as to require his personal Attention, This application in some measure Corresponds with my first Intention which was that your ship should form part of the squadron — I was prevented only by the fear that Men Could not have been procured for two ships at Norfolk

You will hold yourself in Readiness to take Command of the *Philadelphia* Imm^y on her arrival at Hampton Road — Capt Decatur will proceed with her perfectly prepared to the Road — & there deliver her to you — I have no Doubt that this appointment will be pleasing to yourself & particularly so to the Commodore —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 22 April 1801

You have arrived at the Moment when arrangements are making for the retaining the Officers in service designated by the Peace Establishment Nine Captains are to be kept in Service your general good Character makes me anxious that you should be one of the number — an excellent opp^y now offers — Capt Preble has written that his state of health will not permit him to proceed with the Squadron now ordered for service — the ship *Essex* (now under his Command) will soon be ready & will proceed from N. York to Hampton Roads where you will Join & take Command of her — The *Philadelphia* will Carry you to the Rendezvous with your Baggage — Her Departure from the Delaware will be your time for proceeding — I hope [for] your Immediate Answer & am —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 22nd April 1801

It is a subject of great Regret that your Indisposition should prevent your proceeding with the squadron however I will do every thing in my power to Indulge you by this opp^y. I write to Capt Bainbridge who (I cannot doubt) will Accept the Command of the *Essex* — but, being just arrived, will require some time to pay off his Crew & remain with his family — You will therefore proceed with the *Essex* to Hampton Road — where Capt Bainbridge, I expect will repair & relieve you from the Command — I am sir

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Secretary of State from William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga

Copy

MALAGA 22nd April 1801.

SIR, When I last wrote you on the 18th Ult^o I transmitted Copy of a Circular I had received thro' Genoa from Consul Cathcart of Tripoli advising the great appearance there was of the Bashaws acting in a hostile manner — against the United States, his predictions have been already verified as you will observe by the inclosed copy of a letter I have just received from Rich^d OBrien Esq^t Consul at Algiers dated 5 Inst^t, as there are several of our vessels now in the Mediterranean, I am under great apprehensions that some may have ere now fallen into their hands, which will prove a most distressing circumstance, and occasion a great difficulty to bring them to terms. I sincerely hope a few Frigates are now on the way for these Seas a Small force would be Sufficient to block the Tripoly Cruizers in their Ports, and oblige them to admit of conciliatory measures, indeed there should always be some on this Station, for the Protection of our Navegation, which up the Mediterranean is very extensive, and must till then be constantly exposed to the Caprice of all the Barbary Powers: — I never expected they would have remained so long on a good footing with the U. S. for scarcely a Year passes without some one or other of them making depredations on the Commerce of Denmark & Sweden.

I have been particularly attentive in dispatching Copies of M^t Obrien's Circular to Gibraltar Cadiz, Corunna Santander, France Hamburg & London, in order that the Captains of American vessels may be on their guard, & abstain from going up the Mediterranean till matters are arranged, as the Tripolitans have I understand only five or six Cruizers of no considerable force, they seldom come on this side of Alicante, & I believe have never doubled Cape de Gat.

Nothing else of any consequence ocuring, I beg leave to Subscribe myself with much regard; —

[SDA. CL, Malaga, Vol. 1, 1793-1814.]

To Captain Thomas Truxtun, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 28th April 1801

In consequence of my absence from the seat of Government your letter of the 13th 18th & 21st Ins^t have remained unanswered — By those letters it appears that you decline the command of the squadron, & that it is your desire that the president should select some other

Commander In consequence of this your Determination, I have ordered Cap^t Dale to prepare & proceed immediately to norfolk & there receive the Command from you. as to the injury done to your rank. It is [a] subject (placed here only for a short time) the Consideration of which I must beg leave to decline entering upon

Lieutenants Chauncey, Clagett and Wederstrandt will continue in their Command on board the *President*. It being inconvenient to search for M^r Brooke. I have ordered Lieut^t John Smith of the *Chesapeake* to go on board the *President*. — George Washington Read (at his own request) holds his Warrant on half pay & has permission to go into Merchant Service — The 15 Midshipmen as follows attached to the *President* are retained & will remain on board

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| [James P.] Leonard. | [Philemon C.] Blake. |
| [Joseph] Bainbridge. | [John O.] Creighton. |
| [Ben F.] Read. | [Edward] Giles. |
| [Samuel] Angus. | [Henry] Casey. |
| [Johnston] Blakeley. | [Sydney] Smith. |
| [William F.] Nicholls. | [James] Biddle. |
| [Archibald K.] Kearney. | and Willis. |
| [Sloss H.] Grenel. | |

The following are ordered to join the *President*

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| George W Spotswood. | } From <i>Chesapeake</i> |
| Edward Bennett. | |
| Jacob Vickery. | |
| A. J. Green. | |
| A. A. Page | |
| L Warrington | } From different ships |
| Edward N. Cox | |
| Charles L Ridgely | |
| John Nicholson | |
| William Duncanson | |

You have said that Lieutenant Shirley will act as sailing Master. He may hold his Rank, but draw Rations as Master M^r Thompson & M^r Garitson are ordered to join the *President* the latter will set off with the present mail — I have every confidence that you will proceed with the equipment of the *President* & have every thing complete by the time Capt Dale shall arrive For no time ought to be lost — Her crew is to be full & complete as formaly —

The Schooner *Betsy* Capt Hall sailed from New York the 12th instant with 250 bb^l Pork & 250 lbs Beef directed to W^m Pennock for the *President* & *Enterprize* — perhaps the *President* may take 200 bls of each A victualler will follow the Squadron and deposit provisions for it at Gibraltar The *Philadelphia* & *Essex* will Complete there stores of any kind — where they are & I trust be at the Rendezvous at the time appointed Capt Decatur having private business which he could not leave with convenience I have directed Captain S. Barron to be prepared to take command of the *Philadelphia*, & I have in consequence of the indisposition of Capt. Preble ordered Capt Bainbridge to go with the *Philadelphia* to Hampton Roads, & there receive the command of the *Essex* —

Whenever the *President* has fixed the navy arrangements you will be advised thereof —

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 28th April 1801

The Command of the squadron now preparing for the Mediteranean has been declined by Capt Truxtun — Permit me to say that It affords me pleasure to have it in my power to give an appointment so honorable to you whom I so highly respect — you are appointed to succeed Capt Truxtun in that Command & will from him receive the U. S. Frigate *President* at Norfolk, to which place you will proceed without delay, taking the seat of Government in your way that I may have it in my power to Confer with you on your Cruise & that you may receive your orders. Expedition is in a particular Degree necessary & I trust that no Delay on the part of the Officers will happen — The ships I trust will be ready to suit [sail] at the time appointed say the 10th May from Hampton Roads —

It is hard I know for Capt. Bainbridge to go to sea so soon but his presence will be greatly Useful & I sincerely hope & expect there will be no difficulty on his Part — It effectually secures him a Command in the Navy —

Your Baggage can go in the *Philad^a* press Cap^t Decatur to be expeditious your own early apparence here will be highly acceptable —
[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Major J. C. Mountfloreance, Paris, France from William Willis, U. S. Consul, Barcelona, Spain

BARCELONA 29th April 1801

DEAR SIR My last enclosed you a Copy of a Circular Letter from our Consul at Algiers, which I now repeat, & also enclose you a List of American Vessels now in this Port, all which must wait until a Ship of War arrives to protect them; — And having been informed that an American Frigate was expected soon in some Port of France, I have sent this List, & I request you to send this Notice and List to all the Ports, that it may be communicated to the Captain of any such Frigate or Ship of War, who will no doubt, if in his Power, repair immediately to these Seas, in order if possible to rescue our Citizens from these Depredators —

Signed W^m WILLIS

List of American Vessels in the Port of Barcelona

Ship <i>Alknomac</i>	Cap ^t Ebenezer Hale.....	of Boston
Ship <i>Clarissa</i>	Tho ^s Fields.....	d ^o
Ship <i>Gov^t Sumner</i>	Nath ^l Leech.....	d ^o
Brig <i>Minden</i>	Jo ^s Tyrrel.....	d ^o
Brig <i>Geo. Washington</i>	Th ^s Webb.....	Salem
Brig <i>Nancy</i>	Th ^s Barker.....	d ^o
Brig <i>Mars</i>	Jo ^s Orne.....	d ^o
Schooner <i>Industry</i>	Jonath ^s Cooke.....	d ^o
Brig <i>Commerce</i>	John Shaw.....	New York
Brig <i>Comet</i>	Henry W. Bool.....	d ^o
Brig <i>Elizabeth</i>	Jo ^s Williams.....	d ^o
Ship <i>Catherine</i>	James Mills.....	Baltimore
Ship <i>John & Jane</i>	Seth Long.....	d ^o
Ship <i>Eleanor</i>	Franc ^s Rittal.....	Plymouth
Ship <i>Nestor</i>	Charles Waite.....	Portland
Brig <i>Mahala Windsor</i>	Joshua Woodbury.....	Duxbury
Brig <i>Kitty</i>	William Cottle.....	Newbury-port
Brig <i>Three Sisters</i>	John Bonnell.....	Charleston S ^c Carolina



CAPTAIN RICHARD DALE, U. S. NAVY.

Two more Americans are now in Sight of this Port —
A true Copy — PARIS 11th May 1801

J. C. MOUNTFLORENCE

[SDA. Paris, 1790-1805.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur (Senior), U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 30th April 1801

Your letter of the 25th instant has been received. — We have no late News that in any Manner alter the state of things from that which accompanied your first feeling a disposition to accomodate officers, in their reasonable requests when not incompatible with the good of the service, I yielded to yours for leave of absence, & gave orders to Capt Barron to hold himself in readiness to relieve you in the command of the Frigate *Philadelphia* — Having once taken these orders, it is not now proper Consistant with the rule I have laid down for my Government to revoke them —

You will, therefore be pleased to go on with the preparation & equipment of the *Phil^a*, I hope it will be convenient for you to accompany her to Norfolk; if however, it should not be convenient you will in that case be pleased to confer with Capt Bainbridge who will command the *Essex* & who will conduct the Ship to Norfolk & there deliver her over to the command of Cap^t Barron — But all knowledge of this Change must be kept between you & Capt Bainbridge — I do not ever mention it to M^r Harrison —

I again take leave to Observe that Expedition is requisit Orders for Recruiting went to you the 20th Ins^t & Money to M^r Harrison — Copies of your orders are now sent — I trust as this arrives you will have received them, & that the ship will be nearly manned

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Captain Thomas Truxtun, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 1st May 1801

Your two letters of 24 Ult^o have both come to hand — The *Essex* being without a Boatswain & Gunner, or having such as Cap^t Preble does not approve I did hope that he would have supplied his ship at Norfolk on that account I declined ordering the Petty Officers to be paid off — L^t John Smith is ordered from the *Chesapeak* to the *President* & I this day ordered Lt Wood to proceed Imm^r to Norfolk & there meet the *Essex*. which ship Cap^t Bainbridge will Command. Much very much is to be done towards putting the Navy in a situation that may conduce to its Respectibility While I Act. I shall feel myself under obligations for your aid & advice —

No Mention being made of the arrival of the Provisions from New York & fearing some Misfortune has happened to the vessell from the late terrible Weather, I yesterday ordered a farther supply to be sent — The *Philadel^a* hauled out on Wednesday & would soon be manned — The *Essex* will leave New York this day or tomorrow she had all her Crew, those of the *Connecticut* were turned over to her — The *Enterprize* I expect will sail before the 5th Ins^t she has been delayed by getting New Masts —

Our Young Gentlemen must be taught to know that they belong to the service of the United States & not to any particular ship — those on board your ship have been particularly favored. All of them are retained in service — Tell my Young Countrymen that I want each of them to be capable of obeying that they may know how to Command and that I will Cherish those who merit.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 1st May 1801

It appears to me that the public good as well as your personal convenience, suggest that you should have an officer on board the *President* in the capacity of Master Commandant. If you concur with me in opinion be pleased to deliver the enclosed letter to Master Commandant Talbot, now on board the Frigate *United States* if not you will return it to this office.

N B There are but four Lieutenants ordered on board the *President* they are L^t Chauncey J Smith J M Clagett Wederstrandt

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Woodbury Langdon, (appointment as Navy Agent, Portsmouth, N. H.), from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dep^t 1st May 1801

The President of the United States impressed with a high opinion of your character has instructed me to communicate to you your appointment to the Navy Agency at Portsmouth — & I assure you Sir, it affords me pleasure to be medium of a communication that may be acceptable to you —

I have this day written to Jacob Sheafe Esquire, requesting him to deliver to you all the public property in his possession or under his care for which you will be pleased to give him Duplicate Receipt — An account of all the property delivered over to you, you will be pleased to return to this office as early as you conveniently can —

It is not the intention of Government to commence building the 74 gun Ship immediately, but to have all the timber in a state of preparation to commence immediately, whenever circumstances may render it necessary I beg that you will take a particular survey of all the timber now at Portsmouth & communicate to me the exact state in which you may find it & your opinion of the progress made towards, a State of preparation necessary for setting up the Ship —

Attention to oconomy in the expenditure of Public money, will be estimated in This Department —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Naval Constructor Joshua Humphreys, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 1st May 1801

As it is not the intention of Government to commence building the 74 gun Ship immediately, you will enter into no further expence on the wharfe until further orders, but as the timber arrives, you will have it placed in a state of security & preservation —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To William Jones, Philadelphia, Pa., from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 2nd May 1801

I am favoured with yours of 26th Ult^o Capt Decater had an idea that the Declining to proceed on the proposed Expedition might effect his Reputation In this he is mistaken — Having ordered Capt S. Barron for that service, I could not without introducing an appearance of uncertainty [in] the duties of this Department, make the Charge a Second time — Once done I have written Capt Decatur It must not be undone — He will have full time now to adjust all his private affairs —

The high opinion entertained in this Department of Capt Campbell added to your Recommendation makes me extremely anxious to retain him in service *but how?* — Had he remained Master Commandant, It might be done thus — The ships to be employed are divided into two squadrons — I am disposed to give a Master Commandant to each Commodore & trust Congress for approbation — I have thought of Cyrus Talbot (now of the *United States*) for one squadron and I could wish Capt Campbell for the other perhaps he would agree to hold his present Commission & accept the Pay & Emoluments of Master Commandant —

M^r Renshaw is retained in service & ordered to actual service — I shall with difficulty get thro the arrangement of Midshipmen I shall have some with Lieutenants & very very great with the Captains My View is to select the Best this will of Course give Officers — but It will be to the advantage of the service —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 3rd May 1801

I have received your Letter of the 29th inst — with your report of the state of the *George Washington* If you had not already considered yourself released from the Charge of that Ship in consequence of Letters written to you from this department you will be pleased to do so on receipt of this leaving her in charge of the Sailing Master Boatswain and Gunner, & delivering to M^r George Harrison a Complete Inventory of her Military & other stores, Sails tackle apparel & furniture — L^t Warner may be permitted to retire —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

Muster Roll of U. S. Ship *George Washington* from earliest entry date 30 April 1800 to 4 May 1801

No.	Entry		appear- ance on board	Whence	Names	Rank	Time last settled & paid to	D[*] DD R	When		Where or for what Reason
	Mo & day	year							Mo & day	Year	
1	June 20	1800	June 20	Philadelp ^a	William Bainbridge	Captain		D	May 4	1801	Philad ^a
2	April 30		"	Providence	Wilson Jacobs	Lieut ^t	June 29	D	"	"	D ^e
3	"	"	"	"	John S. Warner	"	"	D	"	"	D ^e
4	"	"	"	"	Samuel Phillips	"	July 18	D	17 July	1800	Philadelphia obtained leave of absence
5	"	"	June 20	Providence	George A. Hallowell	Sail ^r Master	June 29	D	May 4	1801	Philad ^a
6	"	"	"	"	Joseph Lee	Surgeon	"	D	"	"	D ^e
7	"	"	"	"	Arnold Whipple	Midshipm ^a	"	D	"	"	D ^e
8	"	"	"	"	Benjamin Smith	"	"	D	"	"	D ^e
9	"	"	"	"	Christopher S. Car- penter	"	"	D	"	"	D ^e
10	May 1 ^a	"	"	"	William H. Smith	"	"	D	"	"	D ^e
11	June 7	"	"	"	Benjamin Page	"	"	D	"	"	D ^e
12	May 12	"	"	"	William H. Allen	"	"	D	"	"	D ^e
13	" 19	"	"	"	Daniel S. Dexter	"	"	D	"	"	D ^e
14	June 7	"	"	"	Simon Aldrich	Act ^y "	July 6	D	July 6	1800	Philadelphia obtained Warrant rem ^d to 135
15	"	"	"	"	Simon Smith	"	"	D	April 30	1801	D ^e
16	April 30	"	"	"	John Manchester	1 st Mate	"	D	May 4	"	D ^e
17	May 23	"	"	"	Daniel Carpenter	2 ^d	"	D	"	"	D ^e
18	"	"	"	Boston	Thomas Kibbs	Boats ^w Mate	"	D	29 April	1801	Philad ^a
19	"	"	"	"	William Cox	"	"	R	July 8	1800	Philadelphia at night whilst lying at Wharf
20	"	"	"	"	John Alexander	Seaman	"	D	29 April	1801	Philad ^a
21	" 28	"	"	Providence	Jesse Eddy	Carp ^t Mate	"	DD	July 11	1800	Philadelphia at 6 PM whilst lying at the Wharf
22	" 13	"	"	Coventry	Rufus Mathewson	Steward	"	D	May 4	1801	"
23	" 23	"	"	Providence	Thomas Goss	Armourer	"	D	29 April	1801	Philad ^a
24	"	"	"	"	Nathaniel Baker	Cooper	"	D	"	"	D ^e
25	" 20	"	"	New York	Edward Gorman	Gunn ^r Yeom	"	D	"	"	D ^e
26	June 7	"	"	Providence	Walter Laurence	Cabbin Stew ^d	July 6	D	July 6	1800	Philadelphia, obt ^d Midshipmans Warr ^t rem ^d to 136
27	May 21	"	"	Marblehead	Nathaniel Dyer	Q ^r Master	"	R	July 7	"	Philadelphia at night whilst lying at the Wharf
28	April 30	"	"	Providence	David Pettis	Sail Maker	June 29	D	29 April	1801	Philad ^a
29	May 23	"	"	Newport	John Sampson	Cook	"	D	May 4	"	D ^e
30	"	"	"	Providence	Timothy Blake	Officers Barber	"	D	29 April	"	D ^e
31	" 28	"	"	Boston	William Hawkins	Ships "	"	DD	Decr 18	1800	Port of Constantinople of a Consumption
32	June 8	"	"	Newport	Peter Langley	Taylor	"	D	29 April	1801	Philad ^a
33	May 23	"	"	"	William Dunwill	Coopers Mate	"	D	"	"	D ^e
34	" 24	"	"	"	John Smith	Cooks	"	R	June 30	1800	Philadelphia at night whilst lying at Wharf
35	" 12	"	"	Philadelphia	William T. Webster	Seaman	July 23	D	July 24	1801	Philadelphia for being subject to fits
36	" 27	"	"	Providence	Olney Clarke	"	"	D	29 April	1801	Philad ^a
37	" 24	"	"	Boston	Elkanah Hayden	"	"	D	"	"	D ^e
38	" 23	"	"	"	William Smith	Boats ^w M.	"	D	"	"	D ^e
39	" "	"	"	New London	Dudley Emerson	Seaman	"	D	"	"	D ^e
40	" "	"	"	Hudson	John Lee	"	"	D	"	"	D ^e

