

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

**Volume II
Part 2 of 3**

**Naval Operations
including diplomatic background
from January 1802 through
August 1803**

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	<i>ft</i>	<i>in</i>
Perpendicular height of the Main-masthead, above the waters edge_ _ _	92	—
Ship's present mean draft of water_ _	18	6
<hr/>		
Extreme height of the surface of the Main-cap above the tread of the Keel a mid-ships_ _	110	6
<hr/>		
Extreme breadth of the Ship outside_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	45	—

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. NDA photostat.]

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

Nº 92

GIBRALTAR 28th June 1802

SIR I am now sorry to inform you that the faltering hopes given us the 22^d Ins^t by Consul Simpson & Communicated to you in mine of 24th Nº 91 respecting our affairs with Morrocco are vanishd — said Gentleman arrived here the 25th Ins^t fresh orders having reachd Tanger the 24th Curr^t for his quitting the Country immediately. He tells me the Emp^t had mentioned in publick that his Cruisers were to be fitted out against the Americans, for particulars referr to Comodor Morris and said Gentleman, who no doubt will inform you how he has disposed of the \$1000 he calld for account publick Service, which I sent him the 23^d Ins^t and drew on you for same the 24th agreeable to his desire. —

Sir James Saumeraze in the *Ceser* arrived on the 25th with part of the Troops from Mahon, which was entirely evacuated the 17th Ult^o. — Our Gov^t the Duke of Kent is Encamping some of the Troops belonging to this Garrison and Lord Kieth is gone home. —

I have Circulars wrote for all our Consuls advising the Emp^t of Morrocco final Determination regarding us

[SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. II, April 1796–Nov. 1804.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 29 June 1802

Mr. Simpson was order'd to quit Tangier and this morning arriv'd at Gibraltar; he was allow'd but 24 hours, consequently could bring off but little of his personal property, his landed Estate there is very valuable.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extract from letter to Secretary of State from James L. Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

LEGHORN, July 2, 1802.

The king of Sweden has protested the bills drawn by Mr. Tornquist to the amount of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, the sum promised by him to the bashaw of Tripoli as the price of peace, and that he has resolved to repel the demand for an annuity of twenty thousand dollars by force of arms, and will send a squadron against Tripoli as soon as he has settled his affairs with Great Britain.

Many of our merchants and captains dispute the consul's authority to detain their vessels in port, notwithstanding the national consequences of their capture being fully explained to them. I therefore presume that this point merits the immediate determination of government, and that positive instructions ought to be given to all

consuls in the Mediterranean, in order that they may know whether they have power to retain the vessels of their nation in port, as the consuls of all other nations have, or whether they are to permit them to sail after being informed of war being declared against us by any of the Barbary states.

[NR&L. "State Papers & Publick Documents," Vol. IV.]

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

N^o 44. —

GIBRALTAR 3^d July 1802 —

SIR With this I have the honour of transmitting triplicate of N^o 43 whose original was forwarded by the Ship *Dart* for Norfolk, and copy put on board another Vessel, by Commodore Morris. —

I have now to acquaint you, that yesterday I received a Letter from the Governour of Tangier dated 30th June, advising that His Imperial Majesty (in answer to the Letter he wrote on the 22^d) had directed I might be permitted to remain there six Months; — adding that in consequence I was at liberty to return to my House in Tangier, or not as I should see fit. — Had this order arrived in time to prevent my expulsion, all would have been well; as in the time mentioned a negotiation might have been carried on, and any differences accommodated; but it appears to me since His Majesty saw fit to declare he was at War with the United States, and in consequence thereof to direct, that their Consul should be driven from his dominions, something beyond this Letter from a Governour will be highly necessary. —

The Governour does not say for what purpose the space is limited to six Months; it would appear according to the custom of that Country as if His Majesty expected some certain thing should be done in that time, but on this the Governour is silent. — I should think as the Emperour has been guilty of so flagrant a breach of the Peace, subsisted between the Countries, that he should write a Letter, or give some other Public testimony of his being in Peace & Friendship with the United States as heretofore, before I can consistently return to his Country in my public capacity. —

This however is a matter of such magnitude, as I cannot take upon myself to determine precisely on, having Commodore Morris so near me to consult with. — He sailed on thursday to Cruize off the Straits & Coast of Barbary, the *Enterprise* anchor'd in this Bay yesterday, & now proceeds in quest of the *Chesapeake*, with a letter from me for the Commodore; in which I request the favour of seeing him as soon as he conveniently can; when this point will be deliberated on, and such measures pursued as shall appear most consistent with the dignity of the United States, always having due regard to the Commercial Interests. —

At this moment it appears to me we have a very fair opening, for coming to an Explanation with the Emperor, and for doing away those pretensions I have for some time dreaded he was desirous of bringing forward, on subject of more frequent Presents being made him, but which it would appear His Ministers have been at a loss how to enter upon. — On this occasion it would be a happy circumstance if Commodore Morris could shew himself in force off the Emperours Ports, for as I have often since Summer 1795 had the honour of stating in my dispatches, there is not any thing has such weight, as shewing the Moors that a Naval force is at hand, to act against them in case of need. —

At the time I was about to leave Tangier, I was necessitated to call on M^r Gavino for one thousand dollars, which he sent me, and drew Bills on you for that sum, which I intreat may be paid; and the Amo^t charged as a supply towards the Contingent charges of the Morocco Consulate. —

Before my departure from Barbary I claimed fulfillment of the 24th Article of the Treaty on behalf of those Citizens of the United States might be at Mogodore, and I hope they may have been allowed to depart with their property. —

A Frigate which has layen some years neglected at Larach, and which the Swedish Consul wrote me when he passed there in March last, was surrounded with sand banked up, the Emperour has directed shall be fitted out, but I think it is scarce possible she can be made fit for Sea. —

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

Extract from letter to Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

LEGHORN, *July 4, 1802.*

You will please to observe that the cruisers of Tripoli have been frequently at sea since the war commenced, and thence conceive the danger our merchant ships have been exposed to. From the returns of our consuls you will be informed of the extent of our commerce in this sea, which never was so valuable, as it was at the period and since the bashaw of Tripoli commenced hostilities. I have seen twenty-four sail of American vessels in this port at once last year, two-thirds of whom were unarmed. Can the wisdom of government devise no means either to prevent the cruisers of Tripoli from putting to sea, or our merchant ships from passing up the Mediterranean unarmed and without convoy; is it not possible to prohibit them, (for their own sakes) from coming past Gibraltar unless armed sufficiently to defend themselves when three or four are together, or under convoy of some of our ships of war.

The bashaw of Tripoli seems disposed to enter into a treaty with us, but upon what terms he has not yet declared. Mr. Eaton informs me, that a proposition of peace on the part of the bashaw of Tripoli came through the bey of Tunis, when it was proposed that the latter should be mediator and guarantee. Mr. Eaton answered that we prefer peace to war, when we can obtain it upon honourable terms, but not otherwise.

[NR&L. "State Papers & Publick Documents," Vol. IV.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 4 July 1802

[Gibraltar] Early this morning we return'd from convoying some American vessels thro' the Straits.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Captain Richard Fryer, of the American Brig *Courtney*, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT. — *5 July 1802.* —

As soon as you are prepared for Sea, you will weigh anchor and proceed immediately to Gibraltar, and there deposit, agreeably to Bill of

Lading, the public property committed to your care, with John Gavino Esq, the American Consul, to whom you will also deliver the accompanying letter. Should you meet on your passage, either of the public ships in want of provisions, or any thing else you may have on board, you will supply them therewith, taking the Captain's duplicate receipts therefor; one of which you will transmit to this Department, the other you will present to M^r Gavino, who thereupon will duly consider such supply in the Bill of Lading, and no interruption with respect to the settlement of freight, will be experienced. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To the Governor of Tangier from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco
GIBRALTAR, July 5, 1802.

SIR, — I have received your excellency's letter of the 29th last moon, advising me his imperial majesty Muley Soliman had been pleased to direct that I might remain in Tangier six months. Had that order reached you, previous to my being compelled to retire from his majesty's dominion, I should certainly have availed of it. The frigate we expected from America has not yet reached this place; the moment she arrives I will do myself the honour of writing his imperial majesty, and in the mean time, I beg you will be fully assured, my best endeavours will continue to be exerted for a renewal of peace and good friendship between his imperial majesty and America.

[NR&L. "State Papers and Publick Documents," Vol. IV.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy
(Copy) U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Off Tripoli July 5th 1802

SIR My last respects to you of the 1st Ult^o I hope you have duly rec^d & as no Senior Officer hath arrived, I deem it my duty to give you every information respecting our affairs in this quarter —

I have now been on this station since the 7th Ult^o except a few Days while filling up my Water at Syracuse, I found the *Boston* here with two Swedish Frigates, under the Command of Count Soderstrom bearing an Admirals Flag, with whom I have had many conferances on board our respective Ships, as he hath orders from his Swedish Majesty to be governed by the Instructions furnished our Commanding Officer on this Station, either to make Peace or to prosecute the War with Vigor, (& certainly a high compliment paid to our Administration) he as well as myself feel much at a loss to conjecture the cause of this delay, more especially as I had every reason to think I should find the *Chesapeak*, & *Adams* here before me, & I fear some accident hath happend, tho we are in hopes of being releived from this anxiety Daily —

Several Overtures of Peace hath been made by the Bashaw but we can say nothing on the subject, he is heartily sick of it, yet expects to be handsomely paid for making Peace, 'tho I beleive might be brought down to very moderate terms, as it seems merely to keep up an old custom, never to make Peace without a bribe, how far our Republican pride will accede to such terms, tis not for me to conjecture, 'tho I confess Peace woud be a desireable object, circumstanced as we are, & their locality, for altho we keep up the Blockade

with all our diligence, & am myself seldom out of sight of the Town, the other Ships stationed in a line along the Coast, yet they do contrive to get their small row Gallies out, in the night, in defiance of us, by rowing close under the land, & taking shelter occasionally in the small Ports, with which this coast abounds, for our parts, we dare not venture too close in, on account of sudden Calms, & no Anchorage till you are nearly on the Beach, but if we are to continue this Warfare, nothing can be more eligible to cope with any force they can fit out against us, than a number of such Schooners as the *Enterprize*, who can Row when becalm'd, & be kept in an active state, with fewer Frigates, we are not as yet advised of the Capture of any Americans, but I much fear for my Countrymen, their Cruizers are so small, that they can be taken for nothing more than Row boats, & much infest the European Coast, they have now about 150 unfortunate Sweds, some of whom they have march'd over land 300 Miles, with scarce food to sustain nature, for when they Capture a Vessel, they take them into the nearest Port, on the Barbary Coast, well knowing the risk of taking them by Sea, to prevent this, as much as possible, I have proposed to the Admiral to decrease our force here, to two Frigates, to keep up the Blockade & to employ the others as Convoy, which he hath agreed to, in case our other Ships do not shortly arrive, they are at present very much distress'd for Grain —

I beg the favor of you to order the enclosed Letter to be forwarded —

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 5 July 1802

[Lying off and on Tripoli from 7 June] Moderate and pleasant weather.

At 2 saw a sail to the Southward and Westward. Gave chase. The *Thetis* in company. At ½ past 3 came up with the Chace, Short-ned sail and sent our cutter on Board the french Poleacre Ship *Cald Du Charme* from old Tripoli bound to Mersailles — suffered her to proceed. At 5 made sail East. At ½ past 7 Tripoli (old) bore S. W. ½ W. 3 leagues. At 9 light airs wore to the N^d & W^d. At 11 hove a cast of the lead No Bottom (60 fathoms out).

At 6 A. M. Set Royals. At 7 hove a cast of the lead, got Bottom 35 fathoms. Small white sand. At 9 tried the Current found it to set S. E. 3 fathoms per hour. Old Tripoli bears S. S. W. 3 leagues.

Meridian pleasant.

Latitude Observed 32° 57' N.

[NA. ND original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 5 July 1802

All these 24 hours clear weather, variable, inclining to be calm at 4 A M spoke an English merch^t ship from Tortola to London

5 A M commenced painting the ships sides. Sandy Hook light house bears from ship to day at noon N. 82° 30' W, distant 1090 Miles Lat. obs^d 38° 4' N. Long. in 50° 19' W.

[NA. ND original.]

[7 July 1802]

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Guiseppe Manucie, U. S. Vice Consul,
Bizerte

Copy by Translation

SIR, I have the honor to acquaint you, though with pain, that last night entered this port a Tripoline Xebec, having with him an American Brig and nine men which he captured off Cape Pallos, on her passage from Marseilles to America, laden with wine, oil and soap — The people are all on board the Xebec —

It afflicts me to see the flag of the United States, in this bay hoisted union down at the forestay. I dispatch a courier with this that no time may be lost in communicating the information — & I have engaged that you pay him eight piasters, not being able to procure one for less — He is obliged to deliver the letter before night —

(Sig^d) Guiseppe Manucie

BIZERTE July 7th 1802 10, oclock A. M. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from Willam Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

Circular

TUNIS 7. July 1802.

SIR, Last night the American Brig *Franklin*, Capⁿ Andrew Morris, with eight men, was brought into Bizerte, a port in this Regency, prize to a Tripoline Corsaire — This information comes to me by express from my vice Consul there; but I do not yet learn the owners of the Brig nor the port in the United States to which she belongs — She was bound from Marseilles to S^t Thomas, laden with wine, oil, soap, silks, perfumes, hats &^s on account of Mess^{rs} Summert and Brown — and was captured off cape Pallos [17 June 1802]

I have official information that there are five Tripoline Corsaires at sea — I request you will make this letter Circular, that our Consuls on the Mediterranean coast may prevent, within their precincts, all American Vessels from sailing without convoy —

P. S. 11 oclock a. m. July 8. The brig & cargo are put up at public auction in this city —

This letter was made Circular as well as several others anterior to this, but produced no effect whatever, three Americans saild after we had rec^d intelligence of the capture of the *Franklin* two unarm'd entirely & one mounting four guns — Cathcart

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps, from Captain James McKnight, U. S. Marine Corps

U. S. FRIG^e *Constellation*, OFF TRIPOLI, July 8th 1802

SIR My last letter to you was forwarded by the U. S. Frig^e, *Philad^e* — From the 11th of May untill this date, we have been cruising in the Mediterranean but without making any captures or recaptures — The Pay Roll of my detachment has been compleated, since the 1st June, but I have not had a proper opportunity of transmitting it, but shall put it in charge of L^t Amory, as the *Boston* will sail for the U. S. by the middle of next month — At this date we have no news of the *Chesa-*

peake, Adams or Constitution although, we had reason to expect the two first 6 weeks past — * * *

* * * * *

The *Boston* is now at Malta & the *Enterprize* at Gibraltar, I am highly pleased with my detachment, & Messmates & from Cap^t Murray I receive the most freindly & gentlemanly behaviour — We have accounts of the french having landed 20,000 Men at Oran, 120 miles West of Algeirs, which it is there intention to attack, it is also reported that 30,000 troops are on there passage, from France to join them — * * *

Your M^o Obed^t Serv^t

JA^t McKNIGHT
Cap^t of Marines —

P. S. We have no news from America since leaving there —

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

Duplicate

TRIPOLI July 8th 1802

SIR The Ciddi Mohammed Daguize has requested me to address you this letter in his name being desirous to keep its contents secret from every body else.

Ciddi Daguize charges me to inform you, Sir, of the entire change which has taken place at Tripoli in respect to every thing that can have any influence upon the affairs of the United States of America; those persons who so strenuously opposed Ciddi Daguize and his endeavours to continue the peace between Tripoli and America, and who of course where the cause of the declaration of war taking place are now under the Bashaw's most severe disgrace Ciddi Daguize is persuaded that the names of those Persons are perfectly well known to you, consequently he wishes to inform you that it is his opinion that this moment would be the most advantageous to negociate a peace, and that you would find his Excellency very much inclined to pay attention to every overture that could bring about an accomodation between him and the United States of America, whose peace with this Regency would consequently be made upon the most favorable terms —

Ciddi Daguize leaves it to your own determinations whether you will come yourself to open a negociation or leave it to him to make the advances

This, Sir, is what Ciddi Daguize charges me to communicate to you in his name, and which it is my duty to do refering to my private correspondence, having the honor to be with the greatest respect

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801-Sept. 1805.]

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

N^o 94

GIBRALTAR 8th July 1802

SIR By my last Communication N^o 93 which I had the honor of adressung you mentiond the Capture of the Brig *Franklin* Cap^t Andrew Morris, & am sorry to say by a Letter since received from Consul OBrion of Algeirs dated 23^d Ult^o that there is now no doubt of the Capturing Vessel being a Tripolin and that there are four others out, as you will see by the Copy of said Letter herewith, they were since seen on the Coast of Spain; you have also the Settlement

made by the Spaniards with Algiers. I likewise transmit you Copy of a further Letter just received from said Gent^r dated 13th Ult^r —

The British Men of Warr that went to demand of that Regency the British Vessels they had carried in are returnd, it seems the Dey at first was rather Rusty but in the end finding them positive, he gave them up, and all seems to be now settled. —

The Emperour of Morrocco has recalld Consul Simpson, allowing him Six Months for answers from the U. S. — for particulars thereof referr to said Gentleman & Commodor Morris. —

Sir James Saumaraz [has] gone home and the remainder of the Troops that Evacuated Mahon have passd by, also those that left Elba, when the French imediately hoisted their flag.

A large French Convoy with upwards of 3000 Polanders have past this from the East, also a french squadron of Six Ships of Warr, the whole said to be bound to S^t Domingo. —

[SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. II, April 1796–Nov. 1804.]

To Summert & Brown, Merchants, Philadelphia, Pa., from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

Triplicate —

TUNIS 9, July 1802.

GENTLEMEN, The painful duty devolves on me to advise you, that on the 7. instant the Brig *Franklin*, Captain Andrew Morris, was brought into Bizerte a port in this regency, prize to a Tripoline corsaire; and yesterday, together with her cargo, was put up at public auction in this City — She was laden at Marseilles, on your account, with wine, oil, soap, silks, perfumes, hats &* bound to S^t Thomas, & was captured off cape Pallos — The amount of her cargo, as per invoice, is Franks 51948.18 —

I cannot obtain permission to speak with the Captain and consequently do not know what kind of treatment the people have Suffered from their captors. They will be carried to Tripoli, where they also will be cried for sale at public auction, like so many cattle; or, perhaps, stationed on the batteries to slay & be slain by their Countrymen. There are five corsaires of the enemy out; chiefly small gallies, which pass along the coast of Barbary and other neutral countries, sufficiently near to cover themselves, and thus evade the vigilance of our ships of war — It is impossible to block Tripoli with large ships so as to prevent these row-boats from stealing out; it is equally impossible for large ships to catch them when out: they may have a rendezvous in every port on the Barbary coast, where they may sell their prizes and take in provisions — I have never ceased to suggest these dangers to the proper department — and an opinion that we have no remedy against the evils resulting from them but by taking a decided position against Tripoli; or by covering their coast with small vessels of war. That regency has not, at this moment, a single vessel able to fight the Schooner *Enterprize* — If then it is intended to carry on a naval war, until the resourses of Tripoli shall be exhausted, it is best to employ in the service many such vessels: experience has proved to U. S. that they are more useful than frigates in this kind of warfare — And it seems that it is from frigates alone that men and nations will be convinced of their danger, or of proper measures of defence — But this mode of carrying on the war will not do: Let our fellow Citizens be persuaded, before it be too late, that except more energy be thrown into our operations, we risque to play a farce here, which in its progress

will entrain the most disgraceful and the most inhuman sacrifices: our property captured and sold without the most distant prospect of indemnity — and our Citizens dragged to Slavery and goaded to a lingering death under the bastinado of merciless robbers. And, what is still more humiliating, after all this we shall be compelled to *purchase a peace* on the terms of an unprincipled, overbearing Bashaw of a wretched dog-kennel, without at all remedying the evil — If America can yield to this, and look the world in the face without a blush, let her blot the stars from her escutcheon and veil with sack-cloth the sun of her former glory — But concessions will not end here: The moment we subscribe to the demands of Tripoli we shall have Tunis and Algiers, in a more imperious tone, demanding *more substantial proofs of the veritable friendship of the President of the United States!*— Does not all experience prove to us that these States, when under no restraint of fear, never want a pretext for war where they have a prospect of gratifying their avarice? And what guarantee have we against this spirit of rapine more than any other *tributary nations?*

Does our Country rely on the magnanimity of the greater nations of Europe to interfere for us? When the *Lyon and the lamb shall lie down together* this event may take place — But, believe me, Gentlemen, it is neither the magnanimity of great nations, nor yet the Millennium which will redress the aggressions we suffer and shall continue to suffer from these Regencies: we must seek it only in our own resources —

In order to give validity to the facts stated in the preceding letter relative to the capture and sale of the brig *Franklin* I do hereby affirm to the truth of said facts under my signature and seal office this day of the date therein written —

WILLIAM EATON

SEAL

*Agent & Consul for the U States of America
for the city & kingdom of Tunis—*

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part 1, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t—9 July, 1802. —

Dan^l Bedinger Esq — by direction of this Department, has shipped in the Brig *Courtney*, Captain Richard Fryer, the following quantity of provisions &^o consigned to John Gavino Esq at Gibraltar — and intended for the use of our Squadron in the Mediterranean. —

300 barrels of beef.