41	"	"	"	"	Boston	Ebenezer Brown	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
42	"	"	"	"	New Bedford	Stephen Wait	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
43	"	"	"	"	"	Richard Johnson	Qr Master	"	R	June 26	1800	Philadelphia at night whilst lying at the Wharf
44	"	"	"	"	Boston	James Gladdon	"	"	D	29 April	1801	Philad ^a
45	"	"	"	"	Philad ^a	William Huddy	Seaman	"	D	"	"	D ^o
46	"	"	"	"	Providence	William Davis	"	"	DD	July 23	1801	Bay of Algiers of the small por
47	"	"	"	"	Philad ^a	John Sparks	"	"	D	29 April	"	Philad ^a
48	"	"	"	"	Boston	Davis Warren	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
49	"	"	"	"	"	Edward Dunn	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
50	"	"	"	"	Milford	Hezekiah Doane	Ordinary	"	D	"	"	D ^o
51	"	"	"	"	"	Jedediah Chester	Seaman	"	R	June 25	1800	Philadelphia at night whilst lying at the Wharf
52	May	24	1800	June 20	Milford	Thomas Day	Seaman	"	R	June 25	1800	Philadelphia at night whilst lying at the Wharf
53	"	23	"	"	New York	William Furlong	"	"	D	April 29	1801	Philad ^a
54	"	26	"	"	"	William English	"	"	R	June 26	1800	Philadelphia at night whilst lying at the Wharf
55	"	23	"	"	Providence	Robert Corbett	"	"	D	April 29	1801	Philad ^a
56	"	"	"	"	New York	Samuel Harvey	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
57	"	26	"	"	Boston	Samuel Ford	Ordinary	"	D	"	"	D ^o
58	"	18	"	"	"	Nathaniel Ryder	Seaman	"	D	June 28	1800	Philadelphia being only engaged to bring the vessel there
59	"	20	"	"	Albany	John McNeill	Ordinary	"	D	April 23	1801	Philad ^a
60	"	14	"	"	N. Hampton	John Rea	"	"	DD	"	"	D ^o
61	"	30	"	"	Providence	Samuel Strong	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
62	"	23	"	"	Boston	Daniel Barrett	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
63	"	"	"	"	"	Solomon Porter	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
64	"	"	"	"	Philad ^a	John Craig	"	"	R	"	"	D ^o
65	"	"	"	"	"	John Grant	"	"	D	June 25	1800	Philadelphia at night whilst lying at the Wharf
66	"	24	"	"	New York	John Smith	"	"	DD	April 29	1801	Philad ^a
67	"	23	"	"	Boston	James Caffray	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
68	"	"	"	"	"	William Balls	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
69	"	"	"	"	"	Samuel Davis	"	"	D	July 23	1800	Philadelphia for a lingering Complaint
70	"	"	"	"	Little Compton	Charles S. Simmons	"	"	DD	July 24	1800	Philadelphia for long indisposition
71	"	29	"	"	N Kingston	Cudjo Phillips	"	"	D	May 4	1801	"
72	"	30	"	"	Baltimore	John Kinney	"	"	D	April 29	1801	Philad ^a
73	"	23	"	"	"	William Dougherty	"	"	R	June 30	1800	Philadelphia at night whilst lying at the Wharf
74	"	19	"	"	Windsor	Levi Latham	Landsman	"	D	May 4	1801	Philad ^a
75	"	"	"	"	Richmond	Isaiah Garnsey	"	"	R	July 9	1800	Philadelphia at night whilst lying at the Wharf
76	"	27	"	"	C. town N. H.	Abel Hubbard	"	"	DD	Jan 16	1801	At Sea of the small Pot
77	"	28	"	"	Boston	Benjamin James	"	"	D	April 29	"	Philad ^a
78	"	23	"	"	Wiscasset	John Brown	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
79	"	28	"	"	New London	Daniel Stutson	Ordinary	"	D	"	"	D ^o
80	"	23	"	"	Brown	Stanton Brown	Landsman	"	D	"	"	D ^o
81	"	"	"	"	"	Joseph Crane	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
82	"	"	"	"	Barnstable	Mathew Backus	"	"	DD	March 4	1801	At Sea after a long illness
83	"	16	"	"	Providence	William Keen	Boy	"	D	May 4	"	Philad ^a
84	"	17	"	"	"	John Randall	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
85	"	"	"	"	Harwich	Lindsey Nickerson	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
86	June	2	"	"	North Providence	Samuel Patterson	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
87	May	23	"	"	Boston	Frederick Gosport	"	"	R	June 25	1800	Philadelphia at night whilst at the Wharf
88	"	"	"	"	New port	Philip Sampson	"	"	D	May 4	1801	Philad ^a
89	June	5	"	"	Coventry	John Corry	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
90	July	2	"	July 6	Philad ^a	James McGregor	Seaman	"	D	April 29	1801	Philad ^a
91	"	"	"	"	"	James Henry	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o
92	"	"	"	"	"	James Sprichen	"	"	D	"	"	D ^o

Muster Roll of U. S. Ship *George Washington* from earliest entry date 30 April 1800 to 4 May 1801—Continued

No.	Entry		appear- ance on board	Whence	Names	Rank	Time last settled & paid to	D[*] DD R	When		Where or for what Reason
	Mo & day	year							Mo & day	Year	
93	July	2	1800	July 6	Philad*	Enoch Clarke	Seaman	D	April 29	1801	Philad*
94	"	"	"	"	"	Frederick Rhinehart	"	D	"	"	D*
95	"	"	"	"	Georgetown	David Meldrum	"	D	"	"	D*
96	"	"	"	"	Philad*	Joseph Curven	"	D	"	"	D*
97	"	3	"	"	"	James Sheridan	"	D	"	"	D*
98	June	20	"	June 21	"	Robert Lowther	Ordinary	D	"	"	D*
99	"	25	"	"	"	Silas Dinsmoor	Purser	D	May 4	"	D*
100	July	2	"	July 19	"	Augustine Sevrá	Boatswain	D	"	"	D*
101	"	"	"	"	"	George Weston	Gunner	D	"	"	D*
102	July	5	1800	July 7	Philadelphia	Joseph Mory	Carpenter	D	May 4	1801	Philad*
103	"	2	"	"	"	Charles Hamilton	Master Arm.	D	April 29	1801	Philad*
104	"	"	"	"	New York	John Woodville	Gunn. Mate	D	"	"	D*
105	"	"	"	"	Philadeip*	George Carson	Cooks	D	"	"	D*
106	June	30	"	July 27	"	Robert Wilson	Capt. Clerk	D	"	"	D*
107	July	2	"	"	"	Isaiah Burd	Seaman	D	April 29	"	D*
108	"	"	"	"	Ireland	John Oliver	"	D	"	"	D*
109	"	"	"	"	Philad*	James Digence	"	D	"	"	D*
110	"	"	"	"	"	Jeremiah M'Glaughlin	"	D	"	"	D*
111	"	"	"	"	"	James Coyle	"	D	"	"	D*
112	"	"	"	"	"	John Green	"	D	"	"	D*
113	"	"	"	"	"	Thomas Lancaster	"	D	"	"	D*
114	"	"	"	"	Cape Ann	Henry Herbert	"	D	"	"	D*
115	"	"	"	"	Philad*	James Ward	"	D	"	"	D*
116	"	"	"	"	"	John Robertson	"	D	"	"	D*
117	"	3	"	"	New York	Thomas Hussey	"	D	"	"	D*
118	"	"	"	"	Philad*	John Roberts	"	D	"	"	D*
119	June	20	"	June 20	"	William James	Boy	D	"	"	D*
120	"	"	"	"	"	James Brown	"	D	May 4	"	D*
121	July	2	"	July 6	"	William Mitchell	"	D	"	"	D*
122	"	3	"	"	New Jersey	Abner Woodruff	"	D	April 29	1801	D*
123	"	7	"	"	Philad*	James Renshaw	"	D	"	"	D*
124	"	9	"	"	Boston	Joshua Blake	"	D	"	"	D*
125	"	16	"	"	Baltimore	Hugh Aitkin	Lieutenant	D	April 29	"	D*
126	"	14	"	"	Lancaster	Abraham M'Neill	Surgeons M.	D	April 29	"	D*
127	"	9	"	"	Easton	John P. D. H. Craig	Carp. M.	D	April 29	"	D*
128	"	21	"	"	Philad*	Edward Sloan	Act. Mid	D	"	"	D*
129	"	"	"	"	"	Robert Letford	Seaman	D	April 29	"	D*
130	"	19	"	"	"	James Heyland	Ord.	D	"	"	D*
131	"	7	"	"	N. Carolina	Robert Letford	Landstman	D	"	"	D*
132	"	25	"	"	Philad*	William Hartigan	Midshipm.	D	"	"	D*
133	"	31	"	"	"	Thomas Brown	Act.	D	"	"	D*
				"	"	John Dorsey	"	D	"	"	D*

134	"	14	"	"	"	7	No 14	Joseph Field	Midship							Left sick on shore
135	"	"	7	"	"	"	"	Simon Aldrich	"			D	[April 29	1801]	Philad ^s	
136	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	Walter Laurence	"			D	"	"	D ^s	
137	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	Thomas Bindon	Seamen							His security never rendered him on board prosecuted for the am ^s

(MARINES)

1	July	6	1800	July	6	Philadelp ^s		William Hill	Sergeant							
2	June	28	"	June	28	"	"	Silas Hand	Corporal							
3	July	24	"	July	24	"	"	Peter Wilson	Drummer							
4	June	28	"	June	28	"	"	Thomas Harrington	Private							
5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Albert Teabot	"							
6	July	6	"	July	6	"	"	Gilbert G Dickerman	"							
7	June	28	"	June	28	"	"	John M ^s Gilhon	"							
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Isaac Rigins	"							
9	July	6	"	July	6	"	"	Ralph Lions	"							
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	James Eagleton	"							
11	"	22	"	"	22	"	"	George Miller	"							
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Thomas Wilson	"							
13	"	20	"	"	20	"	"	Francis Gordon	"							
14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Thomas Halloday	"							
15	"	24	"	"	24	"	"	James Crony	"							
16	June	28	"	June	28	"	"	Stephen Ganoe	"							
17	July	20	"	July	20	"	"	James Anderson	"			D	July 31	1800	Returned to the barracks from N. Castle by order	
18	"	17	"	"	17	"	"	Thomas Burke	"			R	" 20	"	Philadelphia	
19	June	28	"	June	28	"	"	Ellsha Scott	"			R	" "	"	Philadelphia	

SUPERNUMERARIES

1	Janv	3	1801	Janv	3	Algiers		Grecoml Reta				D	febr 7—	1801	Allicant
2	Febr	26	"	Febr	26	Gibraltar		Frederick Hilton	Seamen			D	April 20	"	Philad ^s
3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Stephen Stacy	"			D	" "	"	D ^s
4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	William Lincoln	"			D	" "	"	D ^s

[*D—Discharged or Detached; DD—Discharged Dead; R—Deserted.]

I Certify that the foregoing Muster Book is just and True, and that the Musters where made on each Sunday by me
Philadelphia, 6th May 1801

W^m BAINBRIDGE

[NDA, Misc. Roster, Vol. 1, 1798-1844.]

To Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 4th May 1801

You will Immediately take Charge of the U. S. ship *George Washington* & with all possible Expedition prepare her for taking in the articles due to the Dey of algiers — All her Lower deck Guns will be discharged & only as many Water Casks as will be necessary for a Crew sufficient Compleatly to Navigate Such a Ship — The present sailing Master M^r Hallowell declines serving. M^r Hazard late of the *Patapsco* is ordered to his place —

You will say as soon as possible what other Officer you deem necessary for such a voyage — M^r Humphries will Cause the Necessary Repairs to be made — & M^r G Harrison will supply the necessary money on your Requisition —

The *George Washington* will probably not be considered hereafter as Ship of War & therefore may be made to carry as much as possible —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Naval Constructor Joshua Humphreys, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 4th May 1801

The *George Washington* being wanted to carry the Tribute to Algiers, she is immediately to be divested of her lower deck Guns, & with all possible expedition be put into a Situation to receive her Cargo.

You will therefore direct the repairs necessary on the Hull & spars to prepare her for that object, to enable her to carry the most in your power by removing the orlop Decks if you conceive it to be proper — The greatest dispatch is necessary —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Daniel Ludlow, Navy Agent, New York, N. Y., from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 4th May 1801

The state Department being about to make up the Tribute to the Bay of Tunis, directions have been given to Col^l [Ebenezer] Stevens, their Agent, to take from the guns, powder &^e belonging to the Navy Department: in New York, such quantity as he may deem necessary — which you will be pleased to deliver upon his requisition taking his receipt therefor, & estimating with him the value thereof to enable us to settle the acco^t between the two Departments — The receipt & Estimate you will send to this office —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble,
U. S. Navy

NEW YORK May 6th 1801

DEAR SIR I have this day been informed that you intend to take passage to Norfolk in the Frigate *Philadelphia*, it would be extremely gratifying to me, to have you come here, & take passage in the *Essex*, as you are to command her on her arrival in Hamton-Roads, I am at

present quite an invalid, and shall not be able to pay the necessary attention to the ship in case of stormy weather, in addition to this circumstance, the first & second Lieutenants have not yet joined the Ship, & should my indisposition increase the Ship may possibly be detained here, which would not be the case if you were present.

I congratulate you on your return from your late unpleasant Cruise P. S. The *Essex* will be ready to sail on Sunday next — or Monday at farthest. please to write me by return of Post —

[NDA. Area 7, & HS of Pa.]

To William Pennock, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Abishai Thomas for Acting Secretary of the Navy

{WASHINGTON, D. C.}
Navy Dept 9th May 1801

The Frigate *Philadelphia* is in want of a Main top Mast, for which it appears a proper stick cannot be immediately procured in Philadelphia

I pray you to have one put in hand at once, so as to be ready by the time the Frigate arrives in Hampton Road, it must be 55½ feet long & 18 inches in the Cap. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, from Captain Thomas Truxtun, U. S. Navy
NORFOLK 11th May 1801

DEAR SIR I have received your letter of the 2^d instant this moment — it was handed me by M^r Thomson who has a Commission as Chaplain in the Navy, and is now attached to the *President* — Thomson you will find usefull to the midshipmen as a tutor, in all the branches of Mathematical Science, connected with their profession. —

I am this moment about to embark, and to take the Ship in the road. — Adverse winds has prevented it earlier, but She is in high order — Stores nearly ready, and about Eighty men wanted to complete the crew — and these I hope will be procured, before the *Philadelphia* arrives. My books you shall have — My assistance, and my good wishes for your health, and a successfull Cruize. — When we meet I shall candidly communicate to you my feelings, on the injustice done to me by M^r Adams, not Sir to serve or compliment you, but to compliment his own section of the United States. — I returned to Service after an offer to resign my Commission — least my Patriotism should be doubted, as the war with France was then likely to become more and more serious, but Peace having blessed our land again — I now feel much disposed to rest for a while.

[NYPL. NDA photostat.]

[11 May 1801]

Circular letter to U. S. Consuls and Agents in Europe, from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

To the Consuls & Agents of the U. S. of America, residing in France, Spain, Portugal & Italy, The Barbary States & British Garrisons in the Mediterranean, & unto all others whom it doth or may concern,

GENTLEMEN In the Circulars, which I have had the honor to transmit to your offices, since last Novembre, I have informed you of the state of our affairs with this Regency, and now Confirm the whole of their Contents, and request you to continue to Keep our vessels in Port, and by no means to permit any of them to sail unless under Convoy as I expect every Inst^t that War will be declared against the United States.

The greatest force that this Regency is able to put to Sea at once is one ship of Twenty eight guns, and two Hundred Men One Bark Ship of Twenty guns, and one Hundred, and fifty men One Brig of fourteen guns, & two Polaccas of fourteen, or Sixteen Guns & one Hundred men each, the whole of which it is supposed will be employed, against the Merchant Ships of our fellow Citizens —

I therefore request you Gentlemen, to make this Circular as public as possible, and to transmit a Copy of it to the department of State.

Chancery of the U. S. of America
at Tripoly in Barbary
May the 11th 1801.

GENTLEMEN I am sorry to inform you that this Inst^t 6 p. m. The Bashaw of Tripoly sent his Chaoux to inform me that he intended to declare War in form against the United States of America, upon Thursday the 14th of May, and that the flag of the U. S. has already been hoisted, on board the Cruizers, in the Place where the Flags of the Nations at war with this Regency are always hoisted.

You will please to use every means in your Power to give Publicity to this Circular, and transmit a Copy thereof to the department of State. [11 May 1801]

* * * * *

[NA. SDA. CL, Malaga, Vol. 1, June 1793–May 1814.]

[11 May 1801]

Passport given a Tripolitan vessel by James L. Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli By James Leander Cathcart Agent & Consul for the United States of America in the Regency of Tripoli in Barbary —

Notwithstanding the Flag of the United States has been most insolently insulted by being hoisted on the F. T. M. stay of the cruiser commanded by Morad Raiz on the 9th instant in the place where the Flags of Nations at War are hoisted & under the Flag of Naples a Kingdom at actual War with this Regency —

Notwithstanding His Excellency the Bashaw has for three days past threaten'd the U. S. of America with immediate War if their Agent did not comply with terms derogatory to the honor & interest of his country & has absolutely refused to accept of the terms profer'd by said Agent, & notwithstanding the State of the affairs of the United States with this Regency would justify my conduct not only in refusing to give Passports to the Vessels of this Regency but likewise in embarking myself & Family where I may be most likely to render service to my country —

Nevertheless We deem it expedient for reasons which I shall explain to government as well as to evince a sincere desire as an individual to preserve the peace which had subsisted between the United States & this Regency untill the Bashaw states his demands in form to the President & receiv's his answer — Do grant this our Passport

for a Brig belonging to His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli Swedish built mounting no guns and carrying twelve men whereof six are Mussulmen & six Christians, Commanded by Raiz Hamida a Tripoline and now bound to Tunis —

We therefore recommend to the H^{ble} Thomas Truxton Captain of the United States Frigate the *President* and commander in chief of the American Ships & Vessels of War in the Mediterranean & all other Citizens of the United States of whatsoever rank or degree to permit said Brig & crew to pass freely and unmolested from Tripoli to Tunis and back to Tripoli again & by no means to impede her passage even should War be declared after this Passport is issued — Provided always that said Raiz Hamida and the crew under his Command shall conduct themselves in a peaceable & friendly manner towards the Citizens of the United States of America —



Given under our Public Seal, at our Chancery Office in the said City and Kingdom of Tripoli the 11th day of May in the year one Thousand Eight Hundred & one & of the Independence and sovereignty of the United States the twenty fifth —

JAMES LEA^r CATHCART

[SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 1, Part II, Jan. 1800–May 1801.]

To Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 12th May 1801

Yours of the 3rd instant gives the agreeable information that the *Constellation* is afloat, & that you are clearing out the Ship — Many articles will be rendered useless by the late misfortune [Grounded 10 April 1801.] — on all such you will call a survey, & cause such as are thought unfit for a Ship of war to be delivered to the Navy Agent with Directions to sell them at auction to the highest bidder for Cash — you will remember that the ship is to be laid up in ordinary & that it will be proper to preserve every thing that may be necessary & that will answer to bring her to the Eastern Branch —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800–1801.]

To Secretary of State from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS The 12th of May 1801

ESTEEMED SIR I presume you have received The dispatches I forwarded. by The *Brutus* Captain Brown which left Algiers in October last. and also those I forwarded by The *George* Washington. and My sundry letters and communications which I have repeatedly forwarded to M^r Smith on Barbary affairs

in february The Bashaw of Tripoli declared he no longer held to his friendship with the United States has demanded vast Sums and disregarded The dey^s letters and Gaurentee. and every reasonable offer which Consul Cathcart Could make, & has sent his Corsairs to Sea to Capture Americans —

At Algiers we are two & a half Years in arrears in the Annuities we are threatened with war if The Stores does not arrive Shortly — The Consuls in Barbary has neither Money or Credit. and the Government of the U. States pays no attention to our Communications it is 10

Months That I have not had any letter from the department of State
 War Sir will shortly be the result of detention and neglect
 I have repeatedly wrote for these 15 Months that Government would
 appoint a Succesor to The Consulat of Algiers

Amount of Warrants drawn on Appropriation for Treaties with
 Mediterranean Powers —

In 1796.....	75, 120. —
1797.....	388, 284. 31
1798.....	155, 470. 89

\$618, 875. 20

Am^t of d^o drawn on the Appropriation for Treaty with
 the Dey & Regency of Algiers —

In 1796.....	
1797.....	109, 000.
1798.....	59, 246. 63

168, 246. 63

Total in 1796 — 7 & 8..... \$787, 121. 83

Am^t of Warr^{ts} drawn on the Appropriⁿ for Treaties with
 Mediterranean powers —

In 1799.....	72, 000.
1800.....	128, 252. 90
1801.....	147, 115. —

347, 367. 90

Am^t of d^o on Appⁿ for Treaty with the Dey & Regency of
 Algiers—

In 1799.....	
1800.....	81, 889. 95
1801.....	8, 710. 00

90, 599. 95

\$437, 967. 85

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers Vol. 6, Jan. 1801–Dec. 1803.]

To Captain Thomas Truxtun, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary
 of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
 Nav Dep 13th May 1801

Comodore TRUXTUN *Norfolk*

SIR! I have the pleasure to inform you that Cap^t Dale is arrived
 here, & will set off for Norfolk to receive his command from you in the
 course of a very few days. Your son has thought proper, from misin-
 formation, to resign. He can again resume his situation if you so
 determine.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 4, 1800–1801.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

U. S. Ship *Essex*, NEW YORK HARBOR May 14th 1801

SIR I have the honor to acquaint you that the *Essex* is now under
 sail bound to Hampton-Roads to join the Squadron agreeable to your
 directions, I shall enclose the necessary returns to the Navy-Agent
 (by return of the Pilot Boat) to be forwarded by him to you.

[LC. Edward Preble Papers, Vol. 4, 1801–1802.]

[14 May 1801]

To the Bashaw of Tripoli from James L. Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli
The Agent of the United States of America to the Bashaw of Tripoli —
Salute —

By your Excellency's Shaoux Hadgi Mahamude la Sore I send my
Ultimatum Viz^t —

I Promise to pay your Excellency thirty thousand dollars & the
Presents which came from Algiers and Tischera for cloth provided you
will state your demands to the President of the United States of
America by letter and wait ten months for the return of an answer —
said period to commence from the date of said letter to the President
of the United States of America —

In Testimony of which I hereunto subscribe my name —

JAMES LEA^t CATHCART

Tripoli in Barbary May 14th 1801.

(SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 1, Part II, Jan. 1800–May 1801.)

[15 May 1801]

To Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul General, Tripoli, from James L. Cathcart,
U. S. Consul, Tripoli

N NISSON Esq^r

*His Danish Majestys Consul gen^l
at Tripoli in Barbary —*

SIR — You having been so obliging as to accept the direction of the
affairs of the United States of America during the absence of their
Agent, the under signed Agent of the U. S for this Regency takes the
liberty to inform you that the Articles in the following document
are binding upon the U. S of America in as full a manner as if imedi-
ately signed by the President of the United States of America —

First — As I have no power to enter into any negotiation either
for the re-establishment of Peace between the United States of
America & the Regency of Tripoli or for to settle a truce between
the said powers I consequently can not & will not delegate any to
you; but in order that the doors of accomodation may be kept open
should the Bashaw propose terms more favourable than those so
long in agitation you will please to forward them to me to Tunis for
my consideration —

Second — As the Bashaw of Tripoli has pawn'd his honor that no
captures shall be made by his Cruisers untill after the expiration of
forty days to commence from the declaration of War on the 14th
of May (exclusive) any Vessel or Vessels that may be captured before
that period expires, you will please to claim (in virtue of said promise)
in the name of the United States of America —

Third — As I have been repeatedly refused the Passports of the
U. S. of America by Morad Raiz notwithstanding the positive Orders
of the Bashaw to give them to me and as their are several more of
which I shall leave a memorandum you will please to receive them
should the[y] be returnd, before the Cruisers of this Regency sails
which you will please to advise me of as soon as possible in order
that I may prevent the consequences attendant on so flagrant a
breach of the law of Nations —

Fourth — The Consular house is paid for in advance untill the
month of May 1804 the receipt for said rent I shall leave with you,

the house is at your disposal entirely, but I could wish you would permit Citizen Severe Nodi to reside in it in preference to any other in consequence of his politeness in furnishing me with the Vessel to depart in —

Fifth — The allowance given to the American Citizens that were in captivity at Algiers was to each Captain eight dollars p^r month to each Mate & supercargo Six & to each mariner three and three quarters, and to each a change of cloaths you will please to give them the same, should any be captured which is hardly probable, & you will please to advance to each Captain at your own discretion to the amount of fifty dollars each upon their private note specifying that they will refund said sum to me should it not be allowed by government —

I shall endeavor to leave funds here if possible; if not you will please to draw upon M^r Eaton at Tunis if necessary —

Sixth — If you obtain the same privileges for the Citizens of the United States that you did for the subjects of Sweden the United States will in like manner indemnify you for any loss you may sustain, at the same time I request you to reduce the risque as much as circumstances will permit —

It is presumed the Captains & Officers will behave in such a manner as not to abuse the confidence you place in them should it be otherwise the mode of procedure is left at your own discretion as I am certain you have too much humanity to permit the innocent to suffer for the culpable —

Seventh — Small presents may be given occasionally to guardians to procure rest from labor & to obtain as good treatment as possible for the mariners

Eighth — You will please to oppose any of them changing their religion with all your power, & should any of them be so base, abandon them to their miserable fate — I dont recollect any thing more at present worthy observation, but if any thing occurs to you please to inform me on my arrival at Tunis for which place I depart to morrow if the Bashaw permits me —

That the above obligation may be obligatory on the United States of America — I hereunto subscribe my name & Affix the seal of my office —

(LS) Done at the Chancery of the United States of America at Tripoli in Barbary the 15th of May 1801 and of the Independence of the United States of America the 25th —

[SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 1, Part II, Jan. 1800–May 1801.]

[15 May 1801]

Circular issued by James L. Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

To the Agents and Consuls of the U. S of America residing in France, Spain, Portugal & Italy, the Barbary States and British Garrisons in the Mediterranean and all others whom it doth or may concern —

GENTLEMEN — In addition to my Circulars of the (MS mutilated) instant I am sorry to inform you that our Flagstaff was chop'd down upon Thursday the 14th instant and War was declared in form by the Bashaw of Tripoli against the United States of America —

You will please to give every possible publicity to this Circular and transmit a copy thereof to the Department of State — I shall

depart from Tripoli bound to Tunis in a few days where I mean to wait the Presidents orders

Chancery of the U. S of America —
at Tripoli in Barbary May the 15th 1801.

FULWAR SKIPWITH Esq^r
Consul Gen^l for the U S of America
at Paris

[SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 1, Part II, Jan. 1800–May 1801.]

[16 May 1801]

To Secretary of State from James L. Cathcart, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

N^o 6 — Triplicate

SIR — The following is a Journal of occurrences since the date of my dispatches forwarded direct to America by our Consul at Tunis —

On April the 19th I received a packet from M^r Eaton at Tunis which came enclosed to M^r Nissen containing letters from Mess^{rs} Smith and Obrien, from the former of the 10th of November & 4th of February in which I am inform'd that several of my dispatches have been forwarded to the Department of State; M^r Smith communicates to me his entire approbation of the manner in which I had conducted our affairs & says the steps which I had informd him I should take seem'd well calculated to avert any impending danger untill I should receive instructions from the President & observes that untill we have a sufficient force in the Mediterranean to protect our commerce we must give money in order to prevent the ruin of our commerce & capture of our fellow Citizens, and hopes that government are fully sensible of the expediency of sending some strong Frigates into the mediterranean and that some are already on their way in which hope I join him most cordially M^r Smith acknowledges the receipt of a Circular but adds that by his last letter from Algiers Consul OBrien gives him hopes that the steps he has taken at Algiers (of which you are informd — I having forwarded M^r OBriens letters to me in my dispatch N^o 3 of this year) will have been sufficient to avert for the present the Bashaws menaces — The letters from Consul OBrien were dated the 31st of December (which I have already forwarded in triplicates some observations on the back thereof excepted which I did not before receive & are of no consequence whatever) 19th of January & 2^d and 20th of February, "On the back of his letter of the 19th of January is wrote the following paragraph "this letter under cover to Consul Eaton and unsealed is for him to peruse and to inform me that it is so far as Tunis proceeding upon his Journey to Tripolia, the same time I will thank Consul Eaton to ask Azulai if by this conveyance that he received the Deys latter for the Bashaw of Tripolia as it is orderd to be there given to the Algerine Vikil whom is to forward it officially to the Son of Aly Bashaw — "If any such letter has really arrived here it has been kept a profound secret from me, notwithstanding I have made every possible enquiry and the result shews that it has either never arrived or the Bashaw has despised its contents; in either case the effect produced is the same — I had recommended to M^r OBrien to forward the Deys letter to M^r Eaton in Order to have it translated by M^r Adamson who translated the alteration in our Treaty which I presume was a more proper conveyance than the one alluded to M^r OBrien had bribed the Secretary at

Algiers very properly in order that he might write more forcible; his forwarding the letter in the manner I had advised could have been attended with no difficulty; enclosed is the duplicate of his letter of the 2^d of February and in his of the 20th he acknowledges several of my communications & informs me of his having received intelligence of the copys which he forwarded having arived at Alicant wherein he informs the Consuls that the precaution I have taken is necessary, this in my opinion indicates that he placed no great confidence in the promises of the most *impotent* Dey of Algiers, at the same time he expresses his expectation that the presents he has forwarded and the Deys letters to the Bashaw will give a temporary security to our affairs untill our Frigates arrive in this sea, and adds that without them & cash we cannot hold to our *moorings* in which opinion I perfectly coincide with him "He likewise observes that by making such extraordinary concessions to Tripoli will be the means of the other Regencys increasing their demands upon us (to which give me leave to add that by our burning and sinking a few of their Cruisers it will not only be of service to us here but will in a great measure prevent Tunis & Algiers from breaking with us, for I assure you none of them are fond of fighting; the[y] are only calculated to plunder) which I am certain will be the case, for my ideas on this subject I refer you to my correspondence with M^r OBrien which I presume he has forwarded to the Department of State and my dispatches since last May — M^r OBrien informs me that the Swedish Consul at Algiers has wrote very pressingly to Sweden to prevent his King from ratifying M^r Tornquists agreement & says he is confident that the Son of Aly Bashaw will never get the stipulated cash & annuity, the Danish Consul here has informd me that the Danes will never pay the annuity, that Comodore Koefoed would have been here with a Ship of the line and some Frigates long ago to adjust this affair had it not been for their disturbance with Great Britain which has been unfortunate for us, for I had arranged our affairs in such a manner that the Danes would have adjusted theirs first, which would have given us a respite for several months, in which time no doubt I would have received instructions from the President, but their disturbance with great Britain deranged all my plans and made us immediately the object of the Bashaws cupidity — The rest of M^r OBriens communications indicates that no confidence ought to be placed in either the Dey of Algiers or the Bashaw of Tripoli in which sentiment I agree with him most sincerely, & will take the liberty to make a triumvirate by adding the Bey of Tunis — Nothing happend but repetitions of what I have already inform'd you untill the 25th of April when I paid my respects to the Bashaw in consequence of the Grand Bairam or festival which occasioned my sending his Excellency a letter with a translation in Italian enclosure N^o 1, my motive for so doing was to counteract a report that Bryan M^oDonogh had raised that I have received orders from government to adjust the affairs of the United States with the Bashaw, but that I would not through personal enmity to his Excellency, & to endeavor to prolong the time untill I should receive certain intelligence from Malta of my Circulars having arrived of which I have forwarded upwards of forty since last February —

On the 30th of April I received an answer from the Bashaw through the organs of Farfara which inform'd me that he had desired him to inform me that he would consider of the contents of my letter and was

otherwise calculated to lull me into a false security I likewise received intelligence from Malta that my Circulars were forwarded to Italy and London —

On the 9th of May Morad hoisted the collors of all Nations on board his Ship in consequence of the Bashaw & his Sons going on board of some Vessels in the harbor, two Flags of the United States were hoisted on the fore top mast stay where Prize Collors are hoisted & under the Neapolitan flag, a nation at actual War with this Regency, I immediately sent my Drogoman to wait untill the Bashaw came on shore and desired an Audience, the Bashaw answered that he was sea sick, and desired him to tell me to make my communications to Ciddi Mohammed Daguize & he would send me an answer by the same person I accordingly waited upon him & requested he would ask the Bashaw in my name whether he was at War with the United States, if he answered in the affirmative I requested to have leave to embark my family immediately, if in the negative I demanded that the person who had dared to insult our Flag without orders should immediately be punish'd — The Bashaw answered that he had given no orders to hoist the Flag forward, that as yet he was at Peace with the United States, he than orderd all the Flags to be haul'd down immediately, and desired Ciddi Daguize to inform me that he was determin'd to settle his affairs with the United States immediately that if we arranged, I should have satisfaction, that if not he would take down our Flagstaff next day, this seems to me sufficient evidence that the Flags were hoisted by the Bashaws Orders — Ciddi Daguize inform'd me that the Bashaws great objection was to the length of time, that if I would agree to give him the promised cash & presents for eight months time only that their yet was a probability of adjusting this affair, I informd him that I should be deceiving the Bashaw was I to promise him that answers could arrive in that time, & after five different discussions I told Daguize to inform the Bashaw that I would give him the presents & cash stipulated; for him to state his demands to the President and to wait one year for his answer, Daguize made the report and inform'd me that the Bashaw had rejected my offer, & was determined upon War unless I enterd into a negotiation, "to alter the Treaty & promise the annuity were stipulated as the only means of accomodation, that the sum probably might be reduced considerably providad we agreed to the said, but if War was declared that he would ask a much larger sum" I answerd that he might ask what he pleased but that it was a *quere* whether he would get it, and negatived the whole — In the evening Siddi Daguize sent for the Danish Consul M^r Nissen, who is intimate with me, and desired him to try to persuade me to make a spontaneous offer of forty thousand dollars & the presents for the Bashaw to wait ten months for the Presidents answer — but that he would advise me to try, and that I might depend upon his influence, I requested M^r Nissen to inform Daguize that I was surprized he should send me such a message after what I had informd him so often in the presence of Farfara, that if the peace of the United States depended upon reducing the time to ten months, that I was ready even to make that sacrifice, but that it was entirely out of my power to increase the sum in cash, let what would be the consequence; M^r Nissen returnd & informd me that the Bashaw had given orders to take down our Flagstaff in the morning, & Ciddi Daguize had advised him to tell me to send M^r Cathcart & family to

some of the other Consuls houses for fear of her being alarm'd at the event —

Sunday 10th We waited with anxiety untill after eleven o'clock but the Bashaw sent no person to take the Flagstaff down, I call'd on Daguize and endeavor'd to settle upon the terms of yesterday but without effect nothing took place but repetitions & finding a War inevitable I endeavor'd to form a precedent in this Regency, and demanded and obtained a promise from the Bashaw that no captures should take place untill forty days after declaration of War; but I do not believe he is sincere & for that reason have not mentioned this circumstance in my Circulars, lest it might be the means of giving my fellow Citizens a security that does not exist nor ever will untill we have three or four of our Frigates stationed constantly in this river of thieves; but I think we are in no great danger as I have forwarded so many Circulars since February last, that the fault of our Consuls in not publishing them or the obstinacy of our mariners in coming to sea after receiving information can only be assign'd as reasons for even a probability of any of our Vessels falling into their hands —

Monday 11th The remainder of yesterday and part of to day I got in as many of our passports as possible, their yet remains four which I am afraid I will not get, Morad has absolutely refused to give his up, but they] are old consequently of no use, "the Bashaw sent to me at meridian to grant a passport for a Brig which I gave immediately (enclosure N^o 2) not only for her passage to Tunis but likewise back to Tripoli as I was convinced the Bashaw wanted to justify his conduct to the Dey of Algiers provided any questions should be ask'd, by saying the American Consul had refused to grant him Passports, the manner I have it wrote will likewise serve to inform any of our arm'd Vessels if any their are in this sea of the state of our affairs at Tripoli —

This evening at Six P. M. Hadgi Mahamude la Sore the same that went to Algiers in the *Hamdullah* came to the American House & told me not to be alarm'd for the Bashaw had sent him to inform me that he declared War against the United States and would take down our Flag staff on Thursday the 14th ins^t "that if I pleased to remain in Tripoli I should be treated with respect, but if I pleased I might go away, I sent my comp^a to the Bashaw and inform'd him that it was not at my option as I had positive instructions not to remain an instant after a declaration of War took place, and that I should charter a Vessel to morrow if possible — I had made an agreement with a Ragusee but Farfara underhanded jew like, chartered the Vessel for Barcelona at the same time that he was making me a tender of his friendship and influence — Had I stay'd here I should have impeded the operation of government which from the nature of the Demand, and consequences attendant on a pusillanimous compliance must be coercive if government intends to give any cash at all here it had better be sent in one of the Frigates at once to save future embroils which we may expect every two years at least —