250 barrels of pork. —

120,000 lb bread

65 barrels of flour.

400 bushels of pease. —

18,000 lb rice — & a quantity of Medicines. —

You will be pleased to have insurance effected upon 15,000 dollars of this shipment, on the best terms you can, stipulating for permission to deliver part of the cargo, to any one of the public ships — prior to the *Courtney's* discharge at Gibraltar — for which place she is to proceed by the most direct route. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

[10 July 1802]

Statement of Particulars relative to the Regency of Algiers in July 1802, by Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

This regency has in its Public treasury to The amount of 65 Millions of dollars.

The great men Merchants, and Jews has to the amount of .15 Millions
The whole taxable inhabitants of this regency is ----- 1½ Millions

Algiers has 80 Thousand Mahomitan inhabitants

Also about 10 Thousand Jews

has 14 thous^d turks & sons of turks The regulars So Called and paid

Could raise 60 Thousand Militia horse and foot

has 13 Sail of Corsairs from 44 Guns to 12 —

has 60 Gun boats only fit for Service in fine weather

has about 150 Sail of Coastirs from 25 tons to 30. with about 14 Men Each—

at Oran Arzew and the ports. to the west of Algiers their loads on an average. Annually 110 Sail of Vessels with wheat and Barley wool hides &^e and about 50 sail of small Vessels with Oxen Sheep and poultry for Gibraltar. and The Spanish Islands —

at Bonaport Astoria Tedels Bugia and The ports. of The East of Algiers Their loads on an average annually 60 sail of Vessels with wheat and barley oyle wool and hides. averaging The 170 Sail of Cargoes to be worth in Europe Each dollars
15000 dollars The Amount is ----- 2550000

this whole trade of The 170 Sail of Cargoes is in The power of the Bacris and Busnachs of Algiers they have the Contract. or permit from the dey ministry Beys of Oran and Constantine for the Sum of 600,000 dollars —

The goods brought here from Genoa Livorn triest Marseilles Spain portugal and Gibraltar does not exceed in amount. p^r Annum— 800,000 doll^rs but The Cash Sent to Livorn by the Jews and to the Levant. by the turks — Annually amounts to One Million of Dollars —

Christian slaves public and private amount to 1200 at 2500 dollars. Each for the ransom is to the amount of 3 Millions of dollars —

This Regency produces everything except a good Government. Honour and honesty but with those 3 requisites its productions — would be great. and might load 500 Sail of Vessels of 200 tons Each remarked in ALGIERS the 10th of July 1802

by OBRIEN

P. S The nett or Cleare revenue of this regency does not exceed 500 Ths^d dollars at the most and as to the treasury there is something of. a leake in it these 4½ years —

STATEMENT OF EXACTIONS AND CAPTURES DEMANDS &^s OF ALGIERS IN APRIL MAY & JUNE 1802

from the 16th to the 21st of June the dey brought the spaniards to the following terms.

To The dey in Cash.....	60 Ths ^d dollars.	} -----	dollars	160, 000 —
To The ministry and Directory.....	30 —			
presents by the new consul am ^t	40.			
3 Spanish prizes & their Cargoes am ^t	20 —			
Extra for Secret Service.....	10			
278 liveing portuguese ^r ransom at 3000 dollars each is.....				834, 000 —
portugee frigate <i>Cisne</i> of 44 Guns Valued by OBrien at.....				200, 000 —

The dishonour One Million of Dollars —
 9 other Vessels Neopolitans Genoas &^r at 15000 dollars Each is ----- 135, 000 —
 45 Christians their ransom at 2000 dollars Each is ----- 90, 000 —
 detriment to Europe in 3 Months by 12 S^t of Corsairs of this re-
 gency ----- dol^r 1419, 000

add to this The threats and abuses. The regalias or presents &^r of 7 nations. to Keep The Potint dey in temper allso a great loss of trade on account. of The threats. Menaces and Embroylas of The Algerine Government —

The dey On the 22^d of June gave audience to the British Consul and to Sir Rob^t Barlow. of a 74 Gun Ship and to the Cap^t of a frigate. this audience was attended on the part of the dey with much abuse to the British Consul. Sir Rob^t assured The dey that it would not be forgot. the dey demanded that the British will change their pass for the Meditteranian Vessels and Bring him his old Claim of 187 thousand dollars or that he would make war on the British. The deys efforts on this tack would be like unto an ant disturbing The repose of a lion —

On The 30th of June the dey gave Thanville The agent of Bonapart. 40 days to Bring to Algiers 200 Thous^d dollars lent 6½ years past by the Ex dey to The Ex directory. and demands for the peace and his friendship with Bonapart. The sum of 300 Thousand dollars and presents. if These demands is not complied with the dey threatens france with war — and I doubt not but Bonapart will pay The dey all his demands. with a french firman — should Bonapart Yeild to The Caprice and Whim of Bonapart. of Barbary — what a shame

The dey attacked the consul of The U States. on the Morning of The 7th of July to write directly for the old *George Washington* to come to Algiers in order to be sent by the dey to Constantionople to Bring Stores to Algiers in The Evening The dey gave up the Chace and tacked on the Spaniards whom reminded him of The 160 fathoms as above stated —

The dey on the 9th of July attacked the dean consul for Vessels for the Levant and as An Extra peace contribution demanded 100 Thous^d dollars The dean consul. has answered he could not comply but would write —

look out United States. we will have our turn of difficulties. The dey will run down the whole coast of consuls. we want more frigates in This Sea and be prepared for the Event gaurd. against a sudden surprize —

STATEMENT OF SPOILATIONS ON THE UNDERWRITTEN NATIONS BY ALGIERS IN 4 YEARS &^r AS VIZ —

35 Sail of greek Ottomans averageing 25,000 dollars	
Each is -----	dollars 875, 000
400 men their crews kept in Slavery 2 years liberated by the influence of The firmans or orders of The Grand Signior—The Shadow of Greatness —	
18 Sail of Imperial Vessels and cargoes Valued by certain accounts to The Sum of -----	dollars 1200,000.
240 men their crews liberated in Consequence of The British Imperials and The influence of The Grand Signior over The Potent dey —	
35 Sail of neopolitans Sicillians Maltese Corsicans Gibraltar men and ditto of Morrocco all having the passports of Admiral Nelson Sir Alexander Balle & General OHara. Suppose the 35 Sail and their Cargoes to be worth Each 20 Thous ^d dollars The amount is -----	700, 000 —
	dollars. 2, 775, 000

360 men their crews extricated from Slavery by The Exertions of Lords Keith Elgin and Consul falcon —
 455 The french of Corfu Le Calle priests merchants & made Slaves of but after 15 months. bondage extricated by Commisary Thanville.

Total 1455

Christians which got clear of Algerine Piragatory without a Cash ransom —

the french and Spanish consuls put in chains. The dean consul fled and the Swede out Studding Sails to Save his head —

The United States ship The *George W^a* sent p^t force to Constantinople as a Carravan to carry the regalia or presents of Algiers to The Grand Signior — but returned with difficulties for the regency The result was the liberation of 600 slaves British and Imperials —

What other difficulties and Embroylas might be in reserve in The head of Patroon Grandi and aids will much depend on the Eclipses of The Brain Planetts of The dey & & —

P. S. The debt of france to Bacris and Busnachs is 10 Millions	Doll ^{rs}
of d. Livers.....	2, 000, 000
Soloman Bacri in Livorn is worth.....	1, 000, 000
David Busnach is worth in Livorn.....	1, 000, 000
The Bacris & Busnachs of Algiers is certainly worth in Money and Effects.....	1, 000, 000
due to Them by Spain Portugal imperials Holland Sweden & U States.....	500, 000

dollars — 5, 500, 000

add to this They are the directory The Agents and Banquirs for the dey — Ministry & Beys. and Banquirs of all nations at peace here Except The British & deans —

As the dey has Extensive Claims on the Gov^t of Tunis I apprehend something Extra will turn up between Algiers and tunis. and The British and french might lay their heads together and destroy the 3 netts of Civilized or Licenced piracy they Then loose their Consequence as their strength is in their System Then Italian Commerce would flourish and The northern nations Commerce in this Sea would rapidly decline this is The Chain which holds The System — of Algiers Tunis and Tripoli —

Rich^d OBrien

The Honourable JAMES MADISON Esq^r
Secretary of State of The U States
 & for the information of
 Commodore MORRIS & U S Navy

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

To any American Commander in the Mediterranean from William Eaton, U. S Consul, Tunis

TUNIS 11. July 1802.

SIR, The Americans captured in the brig *Franklin* are chained in the hold of the Tripoline galley at anchor in the bay of Bizerte, whence they will be carried by sea to the coast of Tripoli — The brig was convoyed to Bizerte by two gallies, one of them took in provisions and departed immediately on another cruise

I should dispatch this intelligence by my ship the *Gloria*, but she having been deprived of part of her hands by Captain Murray at Gibraltar I dare not risque her on the coast in her weak condition —

It is absolutely necessary that some one of our vessels of force should be constantly about this quarter, and that we should have frequent communications together — This is a rendezvous for our enemy — and I have always been careful to advise our commanders of this danger; but if Gentlemen think proper to neglect such advise as well as to blast, at discretion, all measures I project to distress the enemy and save our wretched seamen from chains, I am not responsible for the consequences.

I shall go to Bizerte to day, and try by stratagem or intrigue to get our captives out of the hands of the Rais; though with but a melancholy prospect of success. I hope at any rate that this advise may reach you in season to take the proper measures to retake them on the coast: Their arrival in Tripoli would do infinite injury to our affairs —

P. S. 2 oclock. p. m. The Rais (Capⁿ) of the Tripoline corsaire arrived in this city the moment I was about to depart for Bizerte — He cannot be bought! Nor can I by any persuasion prevail on him to let me speak with his *slaves!*

It recurs to me that last summer Commodore Dale released to the Bashaw of Tripoli a number of Turkish prisoners on condition of the Bashaw's promise to restore to US. seven of the first Americans which should be captured — The Bashaw's receipt and promise in writing should be in the hands of M^r Nyssen our charge des affaires at Tripoli. Perhaps the exchange may be effected — At least the faith of the Bashaw may be tried on the subject —

~~By~~ The foregoing letter went forward via Maltac are of Joseph Pulis Esq. — together with copies of my circular of 9th —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, Micro-film.]

To Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Boston*, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 13 July 1802 —

It is the command of the President of the United States, that immediately on receipt hereof, you proceed with the Frigate *Boston* to this place where it is intended she shall be laid up in ordinary in the Eastern Branch.

On your arrival at the mouth of the Potowmac you will engage a proper pilot; if you can get John Gough who lives near Leonard Town, you will give him the preference: He has sounded the river & can bring as he says, 20 feet to the mouth of the Branch. —

[Similar letter to Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate *Essex*, dated 13 July 1802.]

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To the Commanding Officer of the U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT 13 July 1802. —

I have the honor to request, that you will make every possible exertion to put the Frigate *Philadelphia* in ordinary. All your Officers & Men must be discharged, excepting such only as are allowed to be retained on board under the Peace Establishment Law, and the Ship laid up in a place as little exposed as possible. You will make an Inventory of the Boats, Materials &c, of every description belonging to the Frigate, which you will deliver to George Harrison Esquire. —

Be pleased to transmit to this Department, a list of the Officers belonging to the *Philadelphia*, with their respective places of residence. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., from
Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT. — 13 July 1802. —

The advantage possessed by this place of having several streams of running water at considerable elevations above the tide, has suggested the practicability of having a dry dock on the principle of a lock, in which our Frigates may be laid up dry and under the shelter of a roof so as to keep them in a state of perfect preservation during any length of time whatever, and to save us the serious expence of those constant repairs which will be requisite as long as they lie in the water, and exposed to the sun. The streams which present themselves are 1st Young's Branch, 2^d The Tyber, 3^d The Potowmac. —

To determine which stream may be most advantageously used, and to enable the Legislature to decide ultimately on its expediency, it will be necessary

1st — To ascertain the highest point to which the tide water has been ever known to rise at the Navy Yard. —

2^d — To find points in Young's Branch & the Tyber 24 feet above that. This being proposed as the depth of both the upper & lower basons. —

3^d — To ascertain the quantity of water yielded by those streams in a given time. —

4th — To examine the height of the water in the Potowmac—Canal above the tide water and the distance from that to the Navy Yard. —

These are operations which I must request you to have performed immediately, & to superintend and to report the result to me for the consideration of the President. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli, from Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
off Tripoli July 13th 1802

SIR I am honor'd with your favor of the 8th Ins^t by a Flag of Truce, I have no objection to granting a free Passage to the Persons mentioned, & at all times, am well disposed to soften the Rigors of War, It woud give me great pleasure if by any means, a fair, & Honorable conclusion could be put to this very unpleasant state of Warfare, now carried on between Tripoli, & the U. States of America; a War that can never be beneficial to either party; tis not for us to make the first overtures towards a conclusion of it, but shoud be happy in being any ways instrumental in forwarding the desireable evint —

I was lately at Tunis, & had conversation with M^r Eaton on this business, he has had some overtures made him by the Deys Minister, on the Affairs of Tripoli, but I fear there is an insurmountable difficulty to be got over, that of buying a Peace, which I believe the U. States, will never consent to, as being against the principles of our Govern-

ment, & it would be well for the Bashaw to know that much; which difficulty once removed on his part, he may then have Peace whenever he wishes it, otherwise the War will be protracted for many years —

I yesterday boarded a Polacre Brig from Alexandria bound to Leghorn with Grain on board, but if it should so happen that she should get into Tripoli, I shall be much obliged to you, if you will demand of the Captain a Packet of Letters I gave him for our Consul at Leghorn, & have it forwarded on to me, or to some port where he can get it —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 13 July 1802

[Cruising off Tripoli] Moderate and pleasant weather. Still in Chace. At 5 came up with the Chace She proved to be a Rygusan Brig, Called the *Madona Gratia* from Alexandria bound to Leghorn out 40 days — Cargo wheat and rice. At 6 discharged him — Made sail to the Southward and Eastward. Midnight moderate weather. At 4 the *Thetis* in Sight, At ½ past 9 she made a signal to speak us; Sent our Boat on Board her. At 11 our Boat returned in Co. with a flag of truce from Tripoli, to obtain permission, for a vessel under Ottoman Colors, with Grecian passengers on Board to pass, which was granted.

Latitude 33° 9' N.

[NA. ND original.]

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT — 14 July 1802. —

I enclose you letters for the Commanders of the Frigates *Essex* & *Boston*. — If it be not too late, I pray you to have them conveyed on board the store Ship [*Courtney*] for Gibraltar, with directions to Captain Fryer to have them delivered if practicable before the Frigates return to the United States. —

If the Store Ship shall have sailed — put the letters into the hands of one of your pilots who may be bound to sea. A casualty may bring one or both of the frigates near your Capes, so that the letters might be received before they should arrive at the destined ports under former orders. —

You may promise the pilot treble pilotage for each ship in case of his delivering the letters, before the Officers shall have received similar orders thro' any other channel of conveyance.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 14 July 1802

Commences thick rainy weather, wind SSW, blowing strong. 1 PM took in Main sail. same time the Main topsail split, clewed it up. ½ past 2 PM blowing a gale from NNE; a cross tumbling dangerous sea at 4 close reefed fore & Miz & Main topsails. took in Miz. & Miz. staysail, ½ past 4 carried away Main topmast, main & fore top gall^t yards & split Main top gall^t mast. Jn^o Bradley & Jn^o Weyant seamen went overboard with the rigging & were lost. Throughout the night employed clearing the rigging —

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli
 Dispatch N^o 9

LEGHORN July 15th 1802

SIR I cant find words expressive of my feelings when I contemplate the national consequences attending the capture of the brig *Franklin*, had those pirates got her crew safe into Tripoli, it would have reduced us nearly to the same humiliating situation that the Swedes are in, as it is, it proves that we cannot evade the depredations of the most insignificant cruisers of the most insignificant Barbary State — What! after the pains that had been taken to defeat the projects of the Bashaw of Tripoli aided by his colleagues at Tunis & Algiers (in the first instance even before we had any force in the mediterranean) had been attended with success even beyond our most sanguine expectations, & we were upon the eve of concluding a treaty upon terms which would not only have been honorable to the United States as a Nation, but would have establish'd a precedent worthy the imitation of other nations, & have founded a basis on which to establish our peace with the rest of the Barbary States in future, to be thus lull'd into a false security which has in a great measure blasted our most sanguine hopes is distressing beyond parallel, to have our vessels captured while the squadrons of the U, S of America & of Sweden are lending their aid to protect our commerce implies something very unfavorable to our energy & undoubtedly will be construed much to our disadvantage by the heads of the Barbary States, this I presume will manifest itself in the next communications we receive from Tripoli, for you may depend Sir that this event small as it may appear will produce an entire change of sentiment in that Bashaw, elated with this small success he will fit out all his Cruisers at different times, & nothing but the capture of one or two of them will place us in the same point of view that we were in before this misfortune happen'd —

M^r OBrien has acted judiciously in endeavoring to redeem the crew of the brig, that is those not included in the arrangement for exchange of prisoners made by Comodore Dale on the 3rd of September last, no pains or expence ought to be spared to prevent the possibility of any of our fellow Citizens being carried to Tripoli, but I cant think it conducive to our interests to expend publick money to ransom the brig & cargo, but on the contrary it is establishing a pernicious precedent. “In the 9th Article of our Treaty with Algiers it is particularly specified “That if any of the Barbary States at War with the United States of America shall capture American vessels & bring them into the Ports of the Regency of Algiers, “they shall not be permitted to sell them but shall depart the port on procuring the requisite supplies of provisions

As the Ships of War of the United States of America as well as those of Sweden are at sea, it is more than probable that she may be recaptured before her arrival at Tripoli & if not exclusive of the brig being arm'd to Cruize against us, if she is a fast sailer, I concieve their is little difference between the Bashaw of Tripoli capturing our vessels & those captured by Great Britian France & Spain the loss is equal to our Citizens; besides it is attended with this consequence, it will be apparently lessening the risque of navigating those seas by assuring our fellow Citizens that gov^t will redeem both them & their property when captured as well as serve to prevent the Algerines from performing their engagements with us. As for any security the master may give, in the first place it can't be lawful unless the property is

his own, in the next it would cost the United States too much time trouble & expense to enter a suit against the underwriters, perhaps it would likewise be impolitic in the present crisis —

On the 10th ins^t M^r Appleton & myself endeavor'd to dissuade the Masters of vessels now in port from sailing until some of our Frigates or those of Sweden arrives to take them under convoy, but without effect, they seem at present as they ever have seem'd, intent upon gain only, without properly appreciating the risque, they have ever been duly forewarn'd of their danger when any existed, if afterwards they chose to precipitate themselves & crews to destruction regardless of their liberty & the national consequences of their capture, I hope they will do the Agents of the United States the Justice at least to own that we have been indefatigable in giving them timely information in order to prevent them from rushing inconsiderately upon ruin & what is worse, Slavery —

P. S, Their is a report circulated that Comodore Morris is arrived at Gibraltar but I have had no official information of that event —
* * *

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 15 July 1802

Commences clear & pleasant weather, with moderate breezes from N^d & E^d & smooth sea. 1 PM swayed up new Main topmast. At 2 PM spoke the ship *Rebecca* 10 days from Norfolk bound to L.pool. At 5 PM got the Main topsail on the ship. At 6 sent up topgall^t masts & rigged them At 11 swayed them up & fidded them.

Lat. obs^d 39° 55' N. Long. in. 66° 32' N

[NA. ND original.]

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

N^o 45. —

GIBRALTAR 16th July 1802 —

SIR I have the honour of transmitting with this duplicate of N^o 44, also copy of the Letter I wrote the Governor of Tangier, in answer to that I mentioned to have received from him. — On same sheet is extract of a Letter from the Danish Consul at Tangier to me, containing substance of what the Governour encharged him to communicate by way of reply to my Letter to him; — all which I beg leave to submit to your perusal. —

In constant hope of seeing the *Adams*, upon mature consideration, I thought as I had been expelled the Country, & the alarm given of danger to the American Flag, it was best wait her arrival, & receipt of the Instructions I fully depend on receiving by that Ship, before I closed with the Governours proposal of returning to Tangier or entirely reject it; by this I was guided in the answer I gave to his Letter & it is satisfactory to see the determination meets his entire approbation. — Unhappily the *Adams* has not yet reached this Port. —

[P. S.?] My Friend at Rhabat writes me under 25th July that the equipment of the two Frigates there, goes on but slowly; but at Tetuan I find they make all dispatch with the two Galleys & that this day week Guns — Anchors and Cables were sent from Tangier by a Moors

Boat for them. — These advices I regularly communicate to Commodore Morris as they reach me, and I shall continue to strive at obtaining every possible information on same subject for his intelligence. —

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

To Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 20 July 1802. —

I have it in command from the President of the U. States to have prepared to be shipped to the Emperor of Morocco, 100 Gun Carriages, & have therefore to request that you will be pleased to examine those under your charge landed from the frigates laid up in the Eastern Branch, and report to me whether a sufficient number can be selected from among them which when repaired & painted will be fit for that purpose, together with the calibers of the guns they are calculated to mount. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

To Captain Samuel Nicholson, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 20 July 1802. —

I am honored with your letter of the 11 instant. — A Commissioned Officer of the Marine Corps being on the spot and having the charge of the Marines removed from Boston to Charlesto[w]n, receives his orders with respect to their duties, discipline &^g — directly from Col Burrows; you will of course have no control or superintendance over them, other than to point out to the Officer the stores or other property to be protected.

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 20 July 1802

[Cruising off Tripoli] Light breezes and pleasant weather. At 6 Tripoli bore S. E. distant 6 leagues. At 7 took 1 reef in each topsail. Midnight light airs and clear.

At 1 wore Ship to the N^g & E^g At 7 Tripoli bore S. W. B. W. 8 leagues.

At 8 saw a sail standing out from the town Went in chace. At 11 fired a Gun at the Chace. Meridian light Breezes and hazey. Sent our Boat on Board the Chace.

Tripoli Bears S. W. ½ W. distant 7 leagues. 2 sail in sight.

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP: 21 July 1802. —

Immediately on receipt hereof, you will be pleased to proceed on to this place and take the Command of the frigate *General Greene*, which it is intended to fit out immediately to join our Squadron in the Mediterranean. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 21 July 1802

[Cruising off Tripoli] Moderate Breezes and pleasant weather. At 1 sounded in 30 fathoms water focial Bottom. Tripoli bore S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distance 3 leagues. At 2 the Boat returned from the Chace. She proved to be the Grecian Brig which had obtain'd a passport from us for Malta Hoisted in the Boat. Went in Chace of a sail to the Northward & Westward.

At 5 Tripoli Bore South distant 6 leagues.

At 7 gave up the Chace. Spake the *Thetis*. At 9 hove too along side of her (the *Thetis*) and sent our Boat on Board her, At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 the Boat returned hoisted her up and stood to the Southward. Midnight pleasant. Intelligence from the above mention'd Brig —

2 Tripolitan Gallies arived yesterday, who had Captured an American Brig and caried her into Tunis, They brought the prisoners 9 in number to Tripoli likewise 7 Sweedes whose Vessel the[y] Captur'd & abandoned on Seeing a Schooner. Supposed to be the *Enterprize*.

[NA. ND original.]

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

“DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *July 22d, 1802.*

“SIR, Since my last wick was of the 20th April, and went by the *Adams* frigate, I have received your favors of May 13th and June 5th and 14th, which arrived in the *Essex* frigate. It affords pleasure that the Emperor of Morocco has withdrawn his inadmissible requests of passports for vessels freighted with supplies of wheat for Tripoli. In refusing to sanction such a communication with Tripoli, as well as to comply with the request relating to the Tripoline ship at Gibraltar, you pursued a plain course of duty, on which you justly counted on the approbation of the President. Your readiness to grant the usual certificates in favor of vessels bound with Morocco property for Tunis was equally proper. Should the certificates be perverted into a cover for illicit trade with the enemy, it will be a just ground of subsequent complaint; but could not be refused, either of right or at the present crisis, particularly in sound policy, on the mere presumption that such a use would be made of them. My letter by the *Adams* informed you of the intention of the President, to compliment the Emperor with one hundred Gun Carriages. They are now forwarded by the *General Green*. It is hoped they will be found of the right sort and sizes. As far as they may fail in either of these respects, you will make the best apologies you can, and otherwise render them as acceptable as possible. The President being at his seat at present, and being myself on the point of leaving Washington I cannot inform you with certainty, whether you will receive with the Gun Carriages a letter from him to the Emperor. In case he should chuse to write one, and can convey it to this place in time for the sailing of the ship, Lieut. Chauncey will be charged with it.

“It is proper to inform you, that Mr. Cathcart is commissioned by the President to take advantage of the impression which may be made on the Bashaw of Tripoli by a rendezvous of the American squadron before that place, by meeting him in negociation for peace. This consideration will add forece to others, which will be felt by you for studiously cultivating harmony with Morocco, at so interesting a

moment. Mr. Cathcart is also appointed to succeed Mr. O'Brien in the Consulate of Algiers, who has long asked, and is now permitted to retire. As soon as I can have an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, who is at present not in Washington, I will propose to him an arrangement for lodging a fund for your salary in London as you wish."

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

To Secretary of State from Anthony Terry, U. S. Vice Consul, Cadiz, Spain

CADIZ 22 July 1802 —

SIR! I have the honor to inform you of the arrival two days ago in this Port of the Spanish Ship *Principe De La Paz* in 47 days from Philadelphia having on board my principal M^r J: Yznardy —

The Quaranteen to which American Vessels here subjected & which M^r Yznardy is now performing, imposes on me the unwelcome Duty of informing you of the Capture of the Brig *Franklin* of Philadelphia by a Tripolitan Corsair: the particulars so far as they have come to my knowledge are contained in the inclosed Copy of a Letter from M^r J: Gavino our Consul at Gibraltar — Permit me Sir, to suggest that according to the prevailing Opinion amongst the well informed here, the protection of our Commerce against the Ravages of these Pirates would be more efficaciously accomplished by light Brigs well mann'd & armed than by larger Vessels, which from their to great Draught of Water are incapable of approaching the Coasts within a sufficient Degree of proximity —

You have, doubtless, heard Sir, of the intended Espousals of the Prince of Asturias Heir apparent to the Crown of these Kingdoms to the Princess of Sicily Daughter to the King of Naples — the Family bands (if I am rightly informed) are to be drawn still closer by the Union at the same time of a Neapolitain Prince with an Infanta of Spain — this great Ceremony is to take place at Barcelona late in the Month of September — the Court with its Train, the Diplomatic Body &^s consisting in all of about 12000: Souls to leave Madrid on the 12th of August & are to arrive at Barcelona on the corresponding day of the month following — vast preparations are making & an enormous expence will be incurred in this Celebration, whilst the long accumulating Arrearage of the Navy are to remain unpaid; to the distress & even ruin of many worthy Individuals —

[SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1793-1805.]

[Enclosure]

To Anthony Terry, U. S. Vice Consul, Cadiz, Spain, from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

Copy

GIBRALTAR 12 July 1802.

SIR! The Brig *Franklin* of Philadelphia Cap^t Andrew Morris was captured by a Tripolin & the *Rose* Cap^t Whitehead, they did not take for want of Men, as the Cruiser had only 30 out of which he man'd the *Franklin* & took on board his Galliotta 9 Americans, where he had also the Crew of a Sweedish Schooner —

Probably one of our State Ships will shortly call off your Port in order that our Trade may come out & go some distance with safety — the Governor of Tanger is sending round to Tetuan the Oarrs for his Galliotta —

[SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1793-1805.]

To Captain Samuel Caleff, of American Schooner *Ann*, Norfolk, Va., from
Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 22 July 1802.

As soon as you are prepared for sea, you will proceed to Gibraltar and there deliver agreeably to Bill of Lading the public property committed to your care, to John Gavino Esq, Consul of the United States at that place, to whom you will also deliver the accompanying letter. Should you meet on your passage any of our public ships in want of any of the articles you have on board, you will supply them taking duplicate receipts, one of which you will transmit to this dept, & deliver the other to M^r Gavino, who will consider such delivery in the settlement of the Bill of lading, and no interruption with respect to the adjustment of the freight will be experienced. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding

Thursday, 22 July 1802

[Cruising off Tripoli] Fresh Breezes and pleasant weather. At ½ past 3 in Top gallant sails.

At 4 Tripoli Bore S. S. W. distant 5 leagues. At 10 back'd the main top sail. Midnight moderate and pleasant.

At 5 set top gallant sails. At 9 saw several small sail to the Westward of the town gave Chase; as did the *Thetis*, Who was 3 or 4 miles to leeward. At 10 discover'd the above sail to be gun Boats 9 in number, one of which Commenced a Brisk fire upon us. At 11 Commenced firing on them with our Bow Guns, at ¼ past bore away and gave them our Larboard Broad Side, as we could get the guns to Bear. At 20 Minuets past Sounded in 12 fathoms Water, Saw their design was to entice us on a reef, which lay between us & them. Wore Ship & gave them our Starboard guns as we could get them to bear, several Shot struck among their Troops, several thousands of which had assembled on the Beach about 2 miles from us. At ½ past 11 ceased our fire, when they began a heavy and well directed fire from their Boats and fort some of which struck very near us, we however received no damage. Had they Been 1 mile more to leeward of the reef, or had the wind been from the Southward, we must inevitably have destroyed them all, As it was we ceartenly did them considerable damage not only their Boats, But troops.

The *Thetis* making all sail to beat up to our assistance but could not.

Expended in the before Mention'd engagement. 370 lb powder. 60 round shot. 22 grape & 21 Canister Shot.

[See entry for 9 September, 1802.]

Friday, 23 July 1802

Moderate and pleasant weather.

At 1 spake the *Thetis*; filled away and stood to the Northward and Eastward. At 2 got in the sprit sail yard, it being wounded by a shot from one of our 12 pounders. At 3 got out a spare mizen top sail yard, for a temporary Sprit Sail Yard.

At ½ past 7 the town of Tripoli bore S ½ E distant 6 leagues.

Midnight moderate weather.

At 2 Back'd the main top sail. At 6 filled away, & set the Courses. Tripoli bears S B E ½ E distance 8 leagues.

Condemn'd the old spritsail sail yard. Got out a spare fore top sail yard as a Sprit sail yard. Unbent the main top sail to alter it, and bent another.

Tripoli bears South 10 miles. Meridian pleasant weather.
Latitude in 33° 11' N.

[NA. ND original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 23 July 1802

Commences clear weather with smart breezes from S^d & W^d ½ past Meridian was close to the buoy on the bar of sandy hook fired a gun for a pilot. ½ past 2 a pilot came on board. At 5 from a pilot boat I rec^d orders from the Sec^y of the Navy to proceed immediately with the ship to Washington. ½ past 6 came to opposite the Lazaretto. 7 PM went up to N. York. 9 AM sent an indent for provisions to the Navy Agent

[NA. ND original.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 24 July 1802.
This day's entry includes reference to 21 July 1802

On the 21st we return'd from convoying some American Vessels thro' the Straits, for we do not feel much confidence in the Moors; we had hardly moor'd when arriv'd the United States Frigate *Adams*, 48 days from Newyork Capt. Campbell.

There are now at Gibraltar 3 English 74's, viz *Superb Triumph & Dragon*: one Portuguese 64, 3 Frigates and 2 Brigs of War, they are station'd here to prevent the Algerines from getting into the Atlantic, and every Easterly wind cruise in the Gut; when the wind is west they return into port, for if they kept to sea, the current would set them up into the Mediterrean: no vessel can get out of this sea when the wind is west.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, 24 to 29 July 1802

24th No particular occurrences —

25th discovered symptoms of mutiny among the crew, owing to information they had rec^d from the Newspapers of the ship being ordered to Washington, they informed me by letter of their determination not to proceed; I then informed them I was determined to carry the orders of the Sec^y of the Navy into effect: Having ordered the officers & marines, mustered & examined the crew individually, left them the choice of doing their duty, or to be carried in irons eighteen chose the latter & were immediately confined.

26th Launch employed watering —

27th rec^d from the Navy Agent the provisions indented for, prepared immediately for sea.

28th unmoored ship, but being no wind could not get underway.

29th At 10 AM got the ship underway & beat down.

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAVY DEPARTMENT. — 26, July 1802. —

I have received a letter from M^r Willis, for you, of the 22 instant. — The landing the ballast and purifying the hold of the frigate *Philadelphia* is approved.

The ships in ordinary at this place, have only a small temporary stay led forward with one runner and tackle on each side, to steady their lower Masts, with a strong girt line to the Mast head, to send a man up occasionally. — The tops and Caps are off. — The Mast heads in the wake of the Caps, have four or five folds of well tarred canvas, & a complete close covering of lead over all. — The trussel trees are lifted — except of those ships in which they are bolted thro' the Mast heads, about two feet above the cheeks, & a good coat of tar &^e round the mast in the wake of them. — To this mode — M^r Cassin will conform in laying up the *Phil*^a —

* * * * *

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

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

N^o 46. — Duplicate. —

TANGIER 27th July 1802 —

SIR I had the honour to receive by Captain Campbell of the *Adams*, the Letter you wrote me on the 30th April; to which I must pray you will excuse my replying at length this morning. — It was considered by Commodore Morris & myself proper, that I should pass over to this place, for the purpose of more speedily and effectually making the Communications you encharged me with, for His Imperial Majesty on part of the President. — I accordingly landed here last Night out of the *Enterprise*, under a Flag of Truce, when I found the Governour had sat out in the morning for Tetuan; whither I shall follow him tomorrow, and after the necessary interview send a Messenger with an Address to His Majesty on the subjects you have directed. —

In the mean time I have to acquaint you, that the Frigate at Larach lays quite ready for Sea, and that her Commander left this place on Sunday, fully authorised to capture American Vessels. — I have acquainted Commodore Morris of this circumstance & entreated of him to employ the *Adams* in preventing her putting to Sea, and the Schooner in watching the motions of the two Gallies at Tetuan. — An impression made upon them in this way now, would have the best effect; for the present Armament of the Emperor, is by no means destined only against American Vessels, but also against those of all other Nations, who have not actualy Consuls resident with him. — I shall do myself the honour of addressing you farther from Tetuan, after having had an interview with the Governour. —

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

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, or Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE July 27, 1802.

JAMES L. CATHCART Esq^r

or in his absence RICH^d OBRIEN Esq^r

SIR, In my letter of May 21st 1801 accompanying the remittance of 30,000 dollars as a commutation of the current annuity of stores,

you were requested to use your endeavours to bring about this mode and rate of paying the annuity, as a permanent regulation. It has been some disappointment not to have learnt by any of your subsequent communications, whether such an experiment had been made, or how far another remittance of a like sum, would be likely to be accepted by the Dey. From your silence it has been inferred that the Dey did not enter fully into the plan of a permanent commutation, but from his acceptance of the payment for one year, in money when placed before his eyes, and from the motives which his advisers probably feel to favour that mode of payment, the President has determined to remit another sum of 30,000 dollars, as a commutation for the current annuity in stores.

The money will be conveyed to Algiers in the ship *General Green*[e], commanded by Lieutenant Chauncey, and will be delivered to you on her arrival there. You will take the occasion to renew to the Dey assurances of the friendly dispositions and good faith of the United States, and of their confidence in his; will inform him that the remittance in money is made in the expectation that he will find it not less acceptable than in the former instance, as well as from an anxiety to avoid the unpunctuality sometimes inseparable from the transportation of stores; and in case he cannot be prevailed on to receive payment in this mode you will assure him that the letter of the Treaty shall be complied with, as soon as the President shall know his refusal, and the stores can be transmitted. You will also avail yourself of the occasion, if it should prove favorable, for another attempt to draw the Dey into a permanent regulation for satisfying the Treaty by an annuity of 30,000 dollars in place of stipulated stores. The evident advantages of such a change in our engagements, will call for your best exertions to accomplish it.

In case the Dey shall positively refuse to take the money in lieu of the stores, you will deliver the 30,000 dollars back to L^t Chauncey, unless one of our frigates should happen to be with you. In that case it will be better because safer, to place the money in charge of the Captain of the frigate.

[NA. SDA. Disp. to Con., Vol. 1, Oct. 1800—Feb. 1817.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY July 27th 1802

DEAR SIR Your favors of 17th June & 11th July I have had the honor to receive both yesterday; the first has undoubtedly been detained, with a great many other letters for the Consul here, at Gerbi as there is arrived to Tripoli Several Courriers in this month only having dispatches for the *Bashaw*.

The 21th instant I have had the honor to inform you, Sir, of the arrival of the Captain Morris & 8. men as prisoners, of whom, however five are liberated. By a Greek Vessel that departed from here the 20th in the morning I have had opportunity to inform Captain Murray of the U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, of the Capture that the Tripoline Cruizers have made. In the last five days I have not Seen any frigate off the Port.

From my last letter of 22th May till 19th July nothing or very little of consequence has occurred at Tripoli. A vessel departed from here to Marseilles by which I have write to Consul Cathcart. In a few

days will depart from here 3 or 4 Gallies, & certainly the blockade of this port will neither prevent them from going out, or returning with prizes I am certain that the frigate *Constellation* must have observed the American Colours on board the Cruizers when Coming in the 19th instant. It is very seldom that I have any opportunity to correspond with the Commanders of the Situation of the affairs here, and particularly of the contents of my Letters to M^r Cathcart of 23th instant which I had taken the liberty to forward to you, Sir, and Left it open for your perusal. Should the Bashaw persist in refusing to comply with his promise by an authentic tisquere to Commodore Dale last year, of exchanging the remaining American prisoners the Commodore who is to Succeed Commodore Dale ought to Send a letter a Shore to the Bashaw to inform him that however the orders he may have from the President of the U. S. of America to enter into a negotiation for peace, he cannot begin any Such negotiation, till a prior promise & convention with the U. S. is fulfilled or pay any further attention to what the Bashaw might promise when he thinks so little of a former engagement in Such authentic a manner. These informations I shall not be able immediately to give to the Commodore, and they are however necessary for him to Know. The Bashaw desirous of a peace will comply, believing this the only way conducive to an accomodation.

Please, Sir, by the fir[s]t occasion to inform me if and when you received my letter of 21th instant original? (having forwarded duplicate) as it contained Likewise a letter from Captain Morris, with informations to the great Service of the affairs in the present circumstances; I had sent the letters away by an extraordinary occasion to Gerbi, and therefore ordered a Courier to Tunis, & now I wish to See in how many days they are arrived. Permit me Sir to present my thanks for the Gazettes and other news contained in your letters.

Tripoli is entirely Surrrounded by Camps of Arabs all the different tribes that acknowledged the authority of the Bashaw are here, of Course a numerous Army, their Xeicks have their quarters in the town to be more Sure of their fidelity. This year has proved a great deal richer in grains than ever could be expected, so that the Blockade from that Side neither Seems to be of much Service, or so as last year was the Case.

This is all that I have to communicate at this time, and be Sure, Dear Sir that you Shall never want any intelligences of these quarters that can be of any Service whenever I shall be able to get any Letter forwarded.

~~As~~ The inaccuracies of this letter proceed from the writer being a foreigner & the copyist not understanding one word of English — if this letter is publish'd it ought first to be corrected.