Tuesday 12th Forwarded a detail of our affairs so far to Mess^{rs} OBrien & Eaton with a number of Circulars and sent several others privately on board two Malta Vessels, altho Bryan M^oDonogh had orderd the Captains at their peril not to take any letters from the American Consul, supposing I had waited untill now to alarm our Citizens he shew'd his malice but without effect —

Wednesday, I sent my Drogoman this evening to the Bashaw to inform him that it was fifteen months since I had received letters from

government, that I expected the[y] had arrived and that a Courier was on his passage to me, and requested that he would wait ten or twelve days, that probably I might receive something satisfactory, he sent me in answer that he would not wait one moment longer than he had promised, that he already had waited too long, I waited upon Daguize who made the same request in my name & obtain'd the same answer from the Bashaw, & he inform'd me in confidence that if the Bashaw really intended to break with America fifty or sixty thousand dollars would not prevent him, as he had even greater expectations from a War with America, than he had from Sweden or Denmark

Thursday 14th At. 1. P. M. Hadgi Mahamude la Sore came to inform me that the Chaoux were a coming to take our Flagstaff down, I waited until the Seraskier arrived & then sent said la Sore to the Bashaw to offer him ten thousand dollars in addition to what I had already offerd, which was rejected by the Bashaw and orders given to cut away the Flagstaff, while la Sore was away, I sent my drogoman to the Bashaw with enclosure N^o 3 who sent it to Sididi Daguize who call'd M^r Nissen the Danish Consul to translate it for him this produced an order from the Bashaw that if they could not take it down directly to place a number of men to the halliards and break it off] in the middle which they tried to do in vain, but at a quarter past two they effected the grand atchievment and our Flagstaff was chop'd down six feet from the ground & left reclining on the Terrace, "thus ends the first act of this Tragedy, I hope the catastrophe may be happy —

This evening I requested Citizen Nodi Agent for the French Republic to grant me his Vessel on the same terms that he charter'd her himself to transport my family to Tunis which he promised to do if possible —

Friday the 15th [May] made the arrangement with the Danish Consul contained in Enclosure N^o 4 in order that provision may be made for any of our Countrymen that may be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands —

Saturday "the port was embargoed, and I entered into a contract with the Captain of an Imperial Polacca, and am now busy embarking my goods, & household gods, and will sail for Tunis as soon as the Port is open'd, from whence I will forward you several minutia worth recording; "I must do the Bashaw the justice to say that he has been more polite to me than to any other Consul on the same occasion, and that I have suffer'd no personal insult, nor has my property been embezzled in the least, and I am permitted to walk about where I please, exactly the same as before the War commenced — I have likewise to observe that Captives are much better treated here than at Algiers, the Captains never do any thing, the Officers sometimes are made to work on board the Cruisers, & the mariners are allow'd Sunday to themselves, but then they get hardly any thing to eat but what they buy themselves —

I hope Sir you will do me the justice to believe that I have done every thing in my power to preserve my country's peace, and that I have risked more than almost any individual would have done without orders, to no effect, "the Bashaw was determined upon the War in consequence of the concessions of Sweden, which however are not yet paid, therefore any thing I coul'd do would not prevent it, in February last I alarm'd our commerce from Smyrna to London, the result is in the hands of the most high, which if a sufficient force is

sent into this sea will be propitious, if not expect nothing in future but to pay as large sums here as we have at Algiers without having half the security for our commerce

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY

May the 16th 1801.

N. B. Dispatch N^o 1 — 3 — 6 of this year only are of consequence —
[SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 1, Part II, Jan. 1800—May 1801.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 18th May 1801

Capt JA^s BARRON

Care of Capt Dale Norfolk

The President from a respect for your character & a desire to secure to the Public the Services of a gentleman so well qualified for Naval Commander, is anxious that you should avail yourself of an opportunity now afforded you of being retained under the Peace Establishment act —

Commodore Dale wants a Captain on board of the *President*; and although it may appear to you to be a retrograde motion, to act in Subordination to any officer on board the same Vessel with yourself, I hope when you reflect that there is no intention on the part of government toward your feelings, you will have no hesitation in accepting that command. Had you arrived in this country a few weeks earlier, another arrangement might have been made for you which however will still be made after your return from the Present cruise —

Your reporting yourself to Commodore Dale will be agreeable to me: your not doing it however will be attended with no circumstance, prejudicial to yourself —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

Extract from letter to William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, and Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, May 20, 1801.*

“The proofs which have been given by the Bashaw of Tripoli of hostile designs against the United States have, as you will learn from Commodore Dale, determined the President to send into the Mediterranean a squadron of three frigates and a sloop of war, under the command of that officer. Should war have been declared, or hostilities commenced, this force will be immediately employed in the defence and protection of our commerce against the piracies of that regency. It is hoped that the contagion will not have spread either to Tunis or Algiers; but, should one or both of them have followed the perfidious example, their corsairs will be equally repelled and punished.

“The policy of exhibiting a naval force on the coast of Barbary has long been urged by yourself and the other consuls. The present moment is peculiarly favorable for the experiment, not only as it is a provision against an immediate danger, but as we are now at peace and amity with all the rest of the world, and as the force employed would, if at home, be at nearly the same expense, with less advantage to our mariners. The President has, therefore, every reason to expect the utmost exertions of your prudence and address, in giving the

measure an impression most advantageous to the character and interest of the United States. In effecting this object, the means must be left, in a great degree, to your knowledge of the local and other circumstances, which cannot be understood at this distance. You will, of course, take due pains to satisfy the Bey, that the United States are desirous of maintaining peace with all nations who are willing to live in peace; that they have given abundant evidence of their disposition to cultivate the friendship of the Barbary regencies, and of himself in particular; and that, if the flag of the United States should be engaged in war with either of them, it will be a war of defence and necessity, not of choice or provocation. You will also give every friendly explanation and assurance, on this occasion, which may be requisite for the consuls and agents of other Powers residing at Tunis.

"You are authorized to inform the Bey of Tunis that a vessel is now preparing to take in the cargo which will complete the regalia due to him, and that no time will be lost in getting her on her voyage."

(NOTE.—The same was written to Mr. O'Brien, except the last paragraph, with the following addition:

"You will, of course, take due pains to satisfy the Dey that the United States are desirous of maintaining peace with all nations who are willing to live in peace; that they have given abundant evidence of their disposition to cultivate the friendship of the Barbary regencies, and of himself in particular; that they expect from his good faith an efficacious interposition, according to our treaty with him, for guaranteeing the treaty with the Bashaw of Tripoli.

"The United States, it appears, will, before you receive this, be three years in arrears to the Dey. Towards making up the deficiency, the *George Washington* is under active preparation to carry timber and other stores, for at least one annuity. Commodore Dale is charged with thirty thousand dollars, which the President hopes the Dey may have been induced to accept as a commutation for the stores due for another. He has also in charge four hundred yards of cloth and thirty pieces of linen for the biennial present. Should you not have prevailed on the Dey, and should find it still impossible to prevail on him to accept the thirty thousand dollars in lieu of the stores, without the application of four, five, or six thousand dollars, you will be supplied with that sum; and the sum of thirty thousand dollars will then be made up out of other moneys in the commodore's hands. Should there be no possibility of inducing the Dey to the measure, even with this aid, the whole sum of thirty thousand dollars is to be retained by the commodore. The balance for the remaining, or third year, will be sent as soon as it can be done, either in stores or money, as may be agreed. You are already aware how much both the convenience and interest of the United States will be promoted by substituting money for stores, rating the latter at thirty thousand dollars, as a permanent regulation, and will take due pains to bring about such a change. You may find it, perhaps, an argument of some weight with the Dey for preferring money to stores, that the former can always be remitted with more punctuality, and that, in times of war, such of the latter as are held to be contraband by the European law of nations, may be exposed to captures by which he must be affected as well as the United States. In case you should succeed in the pecuniary commutation proposed, it will be proper, in defining the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to refer to some standard of weight and fineness in the metal,

that will secure the United States against arbitrary regulations of the Dey, and quiet his jealousy, if he should have any, of imposition on the part of the United States. The Spanish dollars now in circulation may, for example, answer this purpose.

"The pretensions set up against the United States, in the case of the ship *Fortune*, for indemnification to the owners of the merchandise with which she was laden, show the disadvantage of employing our vessels in the freight of Algerine property. You will, therefore, as far as you can, discourage that branch of trade; and, as far as it cannot be done, will take care to repress all expectation or claim whatsoever, to throw on the United States the losses by capture under their flags.

"One subject of equal importance and delicacy still remains. The sending to Constantinople the national ship of war the *George Washington*, by force, under the Algerine flag, and for such a purpose, has deeply affected the sensibility, not only of the President, but of the people of the United States. Whatever temporary effects it may have had favorable to our interests, the indignity is of so serious a nature, that it is not impossible that it may be deemed necessary, on a fit occasion, to revive the subject. Viewing it in this light, the President wishes that nothing may be said or done by you that may unnecessarily preclude the competent authority from animadverting on that transaction in any way that a vindication of the national honor may be thought to prescribe."

[Am. State Papers, For. Rel., Vol. 2.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 20th May 1801

The Present will be handed you by Commodore Richard Dale Commanding a squadron intended to Cruise in the Mediterranean He will probably touch at Giberalter & may require supplies for which purpose he is authorised to draw a Bill on the very respectable House of J Mackinzie & A, Glennie of London, you will therefore give Credit under the most perfect assurance of the Bills being paid to his Drafts or in Case of Accident to him those of the Commanding Officer of the squadron

Your friendly aid & assistance to Commodore Dale will be gratefully acknowledged by the Government of the U. S.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To De Butts & Purviance, Leghorn, Italy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 20th May 1801

A Squadron of Frigates is now ready for sea under the Command of Commodore Richard Dale Intended to Cruise for the protection of our Commerce & the Instruction of our Young Officers within the Mediterranean It consists of the following well appointed Vessells of War —

		Guns
<i>President</i>	Commodore Dale.....	44
<i>Philadelphia</i>	Capt Sam ^l Barron.....	44
<i>Essex</i>	Capt W ^m Baimbridg.....	32
<i>Enterprize</i> (Schooner).....	L ^t A, Sterrett.....	12

I have authorized Commodore Dale or in case of accident to him, the Commanding Officer for the time being to draw on you for money necessary for the squadron under his Command or to apply to you for such supplies as his may require — To Reimburse you for the amount of such supplies or Bills. I hereby authorize you to draw on J. Mackinzie & A. Glennie of London with whom a Credit of 9000£ sterling will be lodged for that purpose — You may rest under the most perfect security that your Bills will meet with due honor —

The Squadron will probably go into the Ports of Naples Palermo & Syracuse, at all which places you will Lodge Letters of Credit in favour of Commodore Dale or the Commanding Officer of the American Squadron cruising in the Mediterranean seas —

It is not improbable that the schooner may be dispatched to you from time to time for supplies In such case Exertion & dispatch will be in a particular Manner necessary —

Should the squadron meet with any accident & put into any of the Ports of Italy or France & the presence of your M^r De Butts should be deemed useful, I trust he will not decline going —

Should Commodore Dale put into Leghorn you will pay him the Respect due to an Officer held in the highest Estimation by the President —

Inclosed you have Directions from the accountant of the Navy Department directing the Manner of Conducting the Business —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 20th May 1801

Commodore R DALE

The Peace establishment of the United States agreeably to a Copy of the Law, hereto annexed, authorises & directs the President to keep actually employed, a proportion of the Navy of the United States, The President anxious to promote the views of the Constituted authorities, has directed a Squadron Consisting of the Frigats *President*, *Philadelphia* & *Essex* & Schooner *Enterprize* to be prepared & put to sea — *

One great object of the present squadron is to instruct our Young Officers in nautical knowledge generally, but particularly in the Shores & Coasts where you cruise. To this I beg your particular attention. The President enjoins on you to cultivate harmony among your Officers — †

It is the particular desire of the President that exact discipline be observed on board of all our public Ships: that the Conduct of the Officers, Commissioned as well as Non Commissioned, exhibit to the men, an example of obedience & subordination to the orders of their superiors, & attention to every point of duty: that the Commanders cause to be punished with all the Vigor the rules & regulations for the government of the Navy will admit, such officers, as regardless of the honorable distinction to which their Commissions entitle them, prove themselves Unworthy of their Station & that the names of those who deserve well of their Country, be reported to him through him at the end of every Cruise. It being not less his intention to honor & reward by promotion, as fast as opportunities offer the

Meritorious Officers than to rid the Service of men who disgrace it, should he experience the mortification of finding that any of the latter description have insinuated themselves into the Navy,

The rules & regulations for the Government of the Navy, point out the punishment to be inflicted upon Delinquents of every Class — These should be strictly enforced. The knowledge of them will prevent the introduction of a Practice prevalent in other Navies, among the Inferior Officers, of beating the men without form of trial, & often unjustly. The men will more cheerfully perform their duty & more readily re enter the Service, when they know that their transgressions are to be punished according to Law, & that without offence they cannot be punished you will observe by the Laws, that all prizes are to be sent into some port of the United States for trial. They should always be accompanied by all the papers found on board, & every thing necessary for their Condemnation —

It is the positive Command of the President that on no pretence whatever you permit the public armed Vessel under your Command, to be detained or Searched, nor any of the officers or men belonging to her to be taken from her, by the Ships or Vessels of any Foreign Nation, so long as you are in a Capacity to repel such Outrage on the honor of the American Flag. If force should be executed to compel your submission, you are to resist that force to the utmost of your power; & when overpowered by superior force you are to strike your flag, & thus yield your Vessel as well as your men, but never your men without your Vessel —

You will remember however, & it is strictly enjoined by the President, that your demeanor be respectful & friendly to the Vessels & People of all Nations in amity with the United States; & that you avoid as carefully the Commission of, as the submission to, insult or injury.

Prior to your sailing, you will please to cause every officer on board of the *President* — having charge of public stores of any kind to make returns of the quantity on hand: You will keep Copies of such returns in a Book, to enable you to check extravagant demands from the different officers on the return of the Ship into port —

The Vigilant attention of the Commanders in regard to Stores, is the only Circumstances, which can prevent great waste & great fraud on board of our Public Ships when you are on your return to the United States each Officer should prepare his accounts of the expenditure of Stores during the Cruise — should shew in the returns, the quantities on hand & what may be wanted for another Cruise of six — Months. These returns with your Signature should also be forwarded to this office, on the very day of your arrival —

I have only to add, that the President enjoins it as a duty upon the Commander of every Ship, to inculcate among his Officers & Men — a love of Country — respect for its constituted authorities — a high Sense of National Character & a Veneration for the honor of the American Flag —

☞ Letters with the following addition between the 1st & second & third paragraphs, were written to Cap^t [Samuel] Barron of the *Phil^a* Cap^t Bainbridge of the *Essex* and Lt. A. Sterrett of the *Enterprize* —

*“Appreciating highly your character as an officer, he has selected you to the Command of the ——— and has placed the whole Squadron under the Command of Comm^d Richard Dale, to whose orders he enjoins you to pay strict attention & due obedience” —

†“It will not be necessary to remark, that a proper understanding with & a due respect towards the commanding officer will greatly promote your own happiness and the public good”

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy*, or Officer Commanding the American Squadron in the Mediterranean, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Nav Dep 20 May 1801

SIR! The United States being at peace with all the world, Congress passed a Law, during their last session, providing for a Naval Peace Establishment, by which the President is authorized to keep in constant service, a proportion of the Navy of the United States.

Under this authority, he has directed that a squadron, consisting of the Frigates *President*, *Philadelphia* & *Essex*, & schooner *Enterprise* should be fitted, prepared & manned for a cruise; and relying, with the utmost confidence on your knowledge, bravery & high reputation as an Officer, he has confided to you the command thereof.

One great object expected from this Squadron is, the instruction of our young men: so that when their more active services shall hereafter be required, they may be capable of defending the honor of their Country. It is particularly requisite, that they should be made acquainted with the coasts & Harbours of the Mediterranean, where their services in all probability will frequently be required.

Recent accounts received from the Consul of the United States, employed near the Regencies of Algiers, Tunis & Tripoli, give cause to fear, that they will attack our commerce, if unprotected, within the Mediterranean; but particularly such apprehension is justified by absolute threats on the part of the Bey of Tripoli.

Under such circumstances, it is thought probable, that a small squadron of well appointed frigates, appearing before their Ports, will have a tendency to prevent their breaking the Peace which has been made & which has subsisted for some years, between them & the United States. It is also thought that such a Squadron, commanded by some of our most gallant Officers, known to be stationed in the Mediterranean, will give confidence to our Merchants, & tend greatly to increase the commerce of our country within those Seas.

I am therefore instructed by the President to direct, that you proceed with all possible expedition, with the squadron under your command, to the Mediterranean. It will be proper for you to touch at Gibraltar & obtain permission from the Governor for depositing Provisions there, for the use of your squadron. It is not presumed there will be any refusal; but should he deem it improper, you will then leave a letter with M^r Gavino the American Consul, for the Captain of the Provision Vessel, that will be sent hereafter, directing him where to proceed.

On your arrival at Gibraltar you will be able to ascertain whether all or any of the Barbary Powers, shall have declared War against the United States. In case all are tranquil, you will water your ships, proceed off the Port of Algiers & send to the Consul M^r O'Brien, whom you will inform that you have arrived — that the views of your Government are perfectly friendly — that you have a letter for him & the Dey — and that you request to see him: or that he send

some person in whom he can confide, for the letters — or that he send a Permission for one of your officers to go to the city — You will have on board certain Goods which you will deliver on his Requisition. They are for the Biennial Presents to the Regency. The *George Washington* is preparing to carry timber & other stores for at least one year's annuity — and you have on board the *President*, Thirty thousand Dollars, which it is hoped & expected M^r OBrien will be able to induce the Regency to receive for another year — the balance may go, some time hence — But if M^r OBrien cannot induce the Dey to receive money instead of Stores, you will retain the thirty thousand dollars, excepting 4 or 5000 Dollars, which on M^r OBrien's requisition may (if he should think it useful to commence with) be given him on your arrival, & which amount may be replaced, if the Dey shall afterwards agree to receive the 30,000\$ in full for one year's annuity, out of the 10,000 dollars hereafter mentioned as being intended for the Bey of Tripoli — And the stores will be sent as soon as possible.

When your business is arranged at Algiers, to your satisfaction, you will proceed to Tunis & there cause the letters you carry to be delivered to M^r Eaton the Consul. A ship is preparing & will sail as soon as possible, with stores agreeably to Treaty with that Regency.

From thence you will proceed to Tripoli — on your arrival there, send for M^r Cathcart, American Consul for that Port, to whom deliver his letters, & either by him or one of your Officers (whichever may be deemed most proper) send the President's letter to the Bey. You have on board Ten thousand dollars as a Present from the President — the whole or such part thereof as you may have on your arrival at Tripoli, & which M^r Cathcart may conceive useful, will be given the Bey, provided he has conducted himself peaceably towards the United States.