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

To Lieutenant John Cassin, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 28 July 1802. —

I have rec^d your letter of the 24 instant. —

The Act providing for a naval Peace Establishment, designates the Officers who are to be placed on board our frigates when laid up in ordinary. — These are, a Sailing Master, Boatswain, Gunner, Carpenter, and Cook. It is requisite therefore that you should call upon

M^r Hazard to resume his station on board the *Philadelphia*, and on his arrival, you will place her with all her stores &^c in his charge, rendering to M^r Harrison a complete Inventory thereof, after which, you may consider yourself on furlough until called upon. —

Your attention to the cleansing and purifying the frigate, and rendering her otherwise in a situation proper to be laid up, merits and receives my approbation, and I will thank you to continue your advice in this business, as long as you conceive the same to be necessary. —

With respect to the method to be observed in stripping off the rigging from the Masts of the Frigate, I wrote to M^r Harrison two days since, & directed him to communicate to you for your government, the substance of what I had written, being the mode practised here. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

To whom addressed not indicated, presumably to James L. Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from Captain Andrew Morris of the American Brig *Franklin*

TRIPOLI July 28 1802

DEAR SIR Mine of the 22^d Ins^t [see under date of 17 June 1802 premised a few Hints on the importance of stationing some of the American force off Cape Bon, during five weeks captivity on board one of their Gallys, I think has made tolerable well acquainted with there manner of proceeding — there Vessells that they make use of in the summer season are light Gallys drawing from 5 to 6 feet for the convenience of rowing and going into shoal water they leave this place in the night with the landwind the next morning they as far to the westward as Tripoli Vecho, or the flatt grounds of the Salines, consequently out of sight of any of the ships forming the blockade here, they proceed on to Jerbis, they then strike off to the Northward over the shoals, untill they reach the Neighbourhood of Susa, where they sometimes stop for refreshments information &^c and then continue on close in with the shore to the Cape and away to the Westward as far as Algeirs and then over to the Coast of Spain, Cape Pallas Cape S^t Martins the Island of Ivica and the Bay of Oropesa are their principal stations for Cruizing — and they return the same way and in the same cautious manner; with this difference that their orders are to leave all prizes at Berzetta or Port Farino, and come on to this place only with the prisoners —

a View of the Chart of these coast and seas with these few remarks on the manner of their proceeder, will certainly convince every Naval Commander, that only two small Vessells and one Frigate Stationd off Cape Bon would effectually intercept every vessell going through between the babarey shore and the Island of Sicilly, even should by any unforeseen event one of them evade the vigilance of our Ships and gitt to the Westward they could hardly escape on their return with the prisoners, the capture or destruction of their Gallys would frustrate the Views of the Bashaw and answer the intent of the War — NB It is a maxim with these fellows to keep so Close in as to be able to make their escape on shore in case of Chasers

one other Vessell should cruize off Susa. the land forms there a Gulf or deep bay which the[y] generally cross from point to point It is unnessasary for me to add that all round Cape Bon is a fine bold shore with many Anchoring places and one side or the other affords with the Islands in the Neighbourhood a smooth Lee, to watch the

motions of an Enemy — one of the small Vessells could at intervals go as far as Berzetta and it is very easy to cutt out any prizes they may have to anchor in that open bay — It is not to be supposed that any of them would attempt the Straights of Massena, but it would be not amiss to watch them even there — In a few words two ships employed in the blockade here, understand me I mean a Close Blockade with no indulgence, and not at the distance of 5 & 6 Leagues and oftentimes out of sight for several days, and even when they are, Merchantmen as well as Cruizers going out and coming in without Molestation, which I have seen more than once since I have been here

All the rest of the American Forces could be well employed cruising between Susa Cape Bon Sicilly and Berzetta one Summer spent with vigilance by enterprizing Officers would convince the Bashaw that America was in earnest obtain me my Liberty and an honourable peace for my Country — this conveyance being just announc^d to be I have not time to be as correct as I wish — but hope there is sufficient for Abler heads to exercise their judgements — M^r Nissen writes you on the subject of the four Gallys that are now ready for sailing — I must repeat my request of yesterday agreeable to the subjoind Note, and as speedy as possible for I am absolutely in distress for Linen to Change. — and none to be had here

6 pieces Nankeen	1 piece fine Linen
12 p ^r fine Stockings	1 thread for ditto
	1 small trunk

[HS of Pa. Dreer Col.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Purser Charles Wadsworth, U. S. Navy

LEGHORN 28 July 1802

MY DEAR SIR The Frigate *Boston* arrived here from Naples day before yesterday, and leaves here tomorrow morning without Convoy, or with one or two only, there are several Americans in Port who will be ready in 3 or 4 days who have this day wrote him requesting him to stay, but he is determined to sail in the morning — we shall touch at Merseilles, and at the different Ports on the Spanish Coast for Convoy but fancy he will get as few as he does here as it is impossible for Merchant Vessels to get ready in an hour, should he remain here 3 or 4 days and write to the different Ports they will have time to prepare — we arrived at Naples from Malta — but Captⁿ M^eN[eill]. reported himself from Syracuse a place I never saw — to avoid being Quaranteened — On our passage from Malta we lost our Surgeon who had been a long time unwell but was not thought dangerous, — he died very suddenly — at this time I was confined to my bed with a violent fever which lasted me 16 days I am geting better very slowly — I knew nothing of the Doctors death for 11 days after it happened —

I yesterday saw M^r Cathcart who is very well — M^r[^s] C. I have not seen she is at Pisa — and I have not had sufficient strength to go there —

I have seen your letters respecting the Capture of the unfortunate Captⁿ Morris and Crew at which I feel as I ought — perhaps Sir you may recollect that Last Summer Commodore Dale Captured a number of Tripoline Merchants which given up on Condition of releasing a number of Americans should they unfortunately fall into their hands I think the number was 16 — of which I am however not certain

Be good enough to make my respects Captⁿ Bounds who I was in hopes of seeing here —

P. S. — Commodore Morris has arrived he is at Gibraltar I wish you was acquainted with him I think you would be pleased with him — I have very little doubt could you see him in person you would be able to arrange the business respecting the Adimant Bashaw to your wishes — notwithstanding what the old Woman Captⁿ Murray has done

[HS of Pa. Dreer Col.]

Presumably to Secretary of State from Lewis S. Pintard, Madeira

MADEIRA 28th July 1802

SIR I have the honor of sending you copies of James Simpson Esq^r's letters, which contain important information, and which doubtless has been forwarded to you direct from Gibraltar. —

On the 12th ins^t arrived here from Magadore, the Brig *Active* of Newbury Port, Cap^t Jacob Noyes & Schooner *Camden* of Baltimore, Cap^t Nathaniel Cannon, which Port they had left three days before in consequence of M^r Simpson's letter. From the information they brought me, I took the liberty of recommending it to them not to return to Magadore: notwithstanding which, as they had left a considerable proportion of their property there, they resolved on returning, and sailed from hence on the 21st ins^t I hope their rashness may not prove fatal to them

If the President should deem it expedient to order a Frigate to Cruise off this Island and the Canaries, it would certainly be attended with great advantage to our Trade; as there is a considerable intercourse between the United States and this place, and we are only two hundred and forty three miles distant from Magadore, from whence and Soffia, many Cruisers will doubtless be fitted out. —

I shall make it a point to communicate such information relative to the Barbarians as I may from time to time receive. —

I beg leave to inform you, for the satisfaction of his friends that John Joyce a mariner belonging to the Brig *Lucretia* of Hartford, Captain Francis Bulkley, died here (in the Hospital appropriated to the reception of Invalid American Seamen) on the 23^d ins^t after a few days illness. His death was occasioned by the breaking a blood vessel on board. He informed me he belonged to Brattleborough, in the State of Vermont. — On the day after his death I had him decently interred. — Enclosed you have an inventory of his effects, which are really not worth his friends looking after. — It is to me a circumstance highly gratifying, that out of the great number of Seamen who have been admitted into the Hospital, this has been the only death that has occur'd for these five years past

LEWIS S. PINTARD —

[NA. SDA. CL, Funchal, Vol. 1, March 1793–July 1831.]

To Captain John Barry, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 29 July 1802. —

I am honored with your letter of the 24th instant, advising of your having proved M^r Lane's Guns. —

We have now ready for proving a number of Cannon at Colonel Hughes's works near Havre de Grace Maryland. If the situation of

your Health will permit you to undertake the proving of these Guns and it will not interfere with any arrangements you may have made, either for the benefit of your Health, or otherwise, I have to request that you will be pleased to proceed to Col Hughes's and perform this service and report to me the result as early as it may be in your convenience, advising M^r Hughes by letter of the time you will be with him, a day or two before you set out. —

In making you this request, in which I beg I may be understood as not issuing a command, I mean to leave the matter entirely discretionary with yourself, and if it will not comport entirely with your convenience to undertake it, the non-performance shall not by any means be considered by me as a direliction of duty. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE *July 29th 1802.*

SIR It being thought proper that \$30,000 should be transmitted to the Consul at algiers, by the ship *General Greene*, I request that you will please to give the proper instructions to L^t Chauncy to receive that sum from the orders of the secretary of the Treasury, and deliver it at algiers to the American Consul there, with a further instruction to receive the money back from the Consul, if not applied as intended, and to place it as soon as he conveniently can, on board one of our Frigates to be returned to the United States under the arrangements and directions of Captain Morris, I request also that you will please to instruct L^t Chauncy to take on board the ship commanded by him, one hundred Gun carriages intended by the President for the Emperor of Morocco, and to deliver the same at Tangiers to the order of James Simpson Consul of the United States at that place.

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 14, May 1802-May 1805.]

To Secretary of the Treasury from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE *July 29th 1802.*

SIR, I request that under a warrant on the fund for defraying expenses incident to the intercourse of the United States with the Mediterranean Powers, Four thousand dollars may be paid to Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the Navy Department; three thousand dollars of this sum being intended as a payment for one hundred gun carriages furnished by that Department for the Emperor of Morocco, and the balance, one thousand dollars to pay for their freight, also provided by that Department.

[NA. SDA. Dom. L., Vol. 14, May 1802-May 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Off Tripoli July 30th 1802

SIR I herewith inclose you a Copy of my respects of the 5th Ins^t having been some time off this Station without any information & anxious to know how our affairs stood with this Regency, I embraced the opportunity offered me by the return of a boat that came off to ask permission for a few Turks to proceed to Malta, in a Letter from the Danish Consul, a Copy of my Letter to him with his reply, giving

the distressing account of the Capture of one of our Brigs you have also inclosed, by which you will perceive that we have but a distant prospect of Peace —

I thought it would not be amiss to sound the Bashaw's disposition circuitously, to be prepared against any instructions that might come out, but I foresee that the Capture of this Vessel will raise new obstacles; We cannot keep those small Galleys in Port & they being in every respect so like all the small craft that navigate these Seas & lurk so near the Land, that the best security for our Commerce, will be to offer Convoy, from Port, to Port, to such Vessels as wish to avail of our protection, & if we are still to carry on this kind of Warfare, be assured Sir, that it will be necessary to encrease our force, with Brigs or Schooners which will be fully adequate to any force they can have to encounter with belonging to Tripoli & they can pursue their small craft in any direction where Frigates cannot venture provided they have sweeps, to row after them for few of their Galleys carry more than 8 Guns & forty men, in the Winter Season they seldom venture out nor will it be safe for us to be on this station on that Season —

I hope we have given them a good check for the present; on the 22^d Ins^t we discovered their whole fleet of Gun boats, about three miles to leeward of the Town, consisting of eight sail, with the Admirals Galley, mounting long 24, & 18 p^r Brass Guns full of Men, we crowded all the sail we could to cut them off from the Forts, & had nearly succeeded, but they plyed their Oars, & sails with such energy that by the time we got within Gun Shot of them, we were within reach of the Shot from their Batteries which began to fire upon us, however we resolved to attack them & stood on till we were within a mile & a half of the beach, most of the boats had by this time got nearly on shore, the Admiral then began to fire upon us, as did the other Galleys, when we rounded too in 12 fathoms Water, (our Pilot being much alarmed in standing in so near the Land) & gave them a very severe fire for about half an hour, which must have done them considerable damage, at the same time they had an Army of at least 6000 Men drawn up along the Beach to protect them which our shot put to the route, as the wind was in such a direction that we could not lay longer in our wanted position we were obliged to haul off, when they got up under the Walls of the Town —

Whether this Brush will operate for or against a peace I know not, it will at any rate convince them that we do not regard their formidable Gun Vessels, & it had a pleasing effect upon our Young Officers, who stood their fire admirably well — the next day we stood in close to the Town but they did not honor us with another salute —

It hath now been nearly two months that we have seldom been out of sight of the Town & I have not yet had a word of intelligence from the U. States since I left it, I fear something hath befallen our Vessels, from that quarter, I also dispatched the *Enterprise* as Convoy to an American Ship from Tunis on the 3^d of June to proceed to Gibraltar if thought necessary, since when I have had no information about her, the *Boston* also left this on the 26th Ult^o for Malta to procure provisions to return without delay & have never since heard of her, tho she ought not to have been gone more than ten Days & now I am left quite alone for the Swedish Frigates have all gone off for Provisions to return the middle of August, I am economizeing, as much as I possibly can with my Provisions, but having supplied the *Philadelphia* with a good deal of Bread & C. & C. I find I shall be obliged to leave the station

unguarded in ten days from this if none of our Vessels arrive in the interval, & I am sorry to say that none of our Ships have ever been here more than a day or two except the *Boston* who hath been about a month, tho possibly they might have been as well employ^d elsewhere, yet I think we ought to shew ourselves off Tripoli as often as possible, we have certainly distressed their trade considerably for they have nothing in their Port, but their Gun Vessels & their Polacres that have been there ever since I have been on the Station, for we have hitherto kept up a close Blockade —

As I have Letters sent me for Consul Cathcart at Leghorn from the Danish Consul on American Affairs, when I leave this I shall proceed there for supplies & if Convoy should be necessary perhaps shall proceed to Gibraltar to take in my main supplies —

I forward this by way of Leghorn in the Swedish Frigate *Thetis*, who goes there for her stores —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 30 July 1802

[Cruising off Tripoli] Fresh Breezes and clear weather, standind in for Tripoli The *Thetis* in company. Several shot were fired at the *Thetis*, (she being the Southwardmost ship) from the Fort and Gun Boats, which she returned. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 the town bore S. S. E. distant 3 or 4 miles, At 4 took a reef in each top sail.

Midnight moderate weather.

At 9 set top gallant sails. At 10 sent our Boat on Board the *Thetis*.

Meridian light Breezes and pleasant.

Tripoli bearing S. $\frac{1}{2}$ ^dE. distant 10 miles.

Latitude in $33^{\circ} 2' N$.

[NA. ND original]

[31 July 1802]

To the Emperor of Morocco from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco
May it please your Majesty,

With all due respect and deference I beg leave to write your imperial majesty this letter, and to express my sincere wish, it may meet your majesty in the enjoyment of perfect health, which I pray God long to continue.

After having retired from your majesty's dominions, in consequence of your orders communicated to me for that effect, by your servant Hadge Aberdhaman Hashash, [on 25 June 1802] it is with the highest satisfaction I have returned [on 26 July 1802], for purpose of laying before your majesty the contents of a letter received from the Secretary of State of the United States of America, replete with expressions of the respect and particular regard the President of the said United States entertains towards your majesty.

That letter was written on the 30th day of April, corresponding with the 28th Dulhajja of last year. I have it in particular charge thereby, to assure your imperial majesty, in the name of the President, how very highly he regards your majesty's faithful observance of the peace established between your royal father (who is in glory) and the United States: the interruption has happened since that letter was written, I trust I may be allowed to hope, will speedily be done away.

I farther beg leave to represent to your majesty, that having found it impossible to obtain from Europe the 100 gun carriages your majesty was pleased last year to desire I would endeavour to provide for you, (as I had the honour of advising your majesty at that time) it became my duty to represent that disappointment to the government I serve. The President, desirous of giving your majesty a proof of his friendship, immediately directed that one hundred gun carriages, such as your majesty desired me to procure, should be made, and sent by a vessel to Tangier for your majesty's use, so soon as they could be finished. Although the great distance of America from this country, necessarily occasions considerable delay to answers on any subject submitted from hence, and of consequence that this determination of the President has been long in reaching your majesty, yet I fully persuade myself your majesty will see in his ready attention to send to your majesty what appeared would be acceptable, a strong proof of the sincere intention of the government of the United States, faithfully to maintain not only peace, but the strictest friendship and good harmony with your majesty.

I purpose waiting at Tangier to receive such answer as your majesty shall be pleased to order to be written to this letter, in full reliance your majesty will now be pleased to shew equally friendly sentiments towards the United States, and issue orders for annulling the declaration of war made against them, that peace may be restored, and their ships of war stationed in these seas, again respect in all cases your majesty's flag.

In fulfilling my duty, by making these friendly communications, on the part of the government of the United States, I beg your majesty will be persuaded, I have sincere satisfaction; since it has ever been, and shall be my constant endeavour to promote peace, harmony, and good friendship, between this country and America.

I pray the Almighty God to preserve your majesty many years in health and prosperity, and beg leave to subscribe myself, with the highest respect and veneration,

May it please your majesty, your majesty's most obedient, and devoted humble servant,

(L. S.)

JAMES SIMPSON.

TETUAN, *July 31, 1802.*

His Imperial Majesty MULEY SOLIMAN, Ben Mohamet, Ben Abdallah, Ben Ismael; Sheriff, Emperor of Fez, Mequinez and Morocco, &c; &c; &c.

[NR&L. "State Papers and Publick Documents," Vol. IV.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 31 July 1802

Moderate breezes and clear weather. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 went in Chace of a small sail to the eastward, at 3 came up with her; hove too, and sent our Boat on Board her. Sounded in 20 fathoms water. Tripoli bore W. B. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. distance 10 miles. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 the Boat return'd from the Chace, she proved to be from Marseilles Bound to alexandria; under french Colours — suffered her to proceed, she put into Tripoli for water.

Made sail to the Northward and Eastward. At 6 Tripoli bore S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distant 4 leagues. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 up Courses. Midnight Clear & Calm. At 8 saw 3 strange Sail becalm'd to the Northward.

Meridian Light Breezes, made sail in Chace. Several Gun Boats standing off & firing at the *Thetis*. Tripoli bearing S. B. W. 4 leagues. Latitude in 33°4' N.

[NA. ND original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 1 August 1802

Light Breezes and pleasant weather, in Chase of the 3 above mention'd [31 July] Sail. Made the signal for a strange sail to the *Thetis*, which she answer'd and made sail. At 3 made a private signal to the Chase, which was not answered. At 4 all hands to quarters.

At ½ past 5 sent our Boat on Board the Commodore they proved to be three Danish men of war, Bound off Tripoli with a Tribute to the Bey. Informed us, that the Emperor of Morroco had declar'd War, against the United States and Sweeden; they also informed us of the arrival of 2 of our frigates at Gibraltar. Spake the Sweed. At 7 made Sail in Chace to windward. At 8 gave over Chace.

Midnight moderate weather. At 10. performed divine Service as usual.

Meridian Calm and hazey. The 3 Danes in sight off Tripoli. Tripoli bears S. W. ½ S. distance 7 leagues. Latitude in 33°13' N.

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of State from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEPT 3 Aug: 1802. —

I am honored with your letter of the 29 instant. — Agreeably to your request, Lieutenant [Isaac] Chauncey will be instructed to receive the thirty thousand dollars from the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to deliver the same to the Consul of the United States at Algiers, and in the event of the Money not being applied as intended, Commodore Morris will be instructed with respect to receiving it back from the Consul, & returning it to the United States. —

M^r Chauncey will also be instructed to receive and deliver the Gun Carriages as you request. —

[NDA. Sec. of State LB.]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco N^o 47. —

TANGIER 3^d August 1802 —

SIR The 27th last Month I had the honour of addressing N^o 46 to you, with advice of my return to this Country, original was sent Commodore Morris & duplicate via Lisbon. —

Last night I returned from Tetuan after having had an interview with Hadge Abdashaman Hashash, who confirmed to me that the Ship mentioned to be at Larach, was destined to detain American Vessels, as well as others; and shewed me His Majestys original Letter written by himself, authorising Hashash to give directions to the Captain for that effect, the Ship being placed entirely under his direction. —

Happily Commodore Morris being at hand with the *Adams & Enterprise*, the prevailing oppinion in this Country was against risquing the Ship at Sea, which circumstance has aided me on this occasion, beyond what I can express, and I very much hope has made such

an impression on these people with respect to the American Navy, as will be lasting. —

Hashash did not long hesitate 'ere he proposed to withdraw the authority he had given for the Larach Ship takeing Americans, provided I would grant the Captain the usual Certificates, given by Consuls to the Emperours Cruisers, that he might put to Sea; but that I positively refused, or to sanction any Vessel whatever belonging to the Emperour going to Sea in any degree Armed, untill such time as His Majesty should see proper, to give the most positive declaration of his being at Peace as heretofore with the United States. — After many arguments on both sides Hashash promised he would recommend to His Majesty to desist from his hostile intentions against the United States; — as I perfectly beleive he was the chief Instigator with the Emperour for makeing the essay he has done for War, I considered that as a great point gained. — Accordingly it was agreed both him and me should immediately write His Majesty, and enclosed with this I have the honour of transmitting copy of my Letter, which I beg you will be good enough to lay before The President, together with this dispatch, for his information on what has been done. —

At this moment I have the highest gratification in saying, I enjoy great hopes of a speedy accommodation; but at same time altho' I have the conscious satisfaction of knowing that every exertion possible in my power has been made for paveing the way for it, even during the time I was in Gibraltar, by endeavouring to gain my Friends near the Emperour to our Interest, yet I must candidly say had there not been a Naval force at hand to keep their Cruizers in Port, I very much doubt if all I could have done, would have been attended with that success, I now so much hope for. — The intelligence I was enabled to give Muley Soliman of The Presidents resolution of sending the Gun Carriages came most opportunely & I hope will be well received. — About Sunday next I may have His Majestys answer, when it arrives I shall seize the earliest opportunitys for conveying it to you, by different channels. — After the general busyness had been discussed and Hashash had promised to write the Emperour in the terms I have mentioned, he asked me if I would not grant a Passport for His Majestys Schooner to go from Rhabat to the Coast of Tunis (quite unarmed) with Wheat; — seeing him so much disposed for an accommodation I did not think it would have been well to allow him to say to His Majesty I had refused this request, & therefore acceded; that the Emperour might see we were ready to meet him in Friendly dispositions. — Ragusa has granted Muley Soliman two Ships for purpose of carrying Wheat to Tripoly, and they are actualy at Cadiz, from whence Hashash has ordered them to Rhabat, to wait orders to load there or at Darelbeyda. — I am persuaded these Vessels will take their dispatches for Tunis. —

* * * * *

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

To Josef Yznardy, U. S. Consul, Cadiz, Spain, from Captain Richard V. Morris,
U. S. Navy

Copy —

Chesapeake GIBALTAR BAY August 3^d 1802.

SIR — By the hands of M^r Gavino, I have receiv'd a petition from Cadiz soliciting Convoy from that Place to the Westward signed by

nine American Masters — I must request you will inform those Gentlemen that M^r Simpson American Consul for Morocco is now in Barbary with instructions from the Government of the U. S. which in all probability will restore harmony among the two nations, it is uncertain when the result of his Negotiation will transpire, untill that event it is impossible for me to instruct a Ship under my Orders — And the only one contemplated to remain on this Station is the *Adams* — Should M^r Simpson prove unsuccessfull in his Negotiation, Cap^t Campbell of the *Adams* will in that event after collecting all the Vessels in Malaga & this place, call at Cadiz & afford protection to the American Vessels as far as circumstances will admit & time allow his being absent from this Place — The Governm^t of the U. S. before this period, are aware of the situation we are in with Barbary & when a sufficient force is sent out for to afford frequent Convoy then and in that case the *American Citizens shall obtain their just wishes* —

[SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1793-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 3 August 1802

Moderate breezes and pleasant weather. At 2 saw two Ships to the Eastward, Made Sail and gave Chace. At 4 fired a gun and Brought them too. Sent our Boats on Board them. They proved to be from Constantinople, Loaded at Odessa with wheat — Under Imperial Colours, One Called *L'Eperanza* — Geovanice Nicholorichi Master — The other *La Viggatrice* Thomaso Nicholorichi Master — The former Bound to Leghorne the latter to Genoa. Suffered them to proceed. Hoisted in the Boats. At 6 Tripoli bore S. W. B. S. distant 8 leagues. At 7 took the second reef in each top Sail.

Midnight Calm and Clear.

At 8 let one reef out of each top Sail. Set Top gallant sails.

Meridian Pleasant weather with light Breezes. The 2 Imperial ships in sight.

Latitude Observed 33° 3' N.

[NA. ND original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, 4 August 1802

Commences cloudy weather with rain, wind NNE $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 PM hove to off Hog Island for a pilot. 2 PM M^r M^cClelland pilot came on board. Made all sail, at 6 PM passed the light house on Cape Henry. At 9 came to anchor in the Chesapeake bay in 7 fath. water — 9 AM got under way —

[NA. ND original.]

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

TUNIS 5. Aug. 1802.

SIR, I have the honor herewith to inclose for the information of Government copies of letters A. & B. which I this instant received from our Charge des affaires and Cap. Morris at Tripoli. The *American frigate* mentioned in the latter was the *Constellation*, Cap. Murray, as I presume from the circumstance of the *Boston* having left Malta on the 14th ult. for the U States; and as I have no informa-

tion of any other frigate having appeared before Tripoli — Inclosure C. is a copy of a letter from Mahomet Bashaw, the Tripoline. In my actual situation I can give it no answer.

On the 23^d ult. I fell in with a Tripoline merchant at the Swedish house, who informed me that the circumstance of Mahomet Bashaw being at Malta had excited great emotion at Tripoli; that the reigning Bashaw was much alarmed; and that, to prevent an insurrection in the interior in favor of the brother, the Bashaw had siezed and confined several chiefs of principal villages — On the contrary, that his subjects build on this circumstance a hope of returning peace and a milder administration. That a spirit of Universal discontentment and revolt pervade all clases of the subjects except a few personally attached to the reigning Bashaw — And that they generally think it the interposition of Heaven that their rightful Sovereign is to be restored to them and their oppressor punished — I do not vouch for the truth of these facts; though they correspond with every thing which has come to my knowledge on the subject.

The reigning Bashaw has caused as many shirts, or robes to be constructed as he has prisoners, payed with pitch and sulphur; and he swears he will burn every American and Swede he shall have in possession the moment a shot is fired on the town. Shall such a monster live, and dictate laws to nations who could crush him!

This morning the Algerine Jew, Azulai, informed me that, a few days ago, letters passed through his hands from the Dey of Algiers to the Bashaw of Tripoli, demanding the immediate release of the American Captives; stating that the Americans were his best friends, they alone having come forward to give him a transport to Constantinople when he had great need; and that these dispatches were accompanied by letters from M^r OBrien — I have received no communications from this Gen^l since the 15. May — and, if Azulai's statement be true, I should be at loss to account for his taciturnity on the subject with me if I did not percieve in the transaction a perseverance of the original project of placing the affairs of the U States in these Regencies in the controle of a cordon of Algerine Jews stationed at the different capitals; as well as to gloss over the insult of sending the *Geo. Washington* to Constantinople — I apprehend the Dey's claim will succede like his guarantee of the peace: it is possible however that the Bashaw's dependence on the Dey for supplies may induce him to concede — if so it would be a happy circumstance — I have put in a claim for our prisoners in exchange for those which Commodore Dale released last summer, taking the Bashaw's promise for seven Americans when captured.

There is some misunderstanding between Hamuda Bashaw and the Regency of Algiers; but I neither know the cause nor its tendency. It is certain however that this Bey has some apprehensions of hostility from the circumstance of his having formed a camp of three thousand men which will march tomorrow towards the frontier of Constantine to observe the motions of an Algerine camp in that quarter.

It may not be improper to state here, that on my first appearance at Bardo, the palace, after the capture of the brig *Franklin*, the Bey indulged himself in a vein of satire on the occasion "You keep" said he "a very close blockade before Tripoli — your frigates appear to be very vigilant — But supposing you were to undertake to blocade a thousand miles of sea coast how many such vigilant frigates would you employ on the service?" I answered this sarcasm by saying that

the enemy had not much to boast of in having picked up, after more than a year's warfare, one poor brig and nine defenceless seamen. We expected more than this from the formidable armament he had fitted out. But this, though it would naturally tend to make him more insolent, might eventually produce effects quite different from what he calculated from it. "We shall see," said the Bey with an air of visible contempt. What will he say after having seen the pitiful galliotte pass triumphantly into port in plain view of two frigates of the allies, the boats of either of which could have captured him! It is but just however to acknowledge that the Bey refused permission to march the captives through his territory — I remonstrated against it in hopes that, going by sea, they might be recaptured.

Captain Murray's officers asserted to me that he never brought to a single vessel from Gib^t to this port; tho' he passed several, some with moorish colors — The procedure of this Commander respecting my measures has thrown me into great embarrassments and obvious disgrace here — and, except Government support those measures it is necessary to replace me — The honor, the interest of the nation dictate it — and candor dictates this confession — But let not my successor be an *Algerine Jew*. Give him a salary sufficient to support him — and take care that he is prohibited commerce here. I have realized all my own predictions in this instance — I have fallen into the hands of tigers, who will fleece me —

In my communications of 8th June I mentioned having named Lewis Hargreaves to take charge of this office in case of my decease or necessary absence, Captain Humbert having previously resigned his app^t into my hands in consequence of apprehensions of difficulties with which this Bey menaces the Batavian Republic. M^r Hargreaves has since taken a resolution to remove with his family to England — I shall name Captain Holck, his Danish Majesty's Consul, to this trust.

There seems to be some misintelligence between the french Government and the Dey of Algiers — the English also. If America had no commerce the immense treasure concealed in the vaults of the palace of Algiers would not have lain so long in security.

This Bey has been lately visited by a Spanish ship of the line and three frigates. The last letter from His Catholic Majesty menaces the Bey with his *whole naval force* in case he persists in his demands — He answered laconically — "Let them come!" The same policy which secured the treasure of Algiers will ultimately induce the Spaniard to *Kiss the Bey's hand* —

Letter from Consul Pulis, dated Malta 16. ult. states that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war against the U States — French papers announce the same — But having received no communications from any of our Commanders these last sixty five days I still hope this intelligence unfounded — If true I should expect circulars of the fact.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, 5 to 9 August 1802 inclusive

5th These 24 hours clear weather & variable winds At ½ past 8 AM anchored below Smiths point in 10 fath. water. At 11 hove short on the cable —

6th Commences clear weather with wind from East $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 weighed & made sail: 8 PM came to off Briton's bay in 5 fath. Immediately sent the first Lieut^t on shore in the pinnace for M^r Gough the pilot — At 5 he returned with him — at 5 got under way —

7th At 1 PM got under way. At 5 PM came to off cedar point in 13 fath. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 got under way At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 came to again in 5 fath. At 5 AM got under way. at 8 crossed the bar off Maryland point, the least depth of water was 22 feet, it being then low water. At 9 came to in 4 fath —

8th Commences close sultry weather, wind variable — $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 got under way. $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 came to off stump neck in 5 fath. At 5 AM got under way $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 crossed bar off Matty woman, carried over 20 feet at dead low water — hard bottom on the bar

9th Commences showery, squally weather. At 1 PM the pilot ran us on shore at the entrance of the eastern branch — At 2 AM hove off —

[NA. ND original.]

[6 August 1802]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, from Sidi Mohamet Ben Absalem Selawy, Secretary of State of the Emperor of Morocco

Translation.

In the Name of the Mercifull God. —

There is no Power or force, but that proceeding from
The Great and Most High God. —

To JAMES SIMPSON — *Consul of America.* —

Your Letter reached the high Presence of Our Master (whom God preserve) and he was thereby informed of the Orders you had received from the American Nation. — Our Masters pleasure is, that you return to your House; and he has given his Orders accordingly, that you may remain as you have hitherto been, in the Exercise of your Office, and herewith goes the order for that effect to Alcayde Abdashaman Hashash, — so return to your House. — His Majesty also orders me to acquaint you, that he still adheres to what you stipulated with Sidy Mohamet Ben Ottoman (to whom God be Mercifull), which is, that your Nation shall send each year one of your people to the high Presence of Our Master with your Present; but if it be difficult for you to come every year, by reason of the distance of your Country, you will come once in every two Years. —

Upon this the Convention with your Nation was made and the Treaties signed. — If you abide by this agreement and fulfill it, you will be as you were, and your attentions will encrease our Friendship; — and if you do not fulfill it, youll see how you will have to settle your matters. —

What has happen'd to you now, has been occasioned by your own tardyness and neglect in this particular, but Our Master (whom God preserve) now forgives all that, and do you on your part as Justice directs, and God will assist you. —

Written by order of Our Master (whom The Almighty God has exalted) on the seventh of Rabii a' Tany (?) 1217 (corresponding with the 6th August 1802) by his Servant Mehammed Ben Absalem

Selawy — Encharged with the affairs of Forreign Nations, whom God purify of his Sins. — Amen. —

LS

Translated from Arabic to Spanish by D^o Manuel d Bacca Professor of the former Language, & from Spanish by

JAMES SIMPSON

TANGIER 12th August 1802. —

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

[6 August 1802]

To Mohamet Caramanli, Bashaw of Tripoli, from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

To His Excellency

Copy.

MAHAMET CARAMELLI *Bashaw of Tripoli.*

SIR, I have had the honor to receive your Ex'y's letter of 16. ult. — and I improve this first opp^o to request M^r Pulis to furnish you with two thousand hard dollars on the credit of the U States, which I hope will be a relief to your situation until the arrival of our Commodore, who is hourly expected. He arrived at Gib^r early in June; but has been detained in the arrangement of public affairs with the Emperor of Morocco. I hope your Ex'y's patience will not be exhausted — Remember that your brother thirsts for your blood. I have learned from a certain source that his project of getting you to Derna was to murder you. He is now more determined than ever, because he has intercepted some of your letters to your friends in Tripoli. You cannot be safe therefore in any part of your Regency unless you enter it in your true character of Sovereign. I believe in God, the mighty and the just, that this event is not far distant. In the mean time, permit me to recommend to your Ex'y to keep up a correspondance with those of your party in Tripoli, and with your subjects of the country. Let them be persuaded that your friends will not abandon you until, by the help of God, they shall see you restored to your faithful people. Give them promises to redress their grievances and to treat them like a mild and just prince — And do every thing to detach them from the interest of the usurper.

TUNIS 6th Aug 1802

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801-Dec. 1802.]

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

TUNIS 7th Aug. 1802.

SIR, Since closing my dispatches of day before yesterday I have received official information of the hostile menaces of the Emperor of Morocco, and of Commodore Morris being detained in that quarter to wait the result. In consequence of this intelligence I have written to Mahamet Bashaw and Consul Pulis, inclosures 1. & 2. — It is now become, in my view of our actual situation, more important than ever to retain, if possible, this Bashaw in our interest; because if the project with him succeed, it will defeat at once those of his Brother and the Emperor. — It was an unlucky circumstance that our good

friends the English set the Tripoline equipages of the ship and brig at Gib^l on the Morocco coast — Not less so that they gave convoy to the escape of Morad Rais — Have we still in America any body who believes in *English Magnanimity!*

* * * * *

Last spring this Bey peremptorily demanded my passports for his merchant vessels to Tripoli. I as peremptorily refused — He ordered me to quit the regency in the first American ship which should appear — I came to the right about; and returning to my office, forbade my secretary filling any more passports for cruisers. The Bey's commercial Agent soon appeared at the Amⁿ house; and begged, in God's name, that I would retract from this resolution — I answered, the Bey had chosen his position — I had taken mine; which I should hold so long as he persisted in his — This produced a message from the Bey for me to appear at Bardo — I went — An Amnesty was agreed on — And a discussion entered upon on the relative advantages and disadvantages of peace and war — The minister acknowledged their inferiority of fighting our ships of war — But, added, "You cannot do us any hurt. We will lay up our large ships and send out our small cruisers to distress your commerce — A fly in a man's throat, said he, though it will not kill him, will make him vomit. But, continued he, it is not our object to provoke a war by sending you away; we only want a Consul of more accommodating disposition — more *friendly to the Barbary interests.*" That is to say, who will yield implicitly to all their demands and receive *gratuities* in return.

When the Bey's demand for a sloop of war was in discussion, the winter after my arrival here; and when menace had failed, he sent a renegade to me with a tiskery, permit, to ship a thousand caffices (14,000 bush^{ls}) of wheat — As tiskeries then sold this was worth little less than ten thousand dollars — I had occasion for it, and, indeed, had asked for it on the terms of other purchasers. On receiving it I asked the messenger the price? He said, his master had sent it as *an expression of friendship!* I returned it into his hands, with a compliment of twelve dollars for his trouble, and told him to say to his Master that, We did not do business in that way. Consequence, the Bey refused me the tiskery for payment — This circumstance produced the observation, I conjecture, at Bardo last summer, when it was proposed to offer me a consideration for passports to Tripoli, that *The English and Americans never took bribes.* The postures I have taken and held here, since the war, have kept me in continual perplexity and embarrassment. Why? I have been badly supported — or rather not supported at all — It is to be hoped this will not always be the case — National Honor, interest, economy dictate otherwise — Gentlemen late in command say I am too fast — Capⁿ Murray *like-wise.* Perhaps it is because they are too slow. A decisive blow must be struck here — The interests, as the habits, of these States are the same — And, notwithstanding any friendly professions they may utter while a *douceur* still rests unliquidated on their tongue, they will ultimately drop the mask, except restrained by an impression of fear. It cannot but occur, that the issue of this war will serve as precedent for ages. I am a too well wisher to present administration, apart the interests of my country, not to hope that it will be honorable — This is an expression which modesty, perhaps, should cherish and conceal — But it is presumed my tedious communications are not for the criti-

cism of the world. Besides, I am happy to learn that the term *Republican* is no longer opprobrious in our country —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

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

Duplicate.

TUNIS 9. Aug. 1802

SIR, * * * I have had no communications from any of our Commanders since the *Constellation* sailed from here on the 3^d June. And Captain M^rNiell being ordered home without touching here seems to me something extraordinary Whatever may be Cap. Murray's opinion of my measures, he ought not to sacrifice the interest of service to individual resentments. Government may as well send out *quaker meeting-houses* to float about this sea as frigates with Murrays in command. The *friendly* salutes he may receive and return at Gib^r produce nothing at Tripoli. Have we but one TRUXTON and one STERRET in the United States? Captain M^rNiell, I am informed, is gone home in disgrace, for leaving certain officers on shore, whose duty it was, but who did not choose, to be on board — for putting to sea with certain French officers on board, who did not choose to go a shore — and for adopting measures which he believed, and which would have been if supported, useful to the interests of the United States.

* * * * *

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

Copy

TRIPOLI Aug^r 10th 1802

D^r SIR Your favor of May the 15th has duly been delivered to me by M^r D'Witt I thank you Sir for your friendly dispositions in my favor as well at Leghorn as at Tunis. I have not received the two letters you mention to have wrote since the receipt of mine of February the third, except the above mentioned I have none of your letters of this year but of March the 15th —

I am very much occupied as our Frigates are departing after having finished the transactions here in a very favorable way, but I am obliged to inform you, D^r Sir, that what I had foreseen and mentioned to you in my letters of May the 10th and 22nd and June 12th has arrived, the Bashaw has formally requested that I should renounce all interference in the affairs of any other nation but my own, he has made it an article of our convention with him, and mentioned it likewise at the audience —

I am constantly your Friend, D^r Sir, and shall be glad to do every thing in my power to serve you and the United States of America; but I cannot appear as your chargé des affaires, and I believe no person at Tripoli will; I must henceforth demand the greatest Secrecy in our correspondence and please to inform M^r Eaton likewise thereof —

I have not time to inform you of several particularities and of one of my letters to Comodore Dale at Malta last year, being intercepted &c. —

The mate of Capⁿ Morris is to remain at Tripoli until Certificates arrive from England that prove him to be an Englishman, the two English Sailors are departed —

Four Galliot's are at Sea!!!

Advise D^r Sir, the Commanders of your Frigates not to write any thing to me that requires Secrecy

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

To Josef Yznardy, U. S. Consul, Cadiz, Spain, from Captain Richard V. Morris,
U. S. Navy

Copy

Chesapeake, GIBRALTAR BAY 11 Aug^r 1802

SIR — Your Letter of the 6th ins^t I have received. To its contents, I beg leave to reply, that I am well aware of the necessary consequences of delay in mercantile pursuits. But I do conceive it just that the property of Citizens of the United States lying in Malaga or this port, have an equal claim to the protection of the Ships of War of that Nation, as the property of the Americans now in Cadiz. M^r Simpson has been instructed to inform you from Tangier his opinion of the danger American Vessels have to apprehend from the Corsairs of Morocco — I must further observe, Sir, that the Ships of War under my orders, are all full manned and it is not in my power to bear Super-numeraries particularly when supplies are Extravagant, and in fact, Sir, it is impossible for me to have men on board who are destitute of cloathing, and in all probability from that circumstance will generate dangerous diseases.

[SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1793–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 11 August 1802

Fresh breezes and pleasant weather. At 7 Tripoli bore S. B. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distant 4 leagues.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 saw 3 sail to the Southward; Call'd all hands to quarters, Set the Jibb and top gallant sails, made a signal to the one to windward, no answer, gave Chace.

Midnight fresh Breezes and pleasant. Still at quarters, and in Chace. At 5 fired 2 guns to Leeward and hoisted our Colours. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 came up with the Chace proved to be one of the frigates we spake on the 1st from Tripoli.

Intellegence. "Three Tripolitan Gallies sailed on a Cruise, the night before last; The American prisoners are used remarkably well."

Meridian pleasant. Fitted a set of new fore top gallant rigging.

Latitude in 33°56' N.

[NA. ND original.]

To Captain John Barry, U. S. Navy from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 12 Aug^r 1802.—

I am honored with your letter of the 8 instant, and sincerely regret that the State of your health is such as to prevent your undertaking to prove M^r Hughes's Guns. — The indulgence which that state seems to require at present is cheerfully granted and in order that you may be relieved from any anxiety with respect to the performance of this service, I have the pleasure to inform you that I have designated another officer to do the duty. — Wishing you a Speedy and perfect recovery of your health,

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

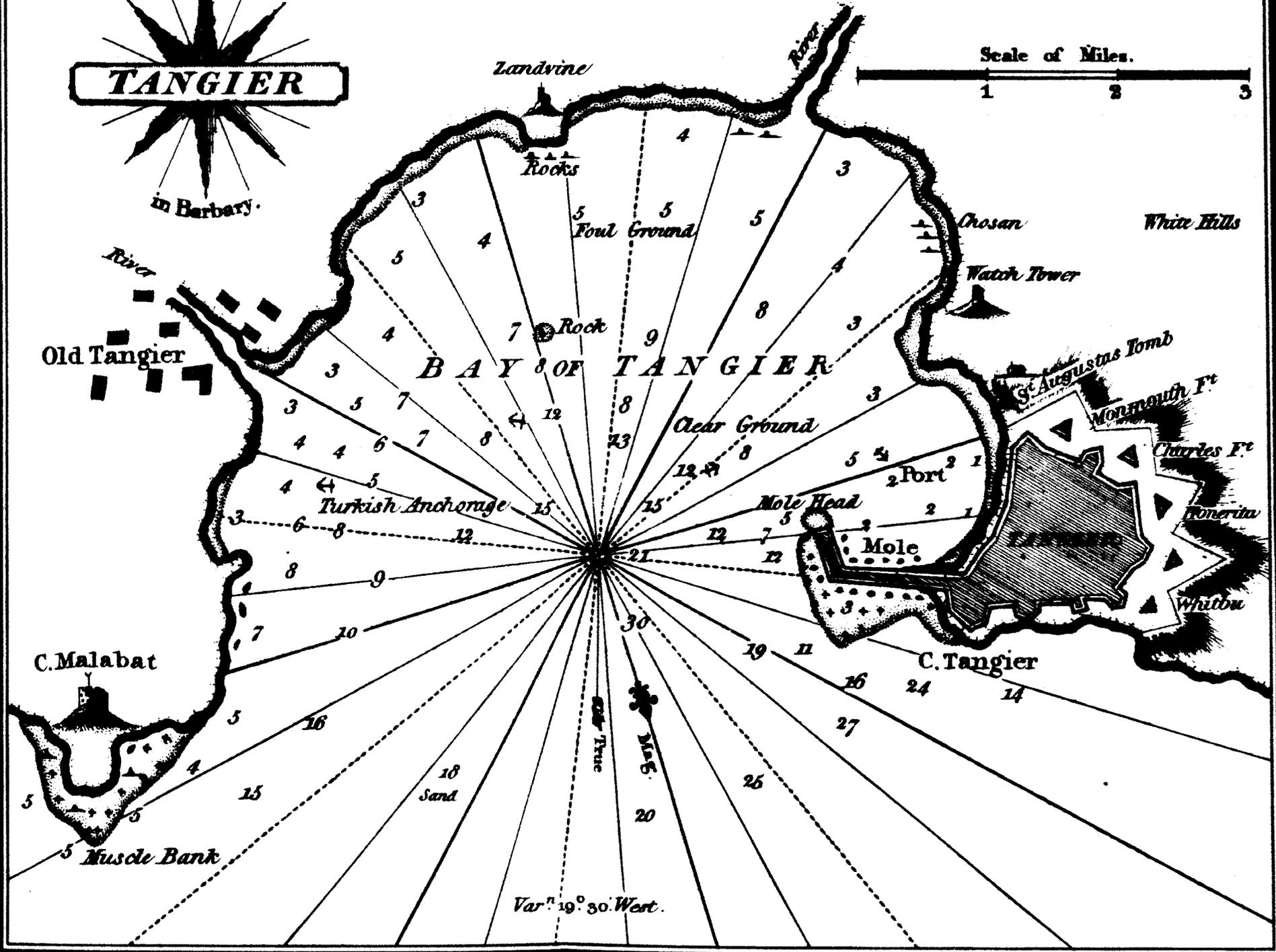
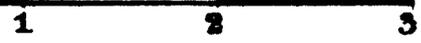
The Bay of

TANGIER



in Barbary.

Scale of Miles.



Zandvine

River

Rocks

Foul Ground

Chosan

White Hills

Watch Tower

River

Old Tangier

BAY OF TANGIER

Rock

Clear Ground

St. Augustus Tomb

Monmouth Fr.

Charles Fr.

Ponerita

Whitbu

Turkish Anchorage

Mole Head

Mole

C. Tangier

C. Malabat

Muscle Bank

Sand

Var. 19° 30' West.

Mars True

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco
N^o 48. — Duplicate TANGIER 12th August 1802 —

SIR Original of N^o 47 was forwarded by way of Lisbon, duplicate and triplicate under cover of M^r Gavino at Gibraltar; each accompanied by a copy of the Letter I wrote the Emperour from Tetuan. — I have now the honour of enclosing with this, translation of the answer I received last night, to that Letter [6 August]; — by which I am concerned to find new ground taken, likely to be productive of some trouble with His Imperial Majesty. —

A great consolation is, that the pretention of frequent Embassys is totally founded in error, for no such arrangement as is pretended, was made by me with the late Minister Sidy Mohamet Ben Ottoman; nor has any thing of that nature ever been moved or hinted at, since the period alluded to, namely 1795. —

* * * Commodore Morris having represented to me in his late Letters, that very urgent Services required his passing up the Mediterranean the soonest possible, without being able to leave more than one Frigate at Gibraltar, for every purpose, I have considered it proper to close with the Emperours wish of my remaining in this Country, as thereby we are to consider Peace restored; which under the above circumstances appeared very necessary for the safety of the American Commerce, and I shall be extremely happy to receive The Presidents approbation of my having done so. — This day I have addressed twenty two Circulars to the Consuls in Europe, advising them that Peace is again restored with the Emperour. — To save a conveyance by way of Algarve, for this going to Lisbon, I must pray your excuse for its being written rather in haste. —

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

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

(Copy)

TANGIER, 12th August 1802

DEAR SIR, A boat being about to Sail for Gibraltar, altho' the wind be Easterly, I seize the Opportunity of advising you, that last night his Majesty's Answer to the letter I wrote him From Tetuan, reached me, — Time has not yet admitted of its being translated with that precision to enable me to hand you an exact translation; but it shall be done by next vessel; in the mean time tho' there are pretensions in it by no means admissible, yet as they are founded in Error, I trust they may be done away in the Course of a Negotiation. — Taking into consideration the actual circumstances we labour under and the pressing services you alluded to in your last, I have thought it most advisable, to close with His Majesty's Invitation, "to remain here and exercise the functions of my Office as heretofore" in consequence of which we are to consider Peace restored. — In order to give the greatest publicity possible, to this Event, I have written as many Circulars, to the Consuls in Europe, as time has admitted, which I send to M^r Gavino to be forwarded — I shall address the Secretary of State by way of Lisbon; in the mean time, should any opportunity offer for your writing to him, I entreat you will send copy of this. —

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

To Josef Yznardy, U. S. Consul, Cadiz, Spain, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

CIRCULAR Copy

TANGIER 12th August 1802.

SIR — I have much Satisfaction in acquainting you, that Peace is again established between this Empire & the United States of America, of consequence our Vessels have no longer any danger to apprehend from the Emperors Cruizirs — This intelligence you will be pleased to communicate to all Citizens of the United States, or others it may concern near you —

[SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1793–1805.]

To Secretary of State from Stephen Cathalan, Jr., U. S. Commercial Agent, Marseilles, France

MARSEILLES August 13th 1802.

SIR,

* * * * *

On the 4th ins^t arrived in this Road the Un^d States Frigate *Boston*, under the Command of Dan^t MacNeil Esq^{rs} who sailed with 4 american Merchantmen under his Protection on the 6th ditto for Barcelona, Alicant & C^s down the Streights —

* * * * *

[NA. SDA. CL, Marseilles, Vol. 1, 1790–1802.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP: 13 Aug 1802. —

Commodore MORRIS. —

Mediterranean. —

Under the idea that you will have occasion for the Frigate *Boston*, it is the desire of the President that you retain her as part of your Squadron. It is, however, proper that Captain M^oNeill should be removed from her and that the command of her should be given to some other officer. You will therefore put on board of her as her Commanding Officer Lieut^t Stewart of the *Constellation* or, in case of any accident to him, Lieut^t Hull of the *Adams*. You will cause to be delivered the enclosed letter to Captain M^oNeill and you will attend to the execution of this arrangement of the future command of the *Boston*. It is presumed & hoped that you will be enabled to reconcile the crew of the *Boston* to this extension of their term of service. —

In the course of about two weeks we will dispatch to your aid the Frigate *New York* under the Command of Captain James Barron, who will be charged with and will deliver to you thirty thousand dollars for the Dey of Algiers in lieu of the stipulated specific articles. This sum of money you will deliver under instructions which you will receive from the Secretary of State. Captain Barron will also deliver to you the sum of about twenty thousand or thirty thousand dollars to be applied in your discretion to the conciliating of the Emperor of Morocco and the Deys of Tripoli and Tunis, and also one hundred Gun Carriages, for the Emperor of Morocco. —

Let me at this time urge you to use every exertion to terminate the affair with Tripoli and to prevent a rupture with any of the other Barbary Powers. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Boston*, Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP: 13 Aug 1802. —

Immediately on receipt hereof you will relinquish the Command of the Frigate *Boston* and deliver her to such Officer as Commodore Morris shall appoint and order to succeed you; you will then return to the United States by such rout as may best suit your convenience, and report yourself to this department immediately on your arrival. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEPT. — 13 Aug 1802. —

Immediately on receipt hereof you will assume the command of the Frigate *New York* at present laid up in ordinary in the E. Branch, and take the necessary measures for equipping her with the utmost dispatch for sea. — Lieutenant Chauncey and the other officers at present attached to the *Gen^l Greene*, except such as belonged to her in ordinary, will hereby consider themselves as transferred to the *New York* and will repair on board accordingly and place themselves under your command. Such of the crew also of the *Gen^l Greene* as have been engaged for her late intended cruize, you will take order for transferring to the *New York*. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT 14 Aug. 1802.

You will proceed immediately to engage a crew for the Frigate *New York* to consist of, besides Officers and a detachment of marines which will be supplied by Col Burrows, 80 able seamen and 110 ordinary Seamen and Boys including those you may receive from the *General Greene*. — To able seamen you will allow not exceeding 12 dollars per month and to ordinary seamen and Boys from 5 to 8 dollars according to merit. — Two months advance on their giving the customary Security, may be made, and you will engage them to serve 12 months from the time the Frigate weighs anchor for a cruize. Two dollars per man will be allowed for recruiting, including all expences.

To an Officer of your vigilance and activity, it is unnecessary to subjoin any thing to stimulate your exertions, other than to inform you that the public service requires that the Ship under your Command, should be in complete preparation for sea as speedily as practicable. —

I enclose the necessary blank shipping papers, and a list of the Officers for the Ship. —

Thomas Tingey Esquire will supply the necessary monies for recruiting &^e on your requisitions. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
at Sea 50 Miles South of MALTA
Aug^y 14th 1802

SIR The enclosed is what I had the Honor of communicating to you, on the 30th Ul^o —

I am now on my way to Malta for a temporary supply of Water, & some other small stores, & am sorry to inform you that I was obliged to leave Tripoli unguarded, the Sweds have all gone off, & no American yet arrived, consequently shall be obliged to return there without delay, in hopes of finding the one, or other there, so as to permit my going to Leghorn for further supplies, as I shall shortly be out of every-thing. —

On the 31st Ul^o we descried three sail of large ships standing in for Tripoli, we were in high spirits, expecting them to be American Frigates, we made Signals for them, but no reply being made, nor any Colours shewn, that we could observe, we brought too in their Van, & prepared for their reception, soon after, we dis[c]covered the Danish Flag, & one of them with a broad Flag at the M^t head, as they did not shew any inclination to bring too, but pressing on with a croud of sail, the Wind being light, I ordered my boat out, & sent M^t Stewart (the 1st Lieu^t) with orders to go on board the Flag Ship if possible, he succeeded, when she brought too, with seeming reluctance, he was instructed to find out whether they were Frigates belonging to his Danish Majesty, & where bound, also, that Tripoli was under Blockade, & to make only such enquiries as might not be deemed improper, or disrespectfull, presuming that a Nation so tenacious of the rights, & customs prevalent among Maritime Powers, as the Danes, would not violate those Usages by supplying an Enemy with any Articles whatever, & as beneath the dignity of a Man of War; these were questions I should have deem'd impertinent myself, & therefore they were not made & I know of no authority to stop Men of War from going off an Enemies Port; whether they did give them supplies, or not, I am ignorant, but they remained at Anchor off the Town twelve Days when they came off in the night, with a still seeming intention to avoid us, but we fell in with them a little before Midnight, & made all the sail they could to avoid us, we gave chase, & at Day light brought one of the Frigates too, after firing twice for her, in short, their conduct hath been strange, & reserved to the last degree — We were informed by the Captain that the Tripolines had not made any further Captures since that of Cap^t Morris's Brig, and that he, & the other Prisoners were treated well, & that the Bashaw counted upon a speedy Peace with us, he also informed us, that they had lately sent out three small Galleys —

I have turn'd off a number of Merchant Vessels since I have been on the station, but the little Craft from Tunis will now, & then get in, in defiance of me, by rowing close under the land, & furnishes them with many supplies, & I am not satisfied in my mind that this Blockade can answer any good purpose, for it is reported here, that it hath already involved us into difficulties with Morocco, & will probably with all the other Barbary States, a very slight pretence for War is sufficient with them, they have nothing to loose by it, we have; had we have confined ourselves to the prevention of contraband Articles, it might have prevented all cause of irritation, with all

parties, & at the same time we might have turned our attention more to convoying our Vessels —

I shall take the liberty of digressing further, respecting our situation with all the Barbary States; America hath certainly shewn a very laudable pride, & dignity, in her efforts to abolish the obnoxious custom of paying Tribute, but unless the European Nations, cooperate more generally with us, & abolish that narrow minded Policy, that yet prevails with some of the most potent Powers, much better situated than we are, for keeping up perpetual Warfare with them, or till they are brought to proper terms, it will be more prudent for us, also, to submit to the Indignity, at the expence of our Pride, they are not a Commercial People therefore we can make no impression upon them

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 15 August 1802

Moderate Breezes and pleasant weather. At 5 saw the Island of Malta bearing N. E. distant 7 leagues. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 shortened sail.

Midnight pleasant weather.

At 4 made sail. Beating to windward endeavoring to get round the north end of Goza.

Meridian Calm. Performed divine service as usual.

North point of Goza bears E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Dist. 4 leagues.

Latitude $35^{\circ}58'$ N.

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAVY DEPT 16 Aug 1802. —

There are a number of Cannon of 32, 18 and 9 lb calibre cast for the Navy at the works of Col Hughes near Havre de Grace, which I have to request you will proceed to prove and inspect agreeably to the practice that has heretofore obtained for proving Navy Guns, and make report thereof to this department. — part of the materials necessary for the operation are in possession of Col Hughes, and you will be pleased to call upon Captain Tingey for information of what may be wanting and how to obtain them. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

(Copy)

TANGIER, 16th August 1802

DEAR SIR, I have been much distressed, at the Idea of the Issue of my busyness in this Country, has been so long kept from you — but the continued Easterly Wind, has prevented any Boat sailing, some have attempted it, but have been forced back. I think I saw the *Enterprize* yesterday in the Straits, but conclude it was not her, as she did not come into this Bay — In my last I hinted to you some new pretensions of the Emperor — no less than an Embassy every other year — however it is not brought forward as a demand made now, only a claim of fulfillment of an agreement he pretends was made

with his late Minister when the Treaty was confirmed by him. No such thing as that however took place, Consequently I hope I may be able to get it done away — but being a matter of great moment, I conceive it incumbent on me to make it my primary object. of consequence I cannot return to Gibraltar until I have communicated with His Majesty's Minister on the Subject — I fear this may deprive me the pleasure of seeing you, previous to your Steering Eastward, If so I beg you will be assured, I will seize every opportunity of advising you what is passing in this part of the world — I conclude you will leave the *Adams* at Gibraltar, in such case it will be Extremely well that Captain Campbell shew himself on this coast as often as may be convenient — It would be well if he anchored here and Saluted with 13 Guns on the renewal of Peace, an equal number will be returned by the Garrison, and it will be well taken. — The Emperors Schooner is now here, loaded with wheat and they have at last taken passports for Gerba in the dominions of Tunis — A Spanish Polacre is on Same Voyage — she was chartered for Tripoly, but the Spanish Consul here insisted on the destination being changed, perhaps it is only ostensibly so; I every minute expect the Captain of the Larach Ship, to take his Passport & Cert^s of our Mediterranean passes; — She will sail first Levanter —

I must request you will favour me with about 120 fathom of rope for Stays of my flag staff, and two sett of Hallyards of about 80 feet each, as the staff is 40 feet long — I beg my best respects to M^r Morris & that you will be assured I am with sincere regard

Commodore MORRIS

I dont wish the Emperors demand to be known to any one but you
I enclose a letter for Admiral Cederstrom, which request you will take up with you,

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 16 August 1802

Light breezes and pleasant weather. At 6 shortned sail. at 7 Goza bore W. N. W. distant 3 leagues. At 3/4 past 10 saw the light house, bearing S. W. B. S.

Midnight Clear, and pleasant.

At 6 standing in for the town of Vallete. At 10 came to abreast of the 2^d mole. At 11 the Consul came on Board.

Meridian calm. Unbent the main sail to alter it.

At 2 hoisted out the Boats and moored ship. Found riding at anchor at this place his B. M. Squadron under the command of Sir R. Bickerton.

Departed this life Thomas Bird O. S.

Sent down top gallant yards.

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

[GIBRALTAR, 17 August 1802]

“SIR, Immediately on the arrival of the *Adams*, I dispatched the United States schooner *Enterprize*, with Mr. Simpson to Tangier in Barbary, and I have the honor herewith, to enclose you the result of

his negotiation with the Emperor of Morocco — I did not receive his letter till last night. To-day, I have taken twenty sail of Swedish and American vessels under convoy, and shall proceed with the *Enterprise* up the Mediterranean, touching at Leghorn in my way to Malta, for Mr. Cathcart. The money sent out by the *Adams* I have on board, and shall agreeably to your orders deliver it to him. The event of our success with Tripoli, you shall have the earliest information of. The delay of the *Adams* in America, and her long passage, have prevented me from being there before. Early in June, two small gallies evaded the vigilance of the Swedish and American ships of war off Tripoli, and on the 20th carried the Brig *Franklin* into Algiers. At that time, I was compelled to watch the Tripoline ship at Gibraltar, and the movements of the Emperor of Morocco, who has been fitting out his ships and gallies since he dismissed the American Consul. *How long he may be friendly, is, in my mind, extremely doubtful.* His conduct latterly, has furnished grounds for suspecting him of taking the advantage of our trade, when he finds a less force at Gibraltar to oppose his corsairs. I shall leave the *Adams* to watch the Tripoline ship, and have given Captain Campbell instructions, to run into Tangier-Bay frequently, and to acquaint you immediately, should he discover the Emperor to be hostile towards the Americans.