You will be careful not to solicit the honor of a salute from any of those Powers; if you do, they will exact a barrel of Powder for every gun they fire —

You will enjoin upon your Officers & men the propriety & the utility of a proper conduct towards the subjects of all those Powers — a good understanding with them being extremely desirable —

Should you find the conduct of the Bey of Tripoli, such as you may confide in — you will then coast with your squadron the Egyptian & Syrian shores as far as Smyrna & return by the mouth of the Adriatic — thence pay the Bey of Tripoli another visit — finding him tranquil, proceed to Tunis & again shew your ships, & thence coast the Italian shore to Leghorn — where you may stay some days — and then proceed along the Genoese to Toulon — which Port it will be instructive to your young men to visit — from thence proceed again to Algiers. If there should be no hostile appearance on the part of any of those Powers, & you should be well assured that no danger is to be apprehended from either of them, you may on the 15th Oct^r commence your return homewards; but if there should be any cause for apprehension from either of those Powers, you must place your ships in a situation to chastise them, in case of their declaring War or committing hostilities, & not commence your return to the United States, until the 1st day of December —

On your return you will go into Hampton Road & repair yourself to this place, as soon as you can — Order the *Phila*^r to *Phila*^r if the season will permit; if not, let her go with the *Essex* to New York — The *Enterprize* send to Balt^r

But should you find on your arrival at Gibraltar that all the Barbary Powers, have declared War against the United States, you will then distribute your force in such manner, as your judgment shall direct, so as best to protect our commerce & chastise their insolence — by sinking, burning or destroying their ships & Vessels wherever you shall find them. The better to enable you to form a just determination, you are herewith furnished with a correct state of the strength & situation of each of the Barbary Powers. The principal strength you will see, is that of Algiers — The force of Tunis & Tripoli are contemptible, & might be crushed with any one of the Frigates under your command.

Should Algiers alone have declared War against the United States — you will cruise off that Port so as effectually to prevent any thing from going in or coming out, and you will sink burn, or otherwise destroy their ships & Vessels, wherever you find them.

Should the Bey of Tripoli have declared War (as he has threatened) against the United States — you will then proceed direct to that Port, where you will lay your ships in such a position as effectually to prevent any of their Vessels from going in or out. The *Essex* & *Enterprise* by cruising well on towards Tunis, will have it in their power to intercept any vessels which they may have captured, — By disguising your ships, it will be some weeks before they will know that the Squadron is cruising in the Mediterranean — and give you a fair chance of punishing them.

If Tunis alone or in concert with Tripoli, should have declared War against the U States, you will chastise them in like manner, — by cruising with the Squadron, from the small Island of Maritimo near the Island of Sicily, to Cape Blanco, on the Barbary shore; you may effectually prevent the Corsairs of either from interrupting our commerce in the material part of the Mediterranean sea, & may intercept any Prizes, they may have made —

Any Prisoners you may take, you will treat with humanity and attention, and land them on any part of the Barbary shore most convenient to you. This mode will be humane & will shew that we have no sort of fear, what such men can do — It will also tend to bring those Powers back to a sense of Justice, which they owe to us. But you will be careful to select from them, such Christians as may be on board, whom you will treat kindly, and land when convenient on some Christian shore — Should you have occasion, you may accept their services.

Upon applications for convoy, when you can afford it, you will collect as many American Vessels as possible, & not by giving Convoy to one or two only, expose the rest to capture.

Although our Nation has suffered as much as any other by the abuse of Neutral rights, & is therefore desirous that these rights should be more justly defined & efficaciously protected, yet in the present divided & wavering state of mind in the Nations interested, we do not think we ought to go to war, in favor of either opinion. We, therefore, recommend to you, if a Public armed ship of any Nation should require to search any Merchant Vessel under your convoy, that you endeavour to avoid it in a friendly way, by giving every assurance which may be requisite & true as to the cargo of such Vessel: but if notwithstanding this, the search be insisted on, you are to suffer it to be done without resistance by force — but this is not to extend to the armed Vessels of any of the Barbary Powers, or the Privateers of any Nation, which

are in no case to be permitted to search a Vessel under your convoy: not however without every discreet & friendly endeavor, in the case of such Privateers, to dissuade them from their attempts, before resort be had to force.

But in all cases of clashing with the Vessels, Officers or Subjects of other Powers, we enjoin on you the most rigorous moderation, conformity to right & reason, & suppression of all passions, which might lead to the commitment of our Peace or our honor. We shall scrupulously & without indulgence, examine that conduct which shall bring us into collision with any other Power —: yet we do not mean that you are to submit to unequivocal insults or wrongs —: and particularly you are not to suffer your own ships to be entered — or your men examined or taken out, at sea, by any person or power whatsoever; but to resist such attempt to your uttermost, yielding only to Superior force, & surrendering, if overcome, your Vessel & men, but never your men without your Vessel.

In your treatment of the Vessels, Citizens & Subjects of all Nations at Peace with us, you will bear in mind, that we are at Peace & wish to continue in Peace with all Nations — and that the commander of an American squadron, ought to be as much distinguished for his attention & adherence to all the rights of humanity & hospitality, as by his firmness in support of the honor of his country.

It is expected that the Port of Gibraltar will be open to your squadron. It is not doubted but that you will be received with hospitality & friendship in the Spanish Ports of Carthagena, Barcelona & the French Port of Toulon — at Leghorn & Naples, Palermo & Syracuse — Nor is it conceived that there will be any obstacle made to your entering the Ports of Malta, now in possession of the British. Letters will be written on this subject to our several ministers & to our consuls in the Mediterranean, & other convenient Ports, to enable them to give proper explanations, & to enjoin on them the attentions & Offices they may be able to render the expedition.

A credit will be established for the use of the squadron, at the respectable house of J Mackenzie & A Glennie of London: by whom, your bills (or in case of accident, the Bills of your Successor in command) will be paid. You have three copies of a letter from this Department to Mess^{rs} DeButts & Purviance of Leghorn, directing them to accept your bills drawn agreeably to the direction you will receive from the Accountant. — one of which send from Gibraltar — the other send as occasion may require — and the third keep to give you credit where you may go — M^r Gavino American Consul at Gibraltar, is directed to give credit to your Bills.

It is proper to inform you that the credit fixed for you in London, on which DeButts & Purviance will draw, to replace the amount of your account with them, will be the sum of nine thousand Pounds sterling, which sum it is expected will be more than sufficient for a squadron every way so well appointed & provided. The Purser of your ship, will pay over to the Purser of the other ships, under the requisition of their respective Commanders, the monies they may deem necessary for the use of the ships they command — Perhaps a few thousand dollars of this credit, may be usefully employed with the Barbary Regencies; if so, you are at liberty to make use, at your discretion, of four or five thousand dollars, in that way.

I have ordered the Pursers of the *President* & *Philadelphia*, each to receive 1200 Dollars — the Purser of the *Essex* 900 Dollars — & the Purser of the *Enterprize* 500 Dollars: to supply small expences at Gibraltar, or wherever else you may go.

Should the Barbary Powers or either of them have made Captives of any of our Citizens, you will endeavor through the Swedish Consul to afford them usual relief & comfort; for which purpose you are authorized to furnish, from the money you will have on board, or from your credit, what sum you may deem necessary.

Should all be at Peace & you think it not unadviseable, you may touch at Constantinople; & if it can be done without much difficulty & without expence obtain a permission to send an American Consul to Smyrna.

You have a copy of these Instructions herewith, which you will give to Cap^t Barron — this precaution is made use of lest any accident should prevent the *President* from proceeding, & to enable Cap^t Barron to act in such case, with the rest of the squadron. You may communicate these orders also to Cap^t Bainbridge.

Wishing you an honorable & successful cruise, I have the honor to be with sentiments of great consideration & respect,

[* "Commodore" was a courtesy title given U. S. Officers commanding squadrons, "Captain" being the highest *commissioned* rank. See "Hamerly's Naval Encyclopaedia".]

[NDA. LB, May 15, 1799–July 18, 1807.]

To J. Mackenzie & A. Glennie, London, England, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 21st May 1801

A Squadron of three frigats & one schooner will sail under Commodore Richard Dale for the Mediterranean, for the protection of our Commerce & the Instruction of our young Officers, The ships are the

		Guns
<i>President</i>	Richard Dale.....	44
<i>Philadelphia</i>	Sam ^t Barron.....	44
<i>Essex</i>	W ^m Bainbridge.....	32
Schooner <i>Enterprize</i>	L ^t A. Sterrett.....	12

By this Mail I direct M^r Dan^l Ludlow of New York to purchase & remit you £4000 Sterling & in a few days should direct S. Smith & Buchanan to buy & remit to you £5000 say together £9000 which sum you will hold Subject to the orders of Commodore Dale or Mess^{rs} De Butts & Purviance of Leghorn, agreeably to the Directions of the accountant of this Department herein inclosed It will be well for you to write to your Correspondents at Giberaltar requesting them to give Credit to the Bills of Commodore Dale or the Commanding officer of the Squadron of American ships which sailed under his Command & assuranc to De Butts & Purviance that these Bills be paid

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800–1801.]

[21 May 1801]

To the Bashaw of Tripoli from President Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson, *President of the United States of America, to the illustrious and honored Bey of Tripoli of Barbary, whom God preserve.*

GREAT AND RESPECTED FRIEND: The assurances of friendship which our consul has given you, and of our sincere desire to cultivate peace and commerce with your subjects, are faithful expressions of our dispositions; and you will continue to find proofs of them in all those acts of respect and friendly intercourse which are due between nations standing, as we do, in the relations of peace and amity with each other.

At the conclusion of our treaty with you, we endeavored to prove our respect for yourself, and satisfaction at that event, by such demonstrations as gave you then entire content: and we are disposed to believe that, in rendering into another language those expressions in your letter of the 25th of May last, which seem to imply purposes inconsistent with the faith of that transaction, your intentions have been misconstrued. On this supposition, we renew to you sincerely assurances of our constant friendship, and that our desire to cultivate peace and commerce with you remains firm and unabated.

We have found it expedient to detach a squadron of observation into the Mediterranean sea, to superintend the safety of our commerce there, and to exercise our seamen in nautical duties. We recommend them to your hospitality and good offices, should occasion require their resorting to your harbors. We hope their appearance will give umbrage to no Power: for, while we mean to rest the safety of our commerce on the resources of our own strength and bravery in every sea, we have yet given to this squadron in strict command to conduct themselves towards all friendly Powers with the most perfect respect and good order; it being the first object of our solicitude to cherish peace and friendship with all nations with whom it can be held on terms of equality and reciprocity.

I pray God, very great and respected friend, to have you always in his holy keeping.

Written at the city of Washington, the twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the PRESIDENT:

JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

[Am. State Papers, For. Rel., Vol. 2.]

[21 May 1801?]

To the Dey of Algiers and the Bey of Tunis, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy
Form of a letter which Commodore Dale was directed to write to the Dey of Algiers and the Bey of Tunis.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

Having the honor to command a squadron of observation, despatched by the President of the United States into the Mediterranean sea, to support the safety of their commerce threatened with attacks by the Bashaw of Tripoli, and to exercise our seamen in nautical duty, the instructions that I have received from the President require that, in approaching your harbors, I should tender the profound respect

that is due to your excellency's dignity and character, and should recommend the squadron under my command to your hospitality and good offices. I leave to the consul of the United States the task of explaining more particularly the friendly dispositions of the United States towards your excellency, the proofs with which he is charged of their desire to maintain the treaty between the two Powers, and the reliance of the President on similar dispositions on your part; for myself, I only make use of the occasion to assure your excellency of the sensibility with which I shall experience your friendly countenance and accommodations, and of the sentiments of reverence and exalted esteem with which

I have the honor to be, your excellency's obedient servant.

[Am. State Papers, For. Rel., Vol. 2.]

To Rufus King, U. S. Minister to London, England, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington 21 May 1801.

SIR: For a considerable time past suspicions have prevailed that a rupture with the United States was intended by the Bashaw of Tripoli. Of late the alarms and proofs have been such as to impose on the President the obligation of making immediately the most effectual provision within his authority for the defence and protection of our Mediterranean commerce in case it should be attacked from that quarter. At the last session of Congress six frigates were directed by law to be kept as a peace establishment. Out of this force three frigates and also a sloop of war have been equipped and will sail for the Mediterranean in a few days under the command of Commodore Dale. Should war have been declared or hostilities be actually commenced against our trade, this force will be employed in the most effectual manner for its safety. Should the means, which have been or may be employed to obviate the necessity of such an application of the force, be successful, the squadron after cruising a sufficient time in the Mediterranean, perhaps, if circumstances should not render it unadvisable, as far as the Levant and towards Constantinople, will return to the United States. The expedition will by this means be not without its use, whatever may be the state of things on its arrival; It will have the effect from which so much advantage has been promised by our Consuls and others of exhibiting to the Barbary powers a respectable specimen of the Naval faculties of the United States. It will exercise our mariners and instruct our officers in the line of their service, and in a Sea which it may be particularly useful for them to understand; And as they form a part of the peace establishment the measure will add but inconsiderably to the expence otherwise to be incurred. The United States being now also happily in Peace and Amity with all the European Powers, the moment is more favorable in that view of the subject.

The President has thought proper that this early information and explanation should be given to you, that being fully possessed of the causes and object of the expedition you may guard against any misconstruction or misrepresentation that may by possibility be attached to it and moreover prepare the Government where you are, to lend to the Squadron such hospitalities and accommodations in its Ports or elsewhere as opportunities may claim and as it would be incumbent on the United States to reciprocate. The friendly disposition felt by

the United States towards England justifies them in their confidence, that no convenient proof of a like disposition will be withheld, and of this friendly disposition you are authorized and instructed by the President, on all proper occasions to give the most explicit and cordial assurances.

[Similar letter sent to David Humphreys, Madrid; William Smith, Lisbon, and William Vans Murray, The Hague.]

[SDA. Dip. Cor., Inst. to Min. Bk 5, 1798-1800.]

Circular to U. S. Consuls listed below, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, May 21, 1801.*

SIR: The proofs which have been received of the hostile purposes of the Bashaw of Tripoli having imposed on the President the obligation of providing immediately for the safety of our Mediterranean commerce, he has judged proper to send to the coast of Barbary a squadron of three frigates and a sloop of war, under the command of Commodore Dale. The squadron will sail in a very few days from this date. Should war have been declared, or hostilities commenced, Commodore Dale is instructed to make the most effectual use of his force for the object to which it is destined. Should the means employed by our consuls, and those which accompany this expedition, for obviating such an event, be successful, the squadron, then, after cruising for some time in the Mediterranean, perhaps, if circumstances should not forbid, into the Levant, and towards Constantinople, will return to the United States. The expedition will, by this means, be not without its use, whatever may be the state of things on its arrival. It will have the effect, from which so much advantage has been promised by our consuls and others, of exhibiting to the Barbary Powers a naval force from the United States. It will exercise our mariners, and instruct our officers in the line of their service, and in a sea where, more than any other, their services may be wanted; and as they form a part of the peace establishment fixed by law, the measure will add but inconsiderably to the expense that would otherwise be incurred. The United States being also happily at peace with all the Powers of Europe, the moment is the more favorable in every view that can be taken of it.

The President has thought proper that you should be furnished with the information here given, in order, first, that you may be ready to afford every friendly and useful accommodation that occasions may admit, to the squadron, or any part of it: secondly, that, being possessed of the objects of the expedition and the considerations which led to it, you may be able, by proper explanations, to prevent its being misunderstood. The United States persist steadfastly in their desire of living in peace and friendship with all nations who will permit them; and on all occasions where assurances to that effect can be proper, you are authorized to make them in the most satisfactory manner.

A copy forwarded to each of the following named consuls: Thomas Bulkeley, consul, Lisbon; John Gavino, Gibraltar; Anthony Terry, (acting) Cadiz; James Simpson, Tangier; William Kirkpatrick, Malaga; William Willis, Barcelona; Robert Montgomery, Alicant; John Matthieu, Naples; Frederick H. Walloston, Genoa; Thomas Appleton, Leghorn; John Lamson, Trieste; Etienne Cathalan, agent, Marseilles.

[Am. State Papers, For. Rel., Vol. 2.]

To Acting Secretary of the Navy, from Captain Thomas Truxtun, U. S. Navy

NORFOLK 21st May 1801

SIR Little remains now to be done for the *President* to make her comp[leat] for the expedition. 413 is now the number of her Crew, 15 more will be engaged and sent on board by saturday night the 23^d, my successor will have but little to do except attending to his own private arrangements previous to sailing. It is reported the *Essex* is within the capes but no Account of the *Philadelphia*, I am momentarily expecting Captain Dale, & hope he has provided his own Stores at Philadelphia for nothing else can detain him after the ships are Collected.

[HS of Pa. NDA photostat, Truxtun's LB 1800-1.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, from Captain Thomas Truxtun, U. S. Navy,
on giving up command of U. S. Frigate *President*

UNITED STATES SHIP *President*

Hampton road 22^d May 1801

DEAR SIR taking it for granted that you will arrive at Hampton this morning, I send the pinnace for you with an Officer — and shall be gratified by an early opportunity, of congratulating you on your post — to the command of the Squadron.

[NYPL. NDA photostat.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, from Captain Thomas Truxtun, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SHIP *President*

Hampton road May 22^d 1801

DEAR SIR Having this day resigned to you the command of this ship (Now in compleat order for Sea,) and presented to you my register of all her materials received and expended, from the moment of taking the command at New York, up to her present outfit, together with the indents for stores in every department for an expedition of twelve months, with my orderly book, form of quartering the crew, mode of working, reefing, handing, fighting, &c, &c, &c.

I have little to add furthur than to assure you, of my best disposition to render you any assistance you may require, as to the arrangement for the Government of the Squadron after its departure from hence, and to make you acquainted with the qualities of the *President*, whoes best trim is two feet difference of draught by the stern, when she is about one whale down in the water a midships, if more than one whale is sunk the difference should not be so much by two or three inches, if less than one whale is in the water as aforesaid, it should be a little more.

This ship sails very fast by the wind, large, & before it, especially if the breeze is fresh, she is kind and good humoured in a gale of wind at Sea, but as it seldom blows so hard that such a ship cannot carry her close reefed Main & Fore top sails when every other sail is handed, I advise your never heaving her too unless a gale is so violent as to oblige the taking of those sails in; for certain it is that while you can keep steerage way on a ship by carrying this canvass, she will bow the sea and go steadily along by the wind; and on the contrary if you heave too and especially under a low sail, there is no vessel but will fall off more or less, and by getting in the trough or between two mountains of seas, the low sail will in the hollow get becalmed, and

hence it is that ships labour and accidents frequently happen, that might otherwise be avoided by carrying the canvass I have recommended, which by being more lofty is always full.

In the voilent tempest I experienced in September last, when so many ships were dismasted and lost, British Men of War as well as others; I kept the *President* under her main & fore topsails close reefed, and lowered down on the cap, and never lost a rope yarn or met with the smallest injury, tho' the gale continued an uncommon length of time.