"I availed myself of the first opportunity of writing to Captain Murray, directing to him at Malta, but have not heard from him since I have been in these seas. I desired him, to send the *Boston* to Gibraltar; but as she is not arrived, and I have heard of her being at Malta on the 10th July, I take it for granted, my letters have not been received. I have left orders for Captain M'Niel (with Mr. Gavino) to sail immediately from Gibraltar-Bay for Boston, should he have left Malta before my arrival. The crew of the *Chesapeake* are healthy, and the ship a much better sea-boat, since her ballast has been raised. I am now only waiting for wind to get under way."

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87, and NDA. Misc. LB.]

[Enclosure]

Report of meeting between James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, and the Governor of Morocco

[1 August 1802] "I communicated to him the friendly messages from the President to his imperial Majesty. He confessed the ship at Larach was destined to take vessels of the United States, as well as others, and shewed me the original letter in his majesty's hand writing, authorizing him to give orders for that purpose. I said every thing I could, to convince him of the impolicy of attempting to make war on the United States, but I was persuaded all I could have said would have had but little effect, had I not been enabled to hold forth at the same time, your being at hand with sufficient naval force for every purpose we could want. I assured him you would not allow the inferior vessels to put to sea, and would pursue them in every quarter. At last, he promised me, he would recommend to his majesty to desist from hostile intentions.

"Yesterday, I wrote his majesty a pretty long letter. — This letter was sent off as soon as translated into Arabic, by a special messenger, whose return I may look for, a week or ten days hence. At present, I have good hopes it will be favorable, but as I have said before, your

presence is essentially necessary; as, on that depends every thing. The President's friendly messages ought to have weight, but I assure you that the knowledge of a squadron being at hand has much more."

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 17 August 1802

Moderate and pleasant weather. Launch employed watering. Fitted new fore top gallant rigging.

While at Malta (from the 17th to the 23^d) employed watering, carpenters caulking the Ship. Received fresh provisions, Spiritis, Vinegar, Flour, Cheese, Bread, Coals, Wood, &c. Entered 2 seamen Guy Gray, & Richard Barry.

[NA. ND original.]

Order issued by Secretary of the Navy concerning Commissions

NAVY DEPARTMENT. — 18 August 1802. —

Midshipmen & Sailing Masters, before they obtain Commissions of Lieutenantcy, will hereafter be duly examined by a board of two or more Captains of the Navy specially constituted from time to time by this department in each and every case. —

ROBERT SMITH.

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Malta, Aug^r 18th 1802

SIR Upon my arrival here your Letter of the 11th Ul^o was put into my hands, directed to the Commodore, or any other American Commander, there are some passages in that Letter that particularly alludes to me respecting your Ship *Gloria*, I confess to you that I think your allusion unmerited, in the first place I did not take any of the men out of the *Gloria* there were two men only, that came on board the *Constellation*, who told me they had belong to the *Gloria* but that they had been turn'd off, & beg'd me to take them on board as they were Americans, which I did do without hesitation, nor did I think it worth my while to make any further enquiries about them, had your Captain made application for them, as belonging to his Ship I shoud not have hesitated in giving them up, which he did not do, but certainly two men short of her Crew ought not to have prevented any measures you thought proper to pursue, however I might have differ'd with you regarding the whole process of the *Gloria* & our Government will determine whether I was right or wrong in my proceedings —

I assure you I respect your zeal in your unwearied effort to serve our Country & am willing to believe that you have had a wrong representation of that business from your Captain, or you never could have express'd your warmth in such a manner, but a truce to this disagreeable subject —

After a long & wearied Cruize off Tripoli of near three Months without any advice from America, the latter period of which I was left alone, I was compelled to leave the station for Provisions, & Water, & was seldom out of sight of the Town, as to the Crew of the

Brig *Franklin*, I am happy to find two of her Crew are here, who effected their escape in a Greek Ship, they tell me that three others have been given up as British Subjects to the Consul there, so that there are only four remaining, they also tell me that I Killed eight of the men in the Gun boats, that I drove on shore, & should have destroyed the whole Fleet, had we have been out of reach of the Forts, that were firing upon us, & the dread of loosing my Ship by standing in, any nearer than I did —

I have this day had a communication with the Lugal Bashaw of Tripoli, & offered to take him to Derne & to aid him in any measures he chose to pursue, but he thinks it will be more to our advantage as well as his, to go there in an English Brig that he hath Chartered, and to try what force he can raise there, in as private a manner as possible, after which, in conjunction with the Swedish Force we can further cooperate with him by private Signals agreed upon — I am pleased with his Candor, & am persuaded if he get reinstated in his Dominions he will be Friendly to us —

I expect to leave this in a few Days again for Tripoli, I have had but a short Letter from Cap^t Morris, who begs me to send on the *Boston* & *Enterprise* to Gibraltar to cooperate with him against Morocco which hath been done, but not a word about any future arrangements in this quarter

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy dept. — [19?] Aug: 1802. —

As the order for the conveyance of 100 Gun Carriages to the Emperor of Morocco, on board the *New York*, has been countermanded, it is presumed she may conveniently carry one month's provision more than was contemplated whilst it was expected that the Carriages were to go on board. The enclosed estimate for 5 months provisions is therefore submitted, that you may if you can take that quantity, put it into the hands of Captain Tingey for him to act on in lieu of the one sent him yesterday by this department. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Captain John Barry, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy
NAVY DEPT. 19 Aug: 1802.

You will receive herewith a Commission authorizing yourself, Commodore Dale and Capt Bainbridge, or any two of you, to examine M^r Smith with respect to his pretensions to promotion in the Navy, and to communicate to me the result of such examination. —

The adoption of this rule for testing the title of Applicants for preferment in the Navy, will I am persuaded be productive of the most salutary effects if the examinations are strictly and impartially conducted, and that they will be so conducted, the characters of those Gentlemen to whom the task will be committed, afford an ample guarantee. —

The first examination should be as strict as possible and is now committed to Gentlemen in whose discernment I have the highest confidence. —

Mr Smith is now with Captain Bainbridge at Hughes's works. He has been instructed to report himself to you on his arrival in Philadelphia. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To General Samuel Smith, Baltimore, Md., from William Eaton, U. S. Consul
Tunis

TUNIS, Aug. 19th, 1802.

ABOUT the time the Bashaw of Tripoli had fixed his resolution to declare war against the United States, Mr. Cathcart, our Consul near that Regency, suggested to me, that Mahamet Bashaw, brother of the reigning Bashaw, to whom the subjects of that Regency were very much attached, being the rightful sovereign and then in Tunis, having been treacherously driven from the throne some years ago, might be used as an instrument in the hands of the United States, to chastise the temerity of the usurper, reestablish himself, and effect a cheap, honorable, and permanent peace to our country. I immediately entered into a concertation with the exiled Bashaw to this effect: and he gave me such assurances of the feasibility of the measure, together with such collateral information collected from other quarters, as left scarcely a doubt of its success, if managed with suitable address. Mr. Cathcart suggested the same project to government, and I reported to the proper department the steps I had taken in the measure. Last winter, being in an infirm state of health from the convalescence of a fever which had reduced me very low during the summer, I was advised by physicians to take a voyage at sea. Accordingly I embarked in the United States transport, the *George Washington*, on the 13th December, for Leghorn. Late in February, information came to me that Mahamet Bashaw was about to return to Tripoli, on overtures made to him by the reigning Bashaw; who, it seems, had become jealous of him in his actual situation. I immediately embarked for Tunis, in a Danish built ship of mine, called the *Gloria*, armed with fourteen twelve and six pounders; navigated by thirty seven men, chiefly Americans; and commanded by Capt Joseph Bounds of Baltimore; where, on my arrival, I found the Bashaw on the point of departure, under the escort of about forty Tripoline soldiers, for the province of Derne in the Regency of Tripoli, the government of which the usurper had promised him as an indemnity for the loss of his throne. My return to Tunis and arguments which I used, determined the Bashaw to change his resolution, and seek some secure asylum until the arrival of the American squadron. But the Bey of Tunis, whether suspicious of what was on foot, or from what other motives I know not, had refused him further supplies in his Regency. His departure therefore, had become a matter of necessity. I wished him to go to Leghorn and put himself into the hands of Mr. Cathcart: but, surrounded with Turkish subjects of his brother, as he was, left it not optional with him: and, though apprehensive of treachery on the part of his brother, he seemed to have no alternative but to submit to his destiny. Yet he expressed a desire by some means to be thrown into the hands of the Americans. Here being none of our ships of war in the vicinity, I dispatched Capt. Bounds to the *Boston* frigate, Capt. M'Niell, being the only commander on the coast, with a statement of facts; who embraced the project and sent Capt. Bounds back to me with instructions to hold the *Gloria* in service, at my disposition, until the arrival of the

Commodore. In the mean time, before the Bashaw sailed, I obtained secret intelligence from this Bey's Prime Minister that the object of the usurper was to get possession of his brother in order to destroy him. I immediately communicated this intelligence to the Bashaw, who had now already embarked for his passage, and brought him to a resolution to go to Malta, and there wait the arrival of our Commodore, with whom he might proceed before Tripoli and demand the restitution of his Regency; as he had assurances that, in such case, the subjects in general, who are much dissatisfied with the war, would revolt in his favor and deliver the usurper into his hands. Accordingly, under a pretext of evading the Swede and American frigates, he prevailed on his attendants to touch at Malta. This plan being arranged, I ordered Capt. Bounds to Gibraltar, with dispatches to the government and Commodore, stating this position of affairs. He there fell in with the *Constellation*, Captain Murray; who, after having previously read my communications, and consulted with Captains S. Barron and Bainbridge, discarded the project, and dismissed my ship with marks of pointed disapprobation. Mahamet Bashaw, faithful to his engagements, discharged his ship at Malta, under the same pretext which took him to that port; and has remained there ever since. But, though he has had an interview with Capt. M'Niell who counselled him to persevere in the project, he has received no succour, nor even countenance from the gentleman now in command (Capt. Murray.) The circumstance of his secure position, however, has excited such alarm in the apprehensions of the reigning Bashaw, that he has actually called to the defence of his city such of the Arabs of his kingdom as are attached to his interest, and, to insure their fidelity, confined their chiefs within his walls. This fact, together with the solicitude of the usurper to get possession of his brother's person, go to demonstrate the correctness of our calculations on this project, if suitable advantage had been taken of the position it offered. I hope the occasion is not lost.

[NR&L., rare book, Life of Eaton, 1813.]

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

N^o 96

GIBRALTAR 19th August 1802

SIR Being without the honor of any of your favours I beg leave to be referred to my last N^o 95 —

I have now the pleasure to inform you that Consul Simpson of Tanger advised me of his having settled the differences with the Emperor of Morocco, & that the order to his Cruisers for taking American Vessels was withdrawn; for further particulars refer to said Gentlemen's Dispatches inclosed —

Comodor Morris in the *Chesapeake* & the Schooner *Enterprise* sailed yesterday for Leghorn with about 11 Sail of our Vessels, & near as many Swedes, he is also to take up those that are detain'd on the Coast of Spain. By the last Information I find five Tripolin Cruisers were still out. — The *Adams* Capⁿ Campbell is Cruising behind the Rock, and I find the *Boston* is coming down wth several of ours, and Swedish Vessels under her Convoy —

The Portuguese Squadron is reinforced by another 74 Gun ship, so that there are two of them, four frigates, and three Briggs, all which it is said goes to Cruise off Algiers —

I herewith inclose the list of the last Six Months arrivals at this Port, and have the honor to be —

[SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. II, April 1796–Nov. 1804.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Malta Aug^t 20th 1802

SIR On my arrival here, a few days since, I rec^d your favor of the 27th June, the contents of which hath been anticipated —

I have had a very tedious Cruize of near three months on this Station, most of which time I have been off Tripoli, & in hourly expectation of some information, or instructions, from our Government, as I came off without any record to guide my proceedings, however, I Judgd it best to be hereabouts, till further advice, & came here for Provisions, & Water, being near out of both articles. I shall take in a temporary supply as it is dear, & difficult to be got, & sail in a few days again for Tripoli, where I hope to find some of the Swedish Frigates to guard the Coast, till I can go to Leghorn for further supplies

I had a Battle the other Day with eight of their Gun Boats, & killed eight of their men after driving them on shore & shoud have destroyed them all, but they got so near the Fort of Tripoli, which kept up a fire upon us, that I was compelld to haul off, tho I did not receive any injury from them, the information of our having killed their men, I have from two of the Crew of the Brig *Franklin*, who made their escape from thence, in a Greek Ship, now here, they also inform me that three others of the Crew, have been claimed by the British Consul, as their Subjects, & delivered up to him, so that if the information be true, we have but four left in Captivity, unless there hath been some recent captures, which was not the case when I left the station on the 12th Ins^t, as I had intelligence from the Shore on that Day —

I am not satisfied with regard to the mode of Blockade now pursued, in the first place, we have not Vessels enough for the purpose, nor are they of a proper kind, we want small Brigs, & Schooners, that can lay close in with the Land, where we cant venture with our large Ships, for in despite of all our vigilance, their small Galleys will get out, under cover of the night; had we have confined our efforts to the Capture of contraband Articles, it woud have had a better effect & it woud have avoided all causes of irritation with Morocco who I hear have made this the *Bone* of contention, for declaring War against us, & not improbable, but that it will involve us equally with the other States of Barbary, at all events, it will be highly imprudent, & inexpedient, to trust our Ships on the Coast after the Blustering Season sets in, & if not otherwise directed, shall imploy the *Constellation* to a better purpose, that is, in Convoying our Trade —

I have this Day had a long conference with the Legal Bashaw of Tripoli, who is now here on his way to Derne, & where he thinks he can assemble a large Army, with the cooperation of our Ships, & the Sweds, to reinstate him in his Dominions, *certainly a desirable object*, he is a mild, amiable man, & woud be perfectly friendly & Peaceable towards us, but what can I say to him, I have no power to act, in any such intricacy, if you have Powers delegated to you, you are the Person to superintend this business, & M^t Cathcart ought also to be

on board at the time, to consolidate a new League with this Bashaw, in case of success —

I have hitherto made all my communications to the Sec^r of the Navy, in future shall address myself to you, as a medium, & whatever communications you may have for me, I request you will convey them to Naples, which I am told, (by Admiral Sir Rich^d Bickerton,) will be the best place for me to Rendezvous in the Winter Season, or should I find any American Vessels, wanting Convoy from Leghorn, or any neighbouring Ports, I shall probably proceed on to Gibraltar & my Station after Sept^r will be to cruize from Cape Bon, & near Tunis, & Bisserte, at least as long as I can keep the Coast with prudence — * * *

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 21 August 1802. —

The situation of our affairs with the Barbary States, has rendered it necessary, that all furloughs that have been given to Officers who are at present within the reach of the department, should be countermanded. — The services of all our Officers will most probably be *immediately* required. —

Instead therefore of availing yourself of the furlough which has been recently granted to you, you will repair to this place and take your passage in the *New York* for the Mediterranean, there the Commodore of the station will place you on board such ship as may most require your services. Some arrangements lately made render it necessary to send out an Officer of abilities and experience. —

Be pleased to let me hear from you immediately on receiving this letter. —

[On 31 August 1802 this order was revoked and a furlough was granted.]

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Lieutenant John Cassin, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 21 Aug 1802. —

Immediately on receipt hereof you will take the command of the Frigate *Philadelphia* and report to me what repairs are necessary to fit her for Sea. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To certain Midshipmen from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 21 Aug 1802. —

Mr J. Godwin. — Isle of Wight Cty — V* —
 S. Angus — Perth Amboy — N. J. —
 C. Miles. — Phil* — countermanded —
 P. S. Oglevie — Fredericksburg — V* —
 Th^s Brown — Phil* —
 Louis Alexis — Boston
 John Davis — Warwick — M^d
 James Macay — Salisbury — N. C.

Circumstances have rendered it necessary to countermand all furloughs lately given to Officers: you will therefore hold yourself in

readiness for immediate service. You will be considered from the date of this letter as an Officer in actual service — acknowledge the receipt of this letter. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

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

VIRGINIA August 22^d 1802.

SIR, Your letter of May 21. 1802 with a copy of that of July 2, 1802 has been duly received.

I hope that before the receipt of this you will have been successfully engaged in making peace with Tripoli. The late conduct of the Emperor of Morocco, and the effect which may be produced on the disposition of the Bey of Tunis by the rencounter reported to have happened between the *Boston* Frigate, and some of his cruizers, add fresh motives, at the same time that they embarrass the means, for putting an end to the War with Tripoli. To provide for any contingency to yourself, which might produce disappointment or delay, Commodore Morris will be instructed, should the negotiation not be over, to carry it on himself if necessary; and as he will be in a manner the centre of information, and will have a certain relation to all the measures connected with our Mediterranean affairs, the President thinks it proper, that the proceedings which may remain for the fulfillment of your instructions, should be concerted with him and receive his sanction.

According to information given by M^r Eaton, he has prevailed on the Brother of the Bashaw of Tripoli to repair to Malta, with a view to be with our squadron before Tripoli, and to be made use of against the Bashaw. At this distance it is difficult to judge accurately of the project, or to give particular instructions for the management of it. Altho' it does not accord with the general sentiments or views of the United States, to intermeddle with the domestic controversies of other countries, it can not be unfair in the prosecution of a just War, or the accomplishment of a reasonable peace, to take advantage of the hostile cooperation of others. As far therefore as the views of the Brother may contribute to our success, the aid of them may be used for the purpose. Should this aid be found inapplicable or his own personal object unattainable, It will be due to the honor of the United States, and to the expectations he will have naturally formed, to treat his disappointment with much tenderness, and to restore him as nearly as may be, to the situation from which he was drawn; or to make some other convenient arrangement that may be more eligible to him. In case of a treaty of peace with the ruling Bashaw of Tripoli, perhaps it may be possible to make some stipulation, formal or informal, in favor of the Brother, which may be a desirable alleviation of his misfortune.

This will be sent by the *New York* Frigate commanded by Captain James Barren. She will reinforce our squadron in the Mediterranean at the same time that she conveys supplies for it and \$30,000 to be offered to the Dey of Algiers in place of the Annuity of stores. She also conveys to Gibraltar an hundred Gun carriages prepared as a compliment to the Emperor of Morocco before his hostility was declared; and which it is possible may now be usefully employed in some stage of a reconciliation with him.

[NA. SDA. Disp. to Con., Vol. 1, Oct. 1800-Feb. 1817.]

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

“VIRGINIA, 22d August, 1802.

“SIR, Not having your last letters by me, I cannot refer to their dates, nor particularly to their contents. The most important part of them, communicated *the plan concerted with the brother of the Bashaw of Tripoli*, for making use of him against the latter, in favor of the United States. Although it does not accord with the general sentiments or views of the United States, to intermeddle in the domestic contests of other countries, it cannot be unfair, in the prosecution of a just war, or the accomplishment of a reasonable peace, to turn to their advantage, the enmity and pretensions of others against a common foe. How far success in the plan ought to be relied on, cannot be decided at this distance, and with so imperfect a knowledge of many circumstances. The event, it is hoped, will correspond with your zeal and with your calculations. Should the rival brother be disappointed in his object, it will be due to the honor of the United States, to treat his misfortune with the utmost tenderness, and to restore him as nearly as may be to the situation from which he was drawn, unless some other proper arrangement should be more acceptable to him. This wish of the President will be conveyed to Commodore Morris and Mr. Cathcart, with a suggestion, that in the event of peace with the ruling Bashaw, an attempt should be made to insert some provision favorable to his brother.

You are sufficiently aware of the motives to circumscribe expense, as much as possible, in our Mediterranean transactions. It is hoped that no money will be required by the present occasion, nor is any remitted to you for it. Commodore Morris will indeed have in his hands a fund of about 20,000 dollars, of which some part may be spared to you, in case he be led to see the necessity of it, as an ingredient in the preservation of peace with Tunis. I trust however, that your good management of other means, will render them sufficient for the object.”

[LC. “Defence of Commodore Morris,” by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

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

“VIRGINIA, August 22d, 1802.