The officers of this ship are generally well selected, and have been taught to obey, you will no doubt keep them in similar order by strict discipline & at the same time show them every sort of Kindness and respect due to their rank & Stations. I shall now leave you my friend and proceed to Norfolk, and hurry down the small balance of men and Stores, that you are to be supplied with; the rest of the stores are to follow to Gibraltar as General Smith writes me, & for the mode of conveying to you what remains of the 12 months Stores indented for the *President* a transport will be taken up to receive them with articles for the Squadron generally.

Permit me to wish you every success in the expedition you are about to make, and that you may enjoy health and comfort while performing it, that I shall again have the pleasure to see you return at the end of twelve months, to our native Country, & with you uninjured the finest frigate that ever floated on the waters of this Globe.

Respectfully and with Esteem — Yours —

THOMAS TRUXTUN

RICHARD DALE Esquire

[NHS, NYHS. Portfolio No. 264, and HS of Pa.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 22nd May 1801

M^r Nicholls one of the Navy Clerks set off this Morning with your Dispatches — The 30 thousand Dollars & the Goods mentioned in your Instruction were shipped on the 20 on Board the Packet Capt Deagls, which Vessel sailed yesterday Morning from Baltimore & I trust will be with you before this Letter — Capt Preble writes at sea off sandy Hook 16 Inst that he is on his passage with a fair Wind — The *Philadelphia* left Chester 4 or 5 days past Capt Preble (owing to desertion) wants a few Men but not so many as to Induce the smallest Delay he wants a fourth Lieutenant an acting Lieutenant may be made of C. Ludlow or some other Midshipman few Men wanted must be no prevention to your sailing on your speedy arrival in the Mediterranean may depend whether we have War or Peace you may possibly pick up Men, if necessary, in the Mediterranean, — suffer nothing but Contrary Winds to detain you —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 22nd May 1801

Commodore DALE

The Commissioned officers of your present squadron, rank agreeably to the following Arrangements

Commodore Dale	} Captains	Lieutenants
Cap ^t [Samuel] Barron		John Cassin
Cap ^t Bainbridge		Charles Gordon
Lieutenants		R: H: L. Lawson
Thomas Wilkey		Godfrey Wood
And ^v Sterrett		Ge ^o Was Tew
Isaac Chauncey		John M Clagett
John H Dent		P. C Wederstrand
David Porter		Joshua Blake

If from any cause whatever you should want Lieutenants for any Vessel in the Squadron, you will be pleased to appoint some of the most meritorious Midshipmen act^s Lieutenants —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Captain John Barry, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 23rd May 1801

I am honored with yours of 21st inst & cannot help expressing great satisfaction with the dispatch you have made —

M^r John Gough who lately surveyed the [Potomac] river under the orders of Commodore Truxtun will go on board your ship [United States] — He reported 18 feet Water at low tide & 22 feet at high water. He will go on board your ship — he has promised me that he can bring 20 feet up the river. One Vessel goes down this morning & will wait for you at Maryland Point another goes this Evening they will carry 100 Tons others will be provided if these should not be found sufficient — Capt Tingey will visit you on monday in a Small Packet & will render you every assistance that may be necessary —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 23rd May 1801

M^r Harrison writes the 20th ins^t that the *Philad^a* was then at Newcastle & would sail the Evening of the 21st from an acc^t given by the Purser of the *U.[nited] S.[tates]* (now in the River) I am induced to believe the *Essex* is with you — Delay may be fatal — if the *Philadelphia*, should not have arrived prepare every thing, so that Capt Barron may have nothing to do but step on board & set sail — suffer none of the Officers or Men to be on shore — if the *Philadelphia* should require any time about her Top Mast — rather order her to follow you than to lose a fair wind — If the Top Mast is not very bad— let the ship proceed & put it up at sea or at Gibraltar —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 23^d May 1801

I am informed by a Gentleman from Phila^a that Capt Baimbridg, Ill state of Health would prevent his going — In such Case or a similar One you are to act in such Manner as will best tend to the good of the services — My friend Cap^t James Barron must then take the *Essex* & your orders must be Obeyed

Letters from our Consul at Malaga Confirm the fears of Tripoli doing wrong, but not a Word of Algiers the letter is dated the 17 March — Do not Stay for the *Philadelphia* — Leave orders with Cap^t Barron to follow soon as possible —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Acting Secretary of the Navy from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *President*
Hampton roads May 24th 1801

SIR, I have the Honour to inform you that I arrived on Board this ship on the 22nd Ins^t where I found Commodore Truxtun to receive me after the usual ceremony was over on such occasions he informed me the state of the ship in genniral, from what I understood then, and since, every thing is nearly completed, some of the stores is yet to come on Board, the Crew is nearly completed, in fact from what I know at present the ship will be ready for sea in a few days, there is no sailing master belonging to the ship, nor is there a man to be had here to fill that station. — Commodore Truxtun inform's me he has wrote to Baltimore for one, it is highly necessary to have a good man to fill that station, Should there be such a man in any of the ships, that is going, or at Washington, it will be well to send him forward it is possible he may be here in time, The *Essex* arrived here the same day that I did, She is in Very complete order, the *Philadelphia* is not yet arrived it is reported here that she got aground in the Delaware and had to take her Guns out, I am Very anxious for her arrival my Baggage and stores is on board of her, which is not so agreeable for me at present; I am Extremely unwell at present — fiter to be in bed than out of it. a total lassitude and debility. so much so that I can scarce walk — I am In hopes it will go off [f] in a day or two. if it does not I can not say what will be the consequence, You told me that you would write Cap^t Barron about his going in the *President*, I dont hear that you have, I think he will go, but I can not say positively as yet —

[NDA photostat, Dale LB, 1801-1802.]

To Secretary of State from William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain

MALAGA 28 May 1801.

SIR I had last the Honor of addressing you on the 22nd april, Duplicate of which you will find herewith, I have since received the inclosed letter from M^r OBrien of Algiers, which I transmit you Original, and repeat my hopes, that some Frigates may be already on the way towards the Mediterranean, to prevent depredations on our Trade by the Tripolitan Cruizers, and at same time to force the Bashaw to come to an amicable accomodation; Twenty Six of our

Merchant ships are now detained in Barcelona, without daring to Stirr from thence, Those that were in Alicante have got off in Safety, and from hence I consider there is no manner of risk, as none of the Tripolitans ever come this length, consequently all that were in this Quarter, have proceeded on their Voyages, and passed the Gut without any molestation, except two, which are not yet in readiness. —

The five sailors which I claimed as Americans (in consequence of their producing unto me proof of being Citizens of the United States) that were on Board the English Ketch *Albanese*, brought into this Port by part of her Crew, who rose upon the officers, have not yet been given up, and as I find from good authority, that tho' they had not entered on Board that Vessel, as they asserted to me from the beginning, that they were pressed out of an English Privateer in which they had engaged to do Duty, and besides that the Chief part of them, had been concerned in the Mutiny I have resolved, should they in the end be delivred up to me, through the interference of our Minister in Madrid, who has claimed them at my request of the Spanish Government, to send such of them as remain (for some I understand have already run off from their confinement) to the United States subject to your order, that they may be Judged by the Laws of their Country, which I trust you will approve of, I shall forward you at same time such Documents as I can procure, regarding their being concerned in the Mutiny and that they had entered on board the Privateer out of which they were pressed. —

I can procure no alleviation of the rigorous Quarantine imposed on vessels from the U. S. but I am happy to say, I have succeeded thro' our Minister in Madrid, to obtain the revocation of a most unjust order that was communicated here in the beginning of March last, to exact from all the Importers of Spanish Colonial Produce by American Vessels, since the Month of april 1799, the amount of foreign Duties, which at the time of Introduction had not been demanded by the Collector of this Custom house, who it would appear, did not understand the orders transmitted him, & consequently only recovered the Same Duties as if the goods were imported by Spanish Vessles.

The sums which different Houses acting as agents for the Americans, were Called upon for, on this Score, amounted to above \$65,000.— but such powerful motives were alledged, that the Spanish Ministry has thought proper to renounce the Idea, —

[NA. SDA. CL, Malaga, Vol. 1, June 1793–May 1814.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy
U. S SHIP *President* HAMPTON ROADS

29th May 1801

SIR, The Inclosed is a Ccopy of my Instructions [20 May 1801] which I am requested by the Secretary of the Navy to give you that you may know how to act, in case any accident should happen to the Frigate *President* should we seperate between this and Gibraltar, but I hope Every attention will be paid to prevent it, you will make the best of your way there, on your arrival there, you will make yourself, acquainted with the general state of things, and should there be a war between this Country and any one of the Barbary States, or all of them — you will act then agreeable to the Instructions that you have got from the Secretary of the Navy — Should you sail from Gibraltar before I arrive you will leave instructions

(that is) a place or places of rendezvous (with M^r Gavino the American Consul) that I may know where to find you — Should there be no war you will wait fifteen days, should I not arrive in that time you will proceed and act agreeable to your instructions. leave a letter for me at Every place that you go to —

[NDA photostat, Dale LB, 1801-1802.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex* from
Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *President* HAMPTON ROADS

May 29th 1801

SIR, As you have read my instructions you know full well the Intentions of the Government respecting the present expedition, when I have time you shall have a Copy of them, should we separate between this and Gibraltar (but I Hope every attention will be paid to prevent it) you will make the best of your way there, on your arrival there you will make your self acquainted with the general state of things, and should there be a war between this Country and any one of the Barbary States, or all of them, you will wait four or five days, if the *President* nor *Philadelphia* do not arrive in that time, you will then proceed up the Straits and act agreeable to the Copy of the instructions that I received from the Secretary of the Navy, — M^r Gavino is the American Consul should he have a letter for me from Cap^t Barron you may open it and follow its directions, should that not be the case, you will leave a Letter directed to us both, informing us where we may find you, but should there be no war then you will wait Twenty days, should the *Philadelphia* nor the *President* arrive, by that time you will proceed and act agreeable to the Copy of my instruction leaving a letter at every port, as directed before —

[NDA photostat, Dale LB, 1801-1802.]

To Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner
Enterprise from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *President* HAMPTON ROADS

29th May 1801

SIR, Herewith I send you the Signals that is to be observed by the Squadron under my command, you will please to pay due attention to them both day and night, to prevent your separation from the Squadron, but should you unavoidable part Company, you will make the best of your way to Gibraltar and there wait until some of the Ships belonging to the Squadron arrives, on your arrival there you will make known to the Governour and the Admiral that you belong to a Squadron of observation bound up the Medeterranian — M^r Gavino is the American Consul ther[e], should he have a letter for you from the Commander of the *Philadelphia* or *Essex* you will follow its directions — due attention in every port must be paid to Economy, you must impress on the mind of your Officers, strict attention to propriety and Officer like Conduct in every port that you go in you are not to permitt, any of your Officers to sleep on shore without there is real necessity for it

[NDA photostat, Dale LB, 1801-1802.]

[29 May 1801]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

N^o 7LAZZARETTO LEGHORN *June 4th 1801*

SIR

* * * * *

On the 23rd no letters appearing I sent to inform the Bashaw I should embark precisely at 5 P M I took leave of Daguize & all the Consuls & were accompanied by them on board the Imperial Polacca *Thetis* where they wish'd me a pleasant passage as they supposed to Tunis —

On the 24th at Sun rise M^r Nissen came on board with a letter from the Bashaw of Tripoli to the Bey of Tunis, which I rec^d & made sail immediately steering a direct course for Cape Bon when I got out of sight of land I shaped our course for Malta & in fifty nine hours from our departure landed my dispatch N^o 6 at the City of Valletta and 24 Circular letters, M^r England my correspondent there inform'd me that a convoy would sail for England & Gibraltar in a few days and that my dispatch & letters should be forwarded with the greatest dispatch. I then shaped our course for the west end of Sicily and on the 29 ins^t was boarded by a Tunisian Galiot belonging to the Sahib tappa and commanded by raiz Candiotta, who sent Bekir Shaoux and an other on board of us, who made me open all our trunks tumbled all our cloaths, but took nothing from me, but a Damizan of Malaga wine some fowls vegetables & fruit, but from the vessel they plunder'd several articles among which was the Captains Octant, Chart, & only Compass, however at the pressing remonstrance of the Captain, Raiz Candioto condescended to give him an old french Compass whose needle fortunately retain'd its magnetism, & which I fitted up with paste & sealing wax so as to serve our purpose, with the assistance of which we arrived here on the 2nd of June, M^r Cathcart and daughter were very much intimidated in consequence of the Brute Bekir Shaoux having drawn his sabre several times in the Cabin, not with any intention to hurt any person but merely to cut twine & other ligatures which were round the articles he plunder'd —

At 3 P M I came on shore to the health office & deliver'd to M^r Appleton fourteen circulars who promised to forward them immediately, & inform'd me of my fellow Citizens intentions to sail which occasioned my official letter (enclosure N^o 3) which I deliverd on the third instant & removed my family to the Lazzaretto where we are sentenced to perform twenty five days Quarantine in consequence of being boarded by the Tunisian —

Should any of our Frigates arrive in the mediterranean while I remain here they will find every necessary intelligence deposited at Algiers & Tunis, and I imagine the saving of several vessels & cargoes is of such great importance & the expense attending my expedition bearing so small a proportion to service render'd, that it cannot fail to meet the approbation of the President, who I beg leave to congratulate on his election to the chief magistracy of the United States, I not having known of it before my arrival here, as I have only receiv'd one letter from the Department of State since my arrival in Barbary

Extracts from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Friday, 29 May 1801

Pleasant Weather —

This day came on board & received the Indents of all stores & also a Muster book of the Crew from Captain Edward Prebble, gave a receipt for the same & relieved him in the command of the *Essex*.

At 5 P M by permission of Commodore Dale I went to Norfolk to procure my private Sea Stores —

The present American Squadron now lying in this road of Hampton, consists of the Frigate *President*, (Commodore's ship) Captain James Barron, Frigate *Philadelphia* Captain Samuel Barron, Frigate *Essex* under my command & Schooner *Enterprise* Lieut^t Sterrit —

Sunday, 31 May 1801

The Weather Excessively warm —

At 8 A M returned from Norfolk

3 P M signal from the Commodore to unmoor Immediately unmoored — Several Gentlemen from Norfolk to view our little Squadron, in my opinion there are very few handsomer ships

[NA. ND original.]

To whom not indicated, from Surgeon William Turner, U S Navy

FRIGATE *Philadelphia* JUNE 1st 1801.

CHEASEPEAKE.

D^r SIR Our Commodore gave orders for the Squadron to get to Sea to day, the attempt was made, but the wind coming in from the Southward we were forced again to come to at a Short Distance from our first moorings. I can assure you we cut a very Respectable appearance, every Punctilio of Etiquette is observed all the movements of the Commodore Ship are very Particularly followed and an accuracy in following his manouvres very correct. I think we should not do Discredit to the most Experienced fleet of Britain — The first fair wind we shall take the advantage of and bid adieu to America. I can scarce Describe the Sensation that is excited by the Idea. I certainly have felt Less Reluctance in leaving my Parents so Pleasurable & agreeable is the Impression Excited by a Confident Recollection that you leave a Country Happy & Tranquil — where you Possess all the Immunities, Rights & privalige of an Independent citizen. This consideration when contrasted with the Servile situation, of the most of the People of Europe is the more striking when viewed by one who possess the Opposed blessings —

I sanguinely contemplate a great deal of Enjoyment on the Impending Expedition: under the Command of a man Universally beloved & whose qualifications are amiable whose Disposition Lenient & Indulgent cannot fail to produce the most agreeable Result, one of the Last Importance Harmony & Tranquillity — Independent of those Comforts the Expedition will be additionally agreeable from the variety which will Present itself in that Celebrated country.

I Presume we shall Have very little to do & what I learn of the Disposition of the Commodore He will Indulge the different Ships, under His Command with the Gratification of visiting most of the Ports in the Levant Smyrna Constantinople, Egypt &c — The French Ports Particularly. — As this will be the last night I shall spend in the United States I have set up very late. Tis now one OClock — I have with difficulty arranged a few Incoherent Ideas In which I might say farewell. I never was less Calculated for writing in my life — What few Ideas I had Have been Dissipated by the Extremity of the Heat,

which Has produced a singular effect on body & mind — I have Had little Opportunity of S[t]udying the Disposition of my Different Mess mates they Generally appear to be Genteel: I hope on that Head I shall not Have very serious Complaints — We have M^r Fenwick & [word mutilated] on board as Marine Officers — I have not been able to effect your Commission to Capt. Barron: not Having Had the Pleasure of seeing Him — He goes out in the Squadron: as Cap^t with Commodore Dale — I am much gratified in Having with us as frequent Opportunities will Offer that I may see Him — I shall be particularly attentive to your Commission, at Leghorn & other Places, in the Mediterranean. You may also Inform the Ladies that theirs shall not go unattended

Inform Mess Clifton & Whitehead I shall Procure that Pett for them in Algiers. That I Have already Procured the Cage for Him & they may Expect a Lion or Tiger, Ostritch or some other Handsome thing by the first arrival from the Straits, consigned to Mess Whitehead — you will be kind enough to Offer my most Respectful Compliment them, y^e family, & M^r Whiteheads, Tell the Ladies my only Solace in my absence, is that a thought of me may at some Leisure Hour obtrude on their Memory —

[NYPL. NDA photostat.]

To Archibald Campbell, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 1st June 1801

It being found in many instances, that the Powder which has been on board frigates for some time, has by some means, perhaps the original bad quality of the Powder, been greatly injured — I have determined, that it will be prudent to part with all that has made a Voyage — You will therefore, sell all the Powder of that description that may be under your care provided you can obtain a fair price. In order to obtain a Purchaser you may, if he should require more than you may have of the powder described above, sell a few tons of the New Powder belonging to the Navy — You are at liberty to give a reasonable credit, taking care to have one or more good Endorsers on the Notes, & when due, credit this Department therewith, in account on your first settlement thereafter with the accountant —

You will dispose of to the best advantage in your power, the residue of the Hemp, & settle with this Department therefor, as in the case above.

[Same letter to George Harrison & Samuel Brown, Navy Agents, Philadelphia & Boston, respectively, dated 1 June 1801.]

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Secretary of State from Thomas W. Fox for Robert W. Fox, U. S. Consul, Falmouth, England

FALMOUTH 1st June 1801

ESTEEMED FRIEND I beg leave to inform thee that there has lately been detained & sent into this port & Plymouth several Vessels under the American Flag, their Names &° I take the freedom to send thee annexed — most of them I expect will be liberated very shortly —

indeed the Owners of most of their Cargos obtained a License to permit these Vessels to load the Cargos & to discharge at Guernsey —

The American Seamen hereaway are generally protected from the Press & Ships under the American Flag are much sought after, the most of the Masters are affraid to go up the Mediterranean from the prospect of Hostilities with some of the Barbary Powers.

A large quantity of American Flour has been sold at 56/ @ 70/ P^r Barrel in the last Month, & had it not been for the large quantity of this article arriving from the United States I expect prices would have gone up again — this part of the Nation is very tranquil.

A great number of Ships touch here from the United States of America for orders and are permitted to proceed to any part of Europe the concerned chuse to order them.

[Enclosure]

FALMOUTH, June 1st 1801.

[American merchantmen]

Brig *Diana* of Baltimore, Tho^s Fort Master from Bayonne to Hull with a Cargo of Turpentine & Cork, detained by the *Alert* Privateer of London & sent into Plymouth

Ship, *Joseph* of New Bedford, Paul Dilano Mast^r from New York to Amsterdam with a Cargo of Sugar Coffee, Tobacco, Hides & Dye Wood, detained by the *Alert* Privateer & sent into Plymouth

Ship *Three Sisters* of Philadelphia; John Ansley Mast^r from Philadelphia to Falmouth, for orders with a Cargo of Flour & some Iron Hoops, detained by the *Alert* Privateer d^o

Brig *Neptune* of Newport, W. H. Baker Mast^r from Rhode Island to Amsterdam with a Cargo of Sugar Coffee &c detained by the *Alert* Privateer & sent into Plymouth

Ship *Minerva* Stephen Merrihur Mast^r of New Bedford from Almeria to Hamburg with a Cargo of Barilla, detained by the *Ferret* Privateer of Plymouth & sent into Plymouth

Ship *Hector* — Pinkham Mast^r of New York from Barcelona to Guernsey, with a Cargo of Brandy &c^s, detained by the *Alert* Privateer & sent into Falmouth —

Ship *Hope* — John Greenfield Mast^r of New York from Barcelona to Guernsey with a Cargo of Brandy &c^s, detained by the *Alert* Privateer & sent into Falmouth —

Ship *William & Mary*, Henry Dickson M^t of Norfolk from Lisbon to S^t Sebastians with a Cargo of Hides, Cocoa &c^s detained by the *Alert* Privateer & sent into Falmouth —

Schooner *Blossom*, Nath^l Gunnerrsson Mast^r of Portsmouth from Charleston to Amsterdam with a Cargo of Sugar & Coffee, detained by the *Parlican* Privateer, sent into Falmouth & since liberated

Brig *George Washington*, Luke Keefe Mast^r of Boston, from Boston to Nantz with a Cargo of Sugar & Coffee, detained by the *Parlican* Privateer, sent into Falmouth & since liberated

[SDA. CL, Falmouth, Vol. 1, 1790-1802.]

[1 June 1801]

Orders for relieving watches, from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

When the time of the watch that is on deck has expired, the Officer commanding the Watch, will order the watch below to be called by the Boatswain or one of his Mates; ten minutes will be given them to muster & answer their names, At the end of which time the officer commanding the watch will order the watch roll called of the watch that has just come up; When all have answered to their names, he will order the roll called that has been on deck, to ascertain whether any have left their stations before being relieved: he will then order the watch to be relieved, *by calling all the watch*, which being done the watch that has been on deck can go below, & not before on any

pretext whatever. As the officers are particularly required to be vigilant & attentive in keeping the people to their stations, for the safety of the Ship greatly depends on it; they are authorised to inflict the following punishments upon delinquents that may justly merit it, by laziness or inattention to duty unbecoming the Sailor or Soldier—

PUNISHMENTS

Should any person quit his station before he is regularly relieved, or orders to do so, he is to ride the spanker boom three hours the succeeding watch & his grog stopped for three days successively; for a second offence of a similar nature he is to be put in Irons & flogged as I may direct & lose his grog for 15 days — Any person who does not answer to his name after the expiration of 10 Minutes, the time allowed to Muster, is to have his grog stopped three succeeding days for the first offence, & for a second offence of the same nature is to be put in Irons & punished as I may direct, unless he can give sufficient reason to the Officer Commanding the Deck.

The crew to be called on to answer to their names, are all to Muster on the break of the Q^d Deck, that they may be enabled to hear the Call & answer without noise or confusion —

The officer having charge of the deck will order & see that every man is at his station, & frequently cause the rounds to be made by the Midshipmen of the watch, to prevent sleeping & detect the sleeper, & should there be any so base as to sleep on their station he is immediately to be put in Irons —

Given on board the United States Frigate *Essex* 1st June 1801

W^m BAINBRIDGE

[NA. ND original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 1 June 1801

Commences Pleasant Weather with light breezes from S W, At 6 AM signal from the Commodore for all boats to return on board their respective ships

At 8 A Signal to get underway, immediately weighed anchor & made sail, very light airs, the *Essex* leaves the fleet — At 1 AM, Wind came in from the Eastward, came to anchor on the back of the horse shoe.

In the afternoon went on board the Commodore — In my Journal I shall not remark the signals made during the cruize, but shall enter them in a signal book to which refer —

[NA. ND original.]

To Thomas Appleton, U. S. Consul, Leghorn, from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

Official

QUARANTINE AT LEGHORN
June 2^o 1801 —

SIR As I find several of my fellow Citizens in this Port who seem determined to sail notwithstanding their being informed of War being declared by the Bashaw of Tripoli against the U: S: of America, I conceive it my Duty to inform them through your Office of the actual force of that Regency which was ready to sail on the 24th Ult^o and of the Consequences attending the Capture of any of them. —

First. Should any of our fellow Citizens be unfortunately Captured, they will be Kept as Hostages in order to force our Government to comply with terms wholly incompatible with the honor and Interest of the U: S: and which I am of Opinion our Government will reject with Disdain. —

Second. If on the Contrary our Fellow Citizens should defeat them and sink two or three of their Cruisers they will render an essential Service to their Country, as we shall be enabled thereby to conclude a Peace with Tripoli upon our own Terms; and the other Regencies will probably be intimidated in some measure from breaking with us. —

Third. The Bashaw of Tripoli has pawned all the honor he has that he will not Capture any of our Vessels, untill the expiration of forty Days, to commence from the fourteenth of May; but I am persuaded that if his Squadron falls in with any of our Vessels even before that Period expires, that they will Capture them, and if they are valuable they as certainly will be Condemned; nevertheless I recommend our Countrymen to act upon the Defensive only until the expiration of said Period; but should the Tripolitans fire the first Gun to exert themselves to the utmost in order to inspire those People with a high Idea of American intrepidity, and to realize the Idea which I have already inspired them with “that Americans were a superior Race of Men to the Castrate” of Naples, and that they would never take any of our property without its being first disputed to the utmost

4th The actual force of Tripoli ready to sail on the 24th of May was *first*: The Admiral an American Built Vessel, Coppered, Deep Waisted, Yellow sides, with a white streak, muzzles of Guns red, looks Paltry, Green Stern, with Flowers festooned above the windows Painted white, and a White Woman head; heavy Riggin, and looks at a distance like a Spaniard: She is Commanded by Peter Lisle (alias) Morad Raize an English Renegade, mounts 18 nine pounders on her main Deck, six fours on her Quarter Deck, two Bow Chases, and two Stern Chases, which are placed in such a manner that the Taffril is cut down very Low, and is a good mark to know the Vessel by; she is manned with 200 Men, and Carries 28 Guns. — *Second* a Swedish built Bark Ship which is fitting out at Malta, and is to carry 150 Men and 20 Guns 6 Pounders. — A Swedish built Brig which is fitted up in a hurry and carries 14, 4. Pounders and 120 Men, has a great sheer aft and has the Johannes Von Bork, painted above her Cabbin windows, and a white Woman head. — *Fourth* 2 Pollacas mere shells of 18 Guns each, one of which has Black, the others Yellow sides, and a Bermudian Poop painted red, their Guns are 4 Pounders, and carry 100 Men each. — Two Quarter Gallies built at Malta the one Rows 28 Oars, the other 24, carry 4 Guns each, and from 70 a 100, Men each; are Calculated to Keep under your Stern and rake you in a Calm, in a fresh breese are of service, may easily be known by having extraordinary large lateen sails. — The whole Force of Tripoli consi[s]ts of 7 Sails of Vessels carrying 106 Guns, 4. 6, & 9. pounders and 840 Men very badly equipped; they have more Vessels But have not People to man them; their mode of attack is first to fire a Broadside, and then to set up a great shout in order to intimidate their enemy, they then board you if you let them, with as many Men as they can, armed with Pistols, large and small Knives and probably a few with Blunderbusses; if you beat them off once they seldom risque a second encounter, and three well directed broadsides will ensure you a complete Victory. — The Capture or sinking their Admiral is of such great importance that it will not only ensure us a permanent Peace upon our own terms but will probably effect a revolution in Tripoly favorable to our interest in the whole of the Barbary States; from viewing the importance of the Object meant to secure should a Battle ensue I am persuaded that every worthy Son of Columbia will

exert himself to the utmost of his ability, and will sooner submit to Death than slavery the continuance of which probably may be many Years, which God in the infinitude of his Mercy forbid. —

I request M^r Appleton to furnish the Masters of all the American Vessels in Port with a Copy of this Letter to make it Circular to all the Ports in the Mediterranean, Lisbon, London, and Hamburg, and to transmit a Copy thereof to the Department of State.

JAMES LEA: CATHCART.

P: S: The Admiral is a reputed Coward seldom goes near a Vessel that looks warm — a few wooden Guns top waist, and quarter Cloths would be of Service, and in Case of Action boarding nettings ought not to be neglected —

A True Copy —

Witness my hand at GENOA the 10th June 1801.

F^r H: WOLLASTON

[NA. SDA. CL, Genoa, Vol. 1, Mar. 1799–Oct. 1836.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 2^d June 1801

The more information I receive respecting the bad quality of the Navy Powder the more am I disposed to sell as much of it as possible you may give six Months credit when well secured, & may add such proportion of New Powder to sell with the old as you may deem proper Captains Sever & Morris had their Powder from Philadelphia the quality is infamous — Such Powder ought not to be received —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800–1801.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 2 June 1801

Commences Clear Weather, with smart breezes from the Westward —

At 6 AM the squadron weighed anchor & made sail out of the Capes. At 10 fell calm was obliged to get our boats ahead, the Commodore sent his Jolly boat to tow us clear of the *President* —

Several Vessels going in & coming out of the Capes —

These remarks begin at 12 O'clock at night & end at 12 the following day

[NA. ND original.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SHIP *President*[f]

Gibraltar June 3rd 1801

SIR, The Government of the United States Intend sending out a Vessel loaded with stores for the use of the Squadron that I have the honor to command, it is left to me to point out the most Proper place to have it deposited, — I conceive Gibraltar to be the most proper place, therefore, Sir when the Vessel arrives with the stores you will please to have them landed and put in a store for the sole use of the said Squadron — Should the Vessel be at the Expence of the Government of the United States while she is in this port you will loose no time in dispatching her, I have requested the captain to follow your Orders, respecting the publick stores of the United States, that he may have on board —

[NDA photostat, Dale LB, 1801–1802.]

To Thomas Fitzsimons, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.,
from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 4th June 1801

The Sec^y of State has referred your Letter of 3^d Inst to this Department I hasten to give you the Information you require — It appears that early in 1800 the Government of the U, S, were apprized that the Bashaw of Tripoli shewed a Disposition hostile towards the U, S, which disposition was known at the Dep^t of State to bear a menacing appearance in the Autumn of that year —

On the 13th March the First copy of M^r Cathcart letter of the 18th October was received at the Department of State in which he reports the following declarations from the Bashaw of Tripoli ["I now desire you to inform your Government that I will wait 6 months for an answer to my Letter to the President that if it did not arrive in that period & if not satisfactory, if it did arrive, that I will declare War in form [against] U. States — I answered that it was absolutely impossible to receive answer in that time — The Bashaw answered — that I will wait for answer from your President, but I expect when he sends his answer that they will be such as will impower you to Conclude with me immediately — if they are not I will Capture your Vessels"] —

About the 20th March the President determined on sending a squadron to the Mediterranean of which Commodore Truxtun then Commanding the Frigate *President* was informed on the 23^d — On the 31st March & 1st April the Commanders of the *Philad^a Essex* & *Enterprize* were ordered to prepare their ships for a cruiz & to Rendezvous at Hampton Road from whence they were expected to sail on the 10th May — Notwithstanding every Exertion, they did not all assemble until the 28th of that Month — A Letter of the 29th from Commodore Dale (now Commanding the Squadron Consisting of 2 ships of 44 Guns one of 32 Guns & a schooner of 12 Guns) Informs that he should sail on the first day of this Month — The Squadron will rendezvous at Giberaltar, & will act agreeably to Circumstances & the Information the Commodore may receive — His orders are to give Convoy to the American Commerce when applied for & when he Can do it with propriety

This Force is deemed fully adequate to the Destruction of the Naval Power of Tripoli & to meet the Navies of Algiers & Tripoli united — When Capt Bainbridge left Algiers Conduct of the *Dea* had a friendly appearance, by the last Letter from Conssal O.Brien he seems soured at the delay of payment from the U, States — It is true that the U. States air in arrears to that Regency near three years annuities — * * * * The two 44 Gun ships are deemed fully Competent to the Blocking up of his Port —

A List of his forces you have inclosed — That of Tripoli is Contemptible. That Bashaw he has but one ship Carrying 18 Guns the other few Vessells that he possesses are of 12 Guns & under —

Recent accounts which have been published Indicate that the Bashaw of Tripoli would not wait the Presidents answer — & that there is reason to fear that he has declared War —

The squadron having sailed Convoy Cannot now be offered — It would perhaps have been imprudent to have suffered it to be

delayed by waiting to Convoy. — It was thought that Its early arrival in the Medeterranean was of too much Consequence to suffer any thing to Create Delay —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

To Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 5th June 1801

I have received your letter of 2^d ins^t & am well pleased that you will so soon commence the loading the *George Washington* — If Algiers should go to war with us you will certainly require some nine pounders — because in Such case you will probably have to go up the Mediterranean with the cargo If Tripoli alone declares war the Squadron under Commodore Dale will keep you from all harme Besides Algiers would punish the Tripolitans, if they dare to touch you, We shall know more on the subject than we now do & will be better able to Judge what ought to be done before your departure

You will be permitted to have a privilege of six Tons, & each of your Lieutenants one & a half ton your Sailing Master one ton — M^r Maddox is considered as out of the service He declined joining the *Enterprize* when ordered

I have already sent a Lieutenant sailing Master & Purser to the *George Washington* —

M^r Thomas may be an acting Lieutenant for the Present I have sent you four Midshipmen —

You will be allowed one Boats man one Carpenter & one Sail-maker — for which stations you will be pleased to select proper characters, & name them to me, that they may receive their appointments prior to your Sailing — You are also allowed forty able, & twenty ordinary Seamen & ten Marines.

Let me recommend oconomy to you, lest you make the Disbursements amount to more than the freight would Cost —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Smith for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]
Navy Dept 6th June 1801

LIEUTENANT STEWART
Norfolk

I have received yours of the 1st ins^t It is not intended to go immediately into reequipment & preparation of the *Chesapeake* for sea — such repairs, however, as may be indispensibly necessary, must be made upon which your own Judgment must direct you.

Knowing that your ambition & love of character will stimulate you sufficiently, to have every necessary attention paid to the safety & preservation of the Ship & the public property on board, I will not add any thing on that subject —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Saturday, 6 June 1801

Commences clear Weather & blowing fresh, At 1 P M took in top gall^t sails — The *Enterprize* long way astern not able to keep up, the *Philad^t* carrying Top gallant sails & stay sails to keep way — At ½ past 2 P M single reefed top sails I find under low sail we can beat the *President* tolerable easy, on any way I think we are the fastest sailer yet. We have however scarcely had a fair trial as none of us have been drove

At ½ past 3 P M Mustered all hands —

Throughout the night proportioned sail to the manouvres of the Commodore — At 6 AM could not see the *Enterprize* — she parted from the squadron during the night — Latter part heavy rains with Thunder —

Lat. Obs^d 35°30' N. — Long. Obs^d 66°40' W.

Wednesday, 10 June 1801

Commences clear & pleasant Weather

At 1 P M spoke the commodore

All the afternoon lying to with the Mizzen & part of the time Main top sail aback, for the *Philadelphia* to come up — She sails much slower than the *President* or *Essex* in light winds —

Throughout the night light airs & clear weather Latter part exercised the crew by the station bills to reef, furl & manouvre ship —

Ends hazy weather with drizzling rain

Latitude Observed 34°32' N. — Longitude in 57°17' W.

[NA. ND original.]

To Captain Thomas Truxtun, U. S. Navy, from Acting Secretary of the Navy,

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 11th June 1801

Your letter expressing a Wish to be informed as early as possible of the New arrangement of the Officers retained in the Navy on the Peace Establishment has been received — The arrangements of the Lieutenants are not yet Compleat — that of the Captains Numbered agreeably to Rank is as follows —

- N^o 1 John Barry
- 2 Samuel Nicholson
- 3 Silas Talbot
- 4 Richard Dale
- 5 Thomas Truxtun
- 6 Samuel Barron
- 7 John Rodgers
- 8 Edward Prebble
- 9 James Barron
- 10 William Bainbridge

You will Observe that one Cap^t is retained more than the Law Actually authorizes; this was owing to a Desire that the Commodore's ship might have a Captain. It is hoped that Congress will not only approve of this Measure at the next session, But it is expected another Captain will be called into service for the Commander's Ship of the squadron intended to sail in Jan^y or febr^y next —

The Rank of the respective Captains being now permanently arranged, It is expected that all will serve harmonously with & under each other when they shall be Called into actuante service — The Number for Duty is too few to admit of Gentlemen who have heretofore disputed Rank to be kept separate —

There are yet a Number of very respectable Gentlemen who have Commanded the ships of War of the U. S. and not removed that it is hoped Congress may at their next session Choose to Call into service —

Your pay and Rations will be settled as usual up to the 1st Day of July next — from that period you will (as the Law directs) be on half pay untill called into actual service —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 12 June 1801

Commences Raining, blowing, disagreeable weather 3 P M under close reefed fore & mizzen topsails, double reefed main top sail, fore sail, main sail, mizzen & fore top mast staysails — The *Essex* close hauled, head to sea. Went 10 Knotts — Shortly after the Commodore took in sail — In hauling up our Main sail the quarter gunner in clearing the turns delayed let fly the sheet, the sail being wet & it blowing hard split it considerably, in hauling out the maintopsail reef tackle tore the sail from the leach rope, got down top gallant yards, repaired main topsail, bent another main sail. Throughout the night was close to the Commodore under low sail — Ends dull cloudy weather.

[NA. ND original.]

[14 June 1801]

Extract from Letter to Secretary of State from Stephen Cathalan, U. S. Consul, Marseilles, France

SIR

* * * * *

There is only Two American Ships in this port Viz. the *Martha* of Salem Capⁿ John Prince arrived from Smirna in distress at the End of February well armed, waiting for convoy —

The *Anna Maria* Capⁿ Geo. G. Coffin of Newyork from Tunis unarmed, but provided with a Passport from the Bey of Tunis for one year to protect her against all the Barbarian Powers, who intends to Sail for Newyork under such Protection in about 10 days hence.

[SDA. CL, Marseilles Vol. 1, 1790-1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 14 June 1801

Fore part of these 24 hours smart breezes with heavy rain — Keeping close to the Commodore & watching his Manouvres. At 10 P M he fired a gun to shew his situation 8 AM out reefs, got up top gall^t yards (the squadron the same Manouvre) being clear weather, followed the Commodores motion, loosed all sails to dry 9 AM spoke the Commodore — Ends Clear & pleasant breezes — Latitude Observed 39° 40' N. — Longitude in 51° 09' W.

[NA. ND original.]

To George Little Esquire, from Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON 15 June 1801.

SIR I am advised by a Letter Received this day from the Secretary of the Navy dated on the 6 instant "that it has been determined that "the *Boston* Shall be immediately prepared to follow the Squadron "that Sailed from the Chesapeake on the first instant for the Mediterranean." I have therefore been requested by the Secretary to direct that that the *Boston* be forthwith prepared to Receive her Crew & provisions for nine Months.

[F. D. Roosevelt Collection.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Tuesday, 16 June 1801

Commences clear weather & pleasant breezes At $\frac{1}{2}$ past Meridian the Commodore made a signal for the *Essex* to chase S S E. $\frac{1}{4}$ before 2 P M made a signal to recal us, saw the chase was a square rigged vessel, in returning to our station spoke the *Philadelphia* Capt. Barron.

Throughout the night under easy sail — The *Philadelphia* carrying steering sails — This day had all the hammocks marked & new numbered — gave a designating mark to the different watch stations

Ends pleasant breezes and fine Weather.

Latitude Observed $39^{\circ} 48' N.$ — Longitude Observed $45^{\circ} 15' W.$

Wednesday, 17 June 1801

Commences pleasant weather with steady breezes, carrying steering sails aloft. At 3 P M measured the distance of the Sun & Moon & took their respective alt^{ds} with a Hadleys Quadrant & a Sextant belonging to the ship — Long. by Quadrant $45^{\circ} 15' W.$ Long. by Sextant $44^{\circ} 30' W.$, — The sextant I think a good one, in adjusting my own sextant (a very excellent one) I injured the adjusting screw, which renders the sextant useless — At 4 P M the Commodore's signal for Longt^{ds} by observation, *Essex* answered $44^{\circ} 45'$ *Philadelphia* $48^{\circ} 9' W.$ *President* $46^{\circ} 53' W.$ At 8 P M spoke the Commodore.

Throughout the night kept close to him, latter part squally with showers of rain.

Latitude Observed $39^{\circ} 50' N.$ — Longitude in $39^{\circ} 7' W.$

Thursday, 18 June 1801

All these 24 hours clear weather & pleasant breezes — At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 P M spoke the Commodore when along side of the *President* tried the trim of our ship by the people found we sailed best when they were all aft —

Throughout the night close to the Commodore At 9 AM the *President* made all sail, (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ points free) except the steering sails — At 10 made the same on board the *Essex*, when under full sail blowing fresh find we are very even sailers —

Friday, 19 June 1801

Commences fair weather & pleasant breezes, carrying staysails & fore top mast steering sails. The *President* this day under full sail beat the *Essex* a little

Throughout the night light winds & rain at times At 4 P M took a lunar observation found the Longt^{ds} $33^{\circ} 41' W.$ At $5^{\text{H}} 12' P M$ measured the distances & altitudes again & found the Long. $33^{\circ} 20' W.$

In the morning there was lowering clouds every appearance of approaching land. At 9 the Commodore made signal to speak — made sail for him at 10 spoke him, same time saw the Island of Corvo bearing S E $1/2$ E, directly after made the Island of Flores bearing S S E. I find the Lunar observation very Correct.

Latitude Observed $39^{\circ} 55' N.$ — Longitude in $33^{\circ} 20' W.$

Thursday, 25 June 1801

All these 24 hours pleasant Weather & light breezes No particular Occurrences, employed in various work, putting the ship in order & disciplining the Crew

At 7 P M spoke the Commodore,

I find the *Philadelphia* improves in sailing as she lightens.

Ends clear Weather & North Easterly Winds

Lat. obs^d $37^{\circ} 55' N.$ Long. in $15^{\circ} 31' W.$

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William Ward Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps, from Abishai Thomas for Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 26th June 1801

Instead of the Frigate *Boston* being ordered to this place as was intended at the time I wrote you the Letter of the 14th of april informing you of the destination of the several Vessels therein named, it has been Determined that she shall remain at Boston until further orders, her Crew being paid off & discharged — A Letter to this effect has been transmitted to Capt Little —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 27 June 1801

Commences pleasant Weather & fresh breezes, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 P M the Commodore made a signal to speak, bore down & spoke him, At 7 P M he gave orders to go ahead & keep a good look out — At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 P M being on deck myself to keep a look out. the clouds being heavy & every appearance of land. It being the opinion of myself & officers that it was land under the clouds, caused me to make the signal of discovering land to the Commodore he answered the signal — Owing to the number of Lanthorns necessary to make the present signals, they are too complex, & am certain they will not answer when it is blowing fresh — $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 A M the Commodore made a signal, could not distinguish it —

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 A M, the Commodore made a signal, the lights being so numerous & so close together, could not distinguish the order in which they were made, bore up to him & when we got close found it N^o 215 bring to, starboard tack.

At 4 A M wore ship & stood to the Southw^d & Eastw^d At 10 A M made Monte Chico bearing EbS. 8 or 10 leagues.

At Meridian made Cape St Vincent, Monte Chico same time bore ENE, the Cape EbN distance 7 leagues.

Monte Chico makes in two hills both long & sloping at the points, the southernmost the shortest & lowest on the end, directly on the pitch of Cape St Vincent is an old fortification, & a white building, to the Eastw^d of which are several buildings composing a fort, off the Cape is a high peaked rock

Lat. obs^d 36° 59' N. Long. in 8° W.

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS, June 28, 1801.

SIR: On the night of the 18th instant a fire broke out in the Bey's palace, which, in its progress, consumed fifty thousand stands of arms. The second day following, I received a message to wait on the Bey, but was at that moment confined to my bed with a bilious fever, so that it was not till this morning I have been able to go in my carriage to the palace. The Bey's object in calling on me was to demand of the United States *ten thousand stands of arms*. I refused to state his demand. "I have proportioned my loss," said he, "among my friends, and this falls to you to furnish. Tell your Government to send them without delay." It is impossible, said I, to state this claim to my Government. We have no magazines of small arms; the organization of our national strength is different from that of any other nation on earth. Each citizen carries his own arms, always ready for battle. When threatened with an invasion, or actually invaded, detachments from the whole national body are sent, by rotation, to serve in the field; so that we have no need of standing armies, nor depositories of arms. It would be an affront to my Government, and an imposition on the Bey, to state to them this demand, or to flatter him with a prospect of receiving it. "Send for them to France or England," said the minister. You are in a much more eligible position to make this commission to Europe than we are, said I. "If the Bey had any intention of purchasing the arms from Europe," said the minister, "he could do it without your agency. He did not send for you to ask your advice, but to order you to communicate his demands to your Government." And I came here, said I, to assure you that I will make no such communication to my Government. "The Bey will write himself," said he. If so, it will become my duty to forward his letter; but, at the same time, it is equally obligatory on me to let the Bey be aforehand apprized that he never will receive a single musket from the United States. I should suppose a sense of decency, if not of gratitude, would dissuade the Bey from this new extravagant claim. Has he

not, within eighteen months, received two large ship cargoes in regalia? have we not now another ship laden for him on its passage? and has he not, within sixty days, demanded cannon extraordinary of the United States? At this rate, when are our payments to have an end? "Never," said the minister; "as to the ship you talk of, they are but the part payment of regalia you have long since owed us, as the condition of peace; the other claims we make are such as we receive from all friendly nations once every two or three years; it is an established custom, and you, like others, will be obliged to conform to it." When we shall have completed the payment of our peace stipulations, you may never calculate on further donations. It is by treaty considered as the conditions of a perpetual peace, and any new claims on your part will be at least an infraction of the treaty, and will be so considered by us. You may, therefore, at once, and forever, abandon the idea of future claims: for I again assure you, in the name of my Government and country, that the discharge of our treaty obligations will put an end to our contributions here. "Your contributions, as you think proper to call them," said the minister, "will never have an end. If this be the language you think of holding at this court, you may prepare yourself to leave the country, and that very soon." If change of style, on my part, said I, be the condition of residence here, I will leave the Bey's kingdom to-morrow morning. "We will give you a month," said the minister. I ask but six hours, I replied. "But you will write?" No. "But it is your duty to write." For deficiency in duty this is not the place where I am to be questioned. "I tell you again," continued he, "your peace depends on your compliance with this demand of my master." If so, said I, on me be the responsibility of breaking the peace. I wish you a good morning. Leaving the place, I heard the minister say to one of his colleagues, "By God, that man is mad! but we shall bring him to terms; never fear." I do not know how this affair will end. I will not change my position.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Am. State Papers, For. Rel., Vol. 2.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,
from Henry Dearborn, Acting Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy Dept 28th June 1801

On the question of the right of a Captain in the Navy to transfer men from the Corps of Marines, to that of seamen I presume on reflection that no doubt will remain in the minds of any one of the Gentlemen of the Navy or of the Marines — as a general principle where a man has been regularly enlisted mustered & clothed, he cannot be discharged from the corps to which he belongs except by the censure of a Court Marshall, or by the authority of the Executive —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 4, 1800-1801.]

Extract from Journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy,
commanding, Sunday, 28 June 1801

Commences fresh breezes & pleasant weather

At 3 P M bent cables —

At 6 P M Cape St Vincent bore N W $\frac{1}{2}$ N, Cape St Mary E $\frac{1}{2}$ N & the east end of Monte Chico N E by N — Making Cape St Marys from the Westward, it makes in a hummock, round —

Latter part of the night close hauled by the Wind to the Southward — At 4 AM came on to blow, the squadron took in top gall^s sails & reefed topsails. At ½ past 4 the Commodore made a signal to tack, tacked ship & stood to the Northw^d & Eastw^d At 5 made signal for strange sails.

The latter part of this 24 hours standing in for the Spanish shore. The Commodore displayed several signals relative to forming the line & tacking fleet to preserve the same order, which evolutions were performed by the Squadron, The *Essex* in the Van. At 11 AM from the topsail yard made S^t Mary's bearing N W ¼ N distant 7 or 8 leagues. Making it in this direction you see a white house on the top of the round hill, below which you discover the town of Farro (?), the point of S^t Marys makes out to Seaward low & sandy —

At ½ past 11 tacked ship, the Town of Tavira bearing N N E ¼ E distant 4 or 5 leagues — This is a small town on the back of which you see a round sandy hill, sloping down with some bushes on it, to the W. of this town 2 or 3 Miles is a sandy point with a town —

[NA. ND original.]

Circular issued by John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

CONSULAR OFFICE, AT GIBRALTAR

29th June 1801.

SIR This day arrived from a Cruise of 35 days a Tripolin Ship of 28 Guns and 246 Men, she is American Built, whose Commander speaks English in Perfection, & supposed to be a Renagado; he was asked by the Prattick Master if Tripoli was at Warr with America which he *Politely Denied*; he was also asked if had taken any Prises; said not — was on a Cruise & wanted Water — he has a Brig in Com^d of 16 Guns & 146 Men, which please publish that our Trade may be on their Guard. On the 26 arrived the American States' Schooner *Enterprise*, Commanded by Lieu^t Sterett of 12 Guns & 90 Men in 24 days; she parted Com^d three days after she left America, from 3 U. States frigates coming to the Mediterranean, this being the Port of Rendezvouse & are look'd for every Moment.

[P. S.] 30th The 3 mentioned Frigates are now coming in.

S. WILLIAMS Esq
London.

[SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. 2, 1796-1804.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from James Leander Cathcart,
U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

(Copy)

W^m EATON Esq^t

LEGHORN 29 June — 1801

D^r SIR, I am happy to i[n]form you that the Bills drawn upon the government of Sweden by M^r Tornquist, have return'd protested & that the King of Sweden has determined to send a squadron against Tripoli as soon as his affairs with great Britain are arranged, every pains has been taken to keep this Intelligence secret, lest it might arrive at Tripoli & injure their captives, but I have it from authority that precludes the Probability of my being deceived you therefore may depend upon its truth & I trust will make use of it in such a manner as will be most likely to promote our Interest without Injuring the unfortunate — By the last Posts from London (Via Hambu^r) & France I have received the pleasing intelligence that Commodore Truxtun in the *President* of 44 Guns, the *Philadelphia* of 44 Guns. Decature the *Essex* of 32 Prebble & the Schooner *Enterprize* of 14 Guns are appointed to the Station, we have so long solicited for, they were to sail about the last of April & I have some reason to suppose

they are actually in the Medeterranean, the same letters informs us that (if rumor is to be credited) the government of the United States have resolved to pay no more subsidy's (they are ashamed of the name of Paying Tribute, thank God) to the Barbary States, — if Algiers is included in this resolve it will be *pulvis fulminans* [?] for the nostrils of the Villanious *Sanhedrim* & their *Patriotic Secretary* prudence seems however to dictate the Necessity of our adjusting our acct^s with Tripoli first, which I hope will be the means of obtaining respect at Tunis, if not we must procure it at the mouth of our Cannon but should we break with the whole of the Barbary States at once we must have considerably greater force in this river of Thieves. I purpose chastizing them one at a time & propagating reports & pursueing measures at the Ottoman Court which will effectually prevent a coalition to the detriment of our interests, In my last letters I informed you that I do not merely contemplate to conclude an honorable & advantageous peace at Tripoli no Sir more must be done, we must establish a national character in Barbary by effecting a revolution in favor of Hamet the Bashaws Brother who is at Tunis, for so long as Joseph Bashaw lives, our commerce will not be secure, allowing that we conclude a peace upon our own terms; the first time our frigates are off their guard or employ'd upon other service his cruizers will capture Americans in retaliation for having imposed upon him terms which he may consider humiliating, not reverting to the cause, and that the concessions he will certainly be forced to make (If I am empower'd on the service in conjunction with the Commodore) are merely Inflicted as a Just punishment for his want of faith & to oblige him to observe his promises Inviolably Sacred In future — I therefore request you to give me what Information you are master off upon the above head, and how far you can engage said Hamet in an expedition of that nature, should we not succeed in dethroning Joseph Bashaw his presence on Board of Comodore Truxton would strike such a panic in to his brother which could not fail to be subservent to our Interest I need not mention that the greatest secrecy on your Part is necessary —

The Ship *Venture* Cap^t Loring of Boston has arrived at Genoa a few days ago in twenty one days from Lisbon & met with none of the Tripoline Squadron Shee mounts twenty Guns — When I touch'd at Malta I Inform'd M^r England, that our Frigates were actually arrived & that I was going to Malaga in quest of them, I likewise requested him to place every obstacle in the way of the Tripoline ship that was fitting out there & if cash could procure an entire suspension of her outfit that I would be responsible for a moderate sum to be employ'd upon that Service It appears to me that this news has been made publick upon the arrival of Morad Raiz at Malta, which Join'd to the reports which had been circulated at Tripoli & the Bashaws being inform'd that, I had alarm'd our commerce six months before the declaration of war took place, has Intimidated the said Morad & his brother Pirates from cruising to the Westward & that they will cruise to the Eastward for a month or six weeks & return to Tripoli & say their are no American Vessels out in consequence of my precautions, god send this may be the case if Truxton has not arrived but if he has I could wish it Quite other otherwise — as you In all probability will hear of his arrival before I shall, please to request him not to put any confidence in any person whatever at Tripoli even should the Bashaw hoist a flag of Truce & by no means go on shore,

before the Bashaw sends his eldest son on board as a hostage otherwise his person will be by no means safe, I presume he will have no orders to negotiate for peace as the war cannot be known in America before the Middle of August — he will have time to humble them before I can receive any Instructions from the President — Five sail of Americans well arm'd sail'd from this Port upon the 18th Ins^t direct to the United States if they meet the Tripolines, Morad is Damnd beyond redemption — you are a few sheets of Paper in arrears to me which I expect to receive soon with answers to my several requisitions, the arrival of which will determine the continuance of my sojourn here, I propose however Leaving my family here untill our affairs are settled upon honorable terms —

[NDA photostat, Dale LB, 1801-1802.]

Extracts from Journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

Monday, 29 June 1801

Commences blowing very fresh with Clear Weather —

At 1 P M the Commodore displayed to a strange sail under our lee, the British private day signal, after he had hauled down the British Frigate answered the signal. At 2 P M blowing very fresh, head sea, yards braced very sharp, going upwards of 10 Knots, took in top gall^s sails, single reefed fore & main top sails, Immediately after the Commodore made the signal to tack in succession beginning at the Van. At 5 P M a frigate & two War brigs with a Convoy bore down on us. The Commodore made the signal to prepare for action, hoisted our Colors — Answered by them with Portuguese Colors. The Commodore fired a lee gun, answered by them. Lay to with our courses up, after getting within two gun shot they hauled their wind & made sail, by the manouvering of the Ships they appeared much frightened. The Commodore on their making sail ordered the *Essex* to chace & speak the strange sail, Immediately made sail under a full press of canvass; after chaceing little better than one hour & half the Commodore recalled the *Essex*, during the chace I gained on them considerably & had the frigate within gun shot — The Commodore before he recalled me had spoke the English Frigate who informed him what the convoy was — At 7 P M returned & spoke the Commodore — After which returned to my station in the order of sailing — At the same time saw 7 sail bearing down on us with steering sails set. by order of the Commodore we displayed the British night signals, not answered — All hands to quarters, by the *Essex* Making the signal they bore down directly for her, At ½ past 8 P M three 74's came along side & hove to within biscuit throw, with difficulty I was able to keep the Ship clear of them, they hailed, proved to be British, I informed them that the ship astern of me was the Commodore, by this time the *President* came down, & I was so penned up that I was not able to shoot ahead & let her come in my birth, she hove all aback to windward of the Admirals quarter, finally I filled on the *Essex* & shot ahead, three boats boarded the Commodore —

At 10 the ceremony was over, made sail — At 1 A M got into 15 fathom water, wore ship & stood to the S^t & W^d, At 3 AM had 20 fathom, At 4 AM 22 fath. At 9 AM saw S^t Lucar bearing East distance 7 or 8 leagues, same time the Commodore made a signal for all Captains to repair on board him immediately, went in the pinnace —

Tuesday, 30 June 1801

Throughout these 24 hours light baffing winds, At 7 P M returned from on board the Commodore ship, same time Cadiz bore S E by S. p^r Compass 8 or 9 leagues —

Throughout the night kept ahead of the Commodore, shewed a light, being the look out ship had liberty from the Commodore to display ordering signals; kept the lead constantly going, at 1 P M got into 15 fathom made the signal for the Squadron to tack, found the bottom exceedingly sticky — At 4 AM had 35 fathom, Made signal to tack — At Sun rise saw Cadiz very plain, At 6 the light house bore S E b E, 5 leagues.

All the British fleet in sight, under the Command of Admiral Summers, blockading Cadiz.

Cadiz N E by E ¼ E 12 Miles —

[NA. ND original.]