“SIR, Your two letters of June 17th and 26th have been duly received. The hostile result of the deliberations of the Emperor of Morocco, notwithstanding your endeavors to give them a more favorable turn, is made particularly unwelcome, by the moment in which it has occurred. All that remains now is to meet it in a proper manner, by opposing force to force, without losing sight of the interest we have, in restoring a state of peace, as soon as an honorable one can possibly be effected. Commodore Morris will receive from the Secretary of the Navy, the instructions under which his arrangements will be formed. It will be your duty, whilst you aid him with all the useful information you may possess, to continue your endeavours as far as circumstances will justify, to convey to the Emperor the regret of the United States at his unexpected and unprovoked conduct, and their disposition to renew the friendship which has been unhappily interrupted; taking care in whatever steps you may pursue for the purpose, to consult with and receive the sanction of Commodore Morris, whenever he shall be within a communicating distance. In my letter by the *Adams*,

you were informed of the intention of the President, to compliment the Emperor with one hundred gun carriages, and that they would probably be accompanied by a letter. Notwithstanding the hostile declarations of the Emperor, it is hoped that an advantage may flow from your possessing these conciliating tokens of the esteem and good will of the United States towards him. They are accordingly sent by the *New-York*. How far it may be best, in case use can be made of them, must be decided according to circumstances, of which yourself and Commodore Morris can best judge. Should it be thought improper to make the tender of the carriages, or should the tender be refused, Gibraltar will probably be the most convenient depository for them under a permission, which no doubt will be given by the proper authority on a proper application.

Commodore Morris will receive for certain contingent purposes, about 20,000 dollars. Should a part of this money be indispensibly required in any of your conciliating measures, he will open the resource to you, on being satisfied with the occasion of resorting to it. Your late draft for 1000 dollars will be honored. I have thought it not amiss to forward a letter of February 27th, although written with reference to a state of things different from that presented in the last communications, remarking only, that in case the question should again arise on the request of the Emperor of Morocco, to receive under his flag, the vessel left at Gibraltar by the Tripolines, it is deemed proper by the President, that the permission should be granted on reasonable appearances, that he has become the real owner of the vessel, and that his flag is not meant to protect the return of the vessel to Tripoli.

JAMES MADISON.

This letter was sent me by the Secretary of State, some days ago, to be forwarded with other dispatches from him for the Mediterranean, by the *New-York* frigate, which is now on the point of departure. The Heads of Department, who were at the seat of government when it reached me, under discretionary powers from the President, to stop the letter referred to for the Emperor of Morocco, and the gun-carriages, if the state of things, should in their judgment, render such a step advisable, have determined that it would not be proper to send either; and they are both accordingly withheld.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, August 31st, 1802.

DANIEL BRENT."

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

Malta Aug^t 22^d 1802

SIR I am this moment about taking my departure again for Tripoli, I here found a few Lines from Cap^t Morris who doth not say whether it is his intention or not to come up this way, neither does he furnish me with any instructions, so that I must still guide myself by my own judgment & act as I may deem most expedient —

On my arrival here, I had an invitation from the Legal Sovereign or Bashaw of Tripoli, (his Highness Hamed Curamanli) who is now on his way to Derne, a Province to the East of Tripoli, which his Brother who now usurps his Dominions, hath offered him as a place

of residence, upon waiting on him he made known to me the plans he had formed for the recovery of his possessions in which he wish'd us to Cooperate with the Sweds, & his assurances of a perfectly friendly intercourse with us & all the World should he succeed, in which I believe him to be sincere, as he bears the best of Characters — his plan is this, if he can be furnished with \$4000 for contingent expences, to raise a large Army in that Province, where he is much esteemed, & to March for Tripoli, where he hath also many friends, & while he makes his assault by Land for us to Batter the Town, he is certain that it will bring about an immediate revolt in his favor, as the Tyrant is much detested, who to obtain his present Rank poisoned his own Father, I am inclined to think that the plan is feasible, but we have no powers with regard to pecuniary aid, which he says he will repay with interest, he embarks this Day under our pasport, in an English Brig, & I am empowered to make known the plan, to the Swedish Admiral who in part hath been previously advised of it, & acceded to it, & hath written to his Government for further powers, with regard to the money to be advanced, & as far as I can cooperate I will do it if I hear nothing further from Cap^t Morris, & the plan is brought to maturity in the interim —

Two of the Crew of the Brig *Franklin* have made their escape & I have them now on board (Rich^d Barry & Guy Gray) they inform me that three others have been claimed by the British Consul, as Englishmen, & given up, & that in our brush with the Gun boats, we killd eight of their Men —

I feel myself under great obligations for the friendly reception we have met with here from Sir Rich^d Bickerton the Admiral & Sir Alex^r Ball, the present Governor, of Malta —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

From Purser Charles Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, and George G. Coffin

FRIGATE *Boston*, OFF ALICANT,
August 22, 1802.

We, the subscribers, being at the consular house of the United States at Tunis, in March last, it was represented to us by the consul, William Eaton, Esq., that the former and rightful sovereign of Tripoli was then at Tunis, where he had been for several years, having been about ten years before driven from his throne by the present reigning Bashaw, his brother, who being now at war with the Swedes and Americans, he had become fearful of the overtures which might be made to the *ci-devant* Bashaw by them, and in consequence had requested the Bashaw of Tunis to order him out of his Regency, which was accordingly done. At the same time the reigning Bashaw offered his brother the government of Derne, in Tripoli, if he would return, which offer was supposed by Mr. Eaton to have been made with a view of getting him in his power.

Mr. Eaton then requested our opinions respecting getting the *ci-devant* Bashaw in our power, either by treaty and as a friend, or, should he persist in going to Tripoli, to endeavor to take him as an enemy after his leaving port. We accordingly gave it as our opinion that it would be a primary object with the United States to get this man in their power; that, having possession of him, an end might very easily be put to the war, by taking him on board of one of our

ships, and ordering all our force before Tripoli, and there offering the Bashaw, their former sovereign, to the people, which, if accepted, peace might be made immediately, and on our own terms; or, on their refusal, to batter down their fortifications.

In consequence of which Mr. Eaton had several interviews with him, and made him offers of going on board some one of the American men of war, or of going to Leghorn with a salary, until the arrival of the commodore; which, however, was not accepted by the Bashaw, who insisted on going to Tripoli, and that in a few days.

Mr. Eaton informed us of his last resolution, and that a Russian ship was actually in port, ready for and waiting his going on board. As there was no time to be lost, he again requested our advice on the propriety of putting the *Gloria*, an armed ship of his own, then lying in port ready for sea, into the service of the United States, and sending her off immediately with despatches to Captain McNiell of the *Boston* frigate, who was supposed to be either at Malta, or off Tripoli. We gave it as our opinion that it would be highly proper not only to put her into the service for this business, but even to keep her so for the purpose of sending despatches, or to facilitate his escape from Tunis, should this business give umbrage to the Bashaw of that Regency, &c.

At each of these conferences were also present Doctor William Turner, surgeon of the frigate *Philadelphia*, and Captain Bounds, of the armed ship *Gloria*, who also agreed with us in opinion.

The *Gloria* was accordingly sent off the next morning, and fell in with Captain McNiell coming out of Malta, who highly approved of what had been done, and gave Bounds, master of the *Gloria*, a warrant or commission until the arrival of the commodore.

GEORGE G. COFFIN,
CHARLES WADSWORTH.

[Am. State Papers, Claims, p. 330.]

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

TUNIS, August 23d, 1802.

OUR operations of the last and present year produce nothing in effect but additional enemies and national contempt. If the same system of operations continue, so will the same consequences. The obstinate posture and affected indifference to menace, which have hitherto been my talismen in lieu of *solid argument* here, no longer avail. The Minister puffs a whistle in my face, and says; "We find it is all a puff! We see how you carry on the war with Tripoli!"

I have never ceased to give the alarm in due season: to suggest such measures as seemed to me indispensable to parry serious mischief; and to point out what I believed would be the consequence of neglecting that advice. I have now the melancholy reflection that my apprehensions have been but too well founded, and my predictions but too accurate.

My exile is become insupportable here. Abandoned by my countrymen in command; no advice from government to regulate my conduct; and my own exertions failing of effect; I am left subject, though not yet submissive, to the most intolerable abuse and personal vexation. Anxiety, perplexity and a climate unfavorable to my constitution, waste my health. The position I have taken and held with this Bey in regard to passports for his merchantmen for Tripoli, has excited a temper and disposition in this court to distress me in my personal

concerns. I have frequently stated that my salary is an inadequate support. The check which Capt. Murray thought proper to put on my public measures has not less affected my public character. Thus situated, I am consuming life, property, and, perhaps, public reputation here, without the consoling prospect of having the merit of being useful to my country. Why should I remain at a post which is no longer tenable? Again, I repeat, my individual resources are insufficient barriers against the avarice of this Regency. From the first moment of my agency here it was apparent to me that submission to the demands of this Bey would only sharpen avidity. I stated this apprehension in my communications to government: it was thought *too lively!* My measures to chastise a perfidious enemy are now branded, by commanders, as *speculative*; the *effusions of a disordered fancy!* Is it not enough that I have sacrificed almost four years to the service of my country in a state of painful sequestration from all rational enjoyment? Will any body alledge that I have not discharged my duty with an upright zeal? And are such the rewards of my services? To be branded unheard in my own defence, and by a solitary Capt. of a frigate, with *speculation*, and *insanity!* This is too much! I have the native rights, and I trust the feelings of an American citizen. Let Murray leave to me my liberty and my honor: he may filch from me all the other appendages of life which can be useful to him. But blasted as is my honor here by the weight of his authority and the breath of his scandal, my very existence is insupportable. It were impossible to keep these things concealed here, even if they had been transacted with less publicity. The Bey says; "I always told the American Consul he was a mad man," (because I have not been his obsequious slave, as are half the Consuls near him,) "and it appears the commanders of his nation are of the same opinion!" Gentle commanders! Ye have hitherto exhibited no symptoms of *madness* to these Regencies! They are perfectly satisfied with your moderation! Equally so with the blast, in cool blood, you have stamped on the character of a fellow citizen and a fellow servant of your country.

I am constrained therefore, not less by a regard to the interest and honor of my country than to my own individual interest and honor, to request the President will permit me to resign the trust I have the honor to hold under the government of the United States; unless more active operations shall be resolved on against the enemy; in which case it would gratify me to remain on this coast till the issue be determined.

P. S. Aug. 28.

Yesterday I was called to the palace. The Minister formally demanded of me a frigate of 36 guns. It need not be thought strange to see me in America this winter. I can neither yield to nor get rid of the demand.

[NR&L., rare book, Life of Eaton, 1813.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Portland, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 24 Aug — 1802. —

Captain E. PREBLE. —
Portland — M¹⁸

I am honored with your letter of the 16 instant, from which I derive much satisfaction as it relates to the favorable state of your

health, which I hope may soon be perfectly restored as well from private considerations as those of a public nature, it being not very improbable that the period is not far distant when we shall have occasion to call for your services. —

M^r Rowe Midshipman has been furloughed with permission to return home and remain until further orders, since the 16 instant. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 24 August 1802. This day's entry includes references to 15 and 18 August 1802

[Malaga] Peace being firmly established between the United States and Morocco, on or about the 15th inst., we on the 18th weighed and left Gibraltar, with the *Enterprize* Capt. Sturett and a convoy of Americans & Swedes; next day brought us to this place. The *Adams* is left to guard the affairs of the Nation and the Tripoline Ship. * * *

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 25 Aug 1802. —

You will immediately repair to Washington and take the Command of the *John Adams*. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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

N^o 11, Dispatch.

LEGHORN Aug^t 25th 1802

SIR During my residence at Tripoli I had the honor to transmit to the Department of State the history of the reign of Aly Pacha father of the reigning sovereign of Tripoli including the different revolutions in that State, an account of the murder of Mohammed Bey & the dethroning of the rightful sovereign of Tripoli Hamet Pacha who at that period was under the protection of the Bey of Tunis, but is now at Malta, & in a supplement I forwarded some account of the accession to the throne & reign of the present Usurper Jouseph Pacha Caramanli —

From the day of my arrival I conceiv'd it my duty to be particular in forwarding details of the most prominent transactions of that government for the information of the President & spared no pains or expense to procure the best intelligence obtainable, whether eventually I succeeded or not I must leave to your candor to determine, which may be ascertain'd by comparing my communications with the transactions which have since transpired — As the above mentioned papers as well as my own observation convinced me that the inhabitants of Tripoli held the present Pacha in the greatest degree of horror imaginable & of their great desire that Hamet who was then at Tunis should again assume the reigns of government, I was left no reason to doubt that should he ever be able to appear before Tripoli with any considerable force to espouse his cause, that the chief

inhabitants of that Regency would declare in his favor, indeed so sensible is Jouseph that his conduct neither merits nor will ever receive their support when any force is opposed to him that when ever he goes out of the city he carries all his treasure & jewels with him in chests mounted on Mules which are confided to the care of his favorite slaves, who have orders to keep as close to him as possible, nor is he ever accompanied by less than from three to five hundred of his partizans who are composed of negroes & men of desperate fortunes, who would espouse his cause no longer than until his treasure was exhausted and would then file into the ranks of the best paymaster, for this reason he carry's his cash with him, as likewise to enable him to raise a party among the Arabs, should ever his brothers party assume courage sufficient to shut the gates of the City against him as he did against Hamet when he treacherously usurp'd the Pachalic —

In my details of the relative situation of Tripoli with other Nations you will observe the many causes the Grand Senior has had to complain of the arrogance of Jouseph Pacha & no doubt will join with me in opinion that the war in which he was engaged was the only reason which prevented him from chastizing him as he deserv'd, & that he only waits for a proper opportunity I believe is evident; no act could be more just than the re-instating Hamet Pacha on the throne of his forefathers, & no act could insure the Grand Signore a revenge so prompt & efficacious & attended with so little expense both of blood & treasure; nor so effectually insure the gratitude & future obedience of Hamet & his family, as well as set a precedent to the other states of Barbary whose incorrigible insolence has become unsupportable at the sublime Port & render an example not only expedient but absolutely necessary —

Jouseph Pacha perfectly acquainted with these circumstances spared no pains to entice his brother Hamet to come to Tripoli under the specious pretext of giving him the government of the provinces of Derna & Bengasi; but without effect, Hamet would not listen to his proposal & demanded of his brother to give him up his wife & children who he holds as hostages & to settle a small annuity on him sufficient to maintain his family promising that he would then live & die at Tunis.

In the above train were affairs at Tripoli when I left it, & under those impressions I was induced in my letter to M^r Eaton of the 15th of June 1801 to make the following observations —

“I conceive it peculiarly fortunate that Tripoli has broke with us first, as we have it in our power with a small force to reduce them to our own terms & consequently to influence the other Regency's in our favor, as they would find by demonstration that we brook not insults with impunity, nay Sir if the Pacha of Tripolis brother Hamet who is at Tunis was a man of understanding & enterprize I would stake my soul that with the assistance of four of our Frigates that I would effect a revolution in his favor and place him on the throne of Tripoli in spite of every obstacle & thereby insure the United States the gratitude of him & his successors, besides concluding an advantageous peace” — but I must sincerely declare that actuated as I was by no other motive than an honest zeal for what I supposed & continue to suppose to be the best interest of my country, I at that period thought it a moral impossibility that it would take fifteen months to draw out the energy's of an injured nation, or that

motives of humanity would so far preponderate in our councils as to induce us to postpone our vengeance until the barbarity of those miscreants to our unfortunate fellow Citizens would give a latitude & prescribe the rules of a rigorous retaliation —

In a letter of the 29th of June I forwarded to M^r Eaton the out lines of my dispatch N^o 8 dated at Leghorn July 2nd 1801 wherein I requested him to ascertain how far said Hamet would be willing to engage in an expedition of that nature, to which I received no answer for many months, for particulars I refer you to the dispatch & you will please to observe the Paragraph which commences “I propose chastising them one at a time & pursuing such measures at the Ottoman court as will effectually prevent any coalition taking place injurious to our interests —

The measures in contemplation were to embark the said Hamet onboard our Comodores ship, to proceed with him to Constantinople, to present him to the grand Vizir & let him then make use of his own arguments to procure the Caftan or Robe of honor, & while he was negotiating for force which the Grand Senior undoubtedly means to send against Tripoli, we would have profited of the opportunity to have concluded a commercial treaty with the sublime Port & to have made such arrangements both there & with Hamet Pacha as could not fail to inspire those nations with sentiments favorable to our dignity & interests, by procuring the Grand Senior's sanction to this expedition would effectually prevent any coalition taking place unfavorable to our interests, & that the Grand Senior still intends to revenge the insults he has receiv'd you will be inform'd by M^r Nissens communications dated Tripoli April 22nd 1802 forwarded in my dispatch N^o 7 of this year —

No material alteration took place until March last when the Usurper Jouseph Pacha having succeeded in persuading the Bey of Tunis to deny his protection to his brother Hamet, he was obliged from mere necessity to accede to Jousephs proposal & actually accepted the offer of the government of Derna, & embark'd onboard a russian ship bound to Malta (but supposed to have been bound to Derna) where he arrived the 11th of April —

This change of position by Hamet Pacha induced M^r Eaton to take the measures which he no doubt has detail'd to government in the amplest manner & which had not this event taken place so suddenly he would not have done until he receiv'd the Presidents instructions & so far as those measures have been made known to me I must do M^r Eaton the justice to say that they seem to have been judicious dictated by imperious necessity & an honest zeal for the success of an enterprize which promised such vast advantages to our Country —

Thus were we situated when the *Constellation* arrived in this sea, when it seems by M^r Eatons communications to me that Cap^{tn} Alex^r Murray arrogated to himself the presumption to discard measures the the motives of which whether *right* or *wrong* he must have been perfectly unacquainted with, nay totally ignorant off, & which exclusive of his being a junior officer to Cap^{tn} M^r Niel, were by no means in his department, & that too in a stile of the most illiberal censure, without even observing the common respect due from public Officers in diff^t departments to each other especially in foreign ports: the details of this transaction no doubt M^r Eaton has transmitted to

gov^t who will decide with impartiality on the merits of the cause, as I by no means conceive myself entitled to so great a latitude, nor do I wish to enter into any controversy on the occasion, my sole aim in making this report is to request that the President will be pleas'd to draw a line of distinction between the relative duties of the Consuls residing in Barbary & the Commanders of our vessels of War, for I cant suppose it conducive to the public interests to subject men (who have spent the best parts of their lives in the public service & who have been several years acquiring knowledge in the Country's where they reside) to the caprice of every gentleman who may command our vessels of War, for altho they may be excellent seamen & as good officers it must be supposed that they must be very deficient in any superficial knowledge they may have acquired relative to Barbary where they have scarce ever been, & even had their stay been proportioned to the full extent of their penetration & wisdom, from their want of Knowledge of the language & manners & customs of the people, they would be able to obtain but little information but what would derive from the Consul resident, whose measures if they in the plenitude of their power think proper to discard & censure, I presume we had much better stay at home than subject ourselves to this additional degradation —

The situation of a Consul in Barbary provided he is determined to do his duty is of all others the most humiliating & perilous, exiled ('tho honorably) from his dearest connections, doom'd to breath an air contaminated by plague & slavery, subject even in our beds to the mortal stings of scorpions, exposed to every species of insolence & degradation that a fertile brain'd Mohammedan can invent to render the life of a christian superlatively miserable, that dare oppose his will, one moment menaced with chains, the next with death & damnation, in a state of constant vigilance concern & perplexity; there is no occasion nor necessity in addition to all our suffering of subjecting our measures to the control of men, who from the routine of their duty can have as little ability to judge either of their propriety or utility as they have had modesty in censuring what they wanted the power to condemn —

Cap^{tn} Daniel M^eNiel has had several conferences with Hamet Bashaw at Malta & I believe in conjunction with the Swedish Admiral Cederstrom has made some arrangements with him the particulars of which are to me unknown, thus Sir you are inform'd that every officer acquainted with the subject, is of the same opinion on the subject that I am, & none has opposed the measure but those totally unacquainted with its tendency, I therefore request that you will represent the subject of this dispatch to the President in such a manner that in future a line may be drawn between our relative duty's, for it is evident that whether the measure is approved by government or not, that the commanders of each of our vessels of War, especially those acting under a senior officer has not power, or ought ever to have power delegated to him sufficient to discard measures of such vast importance, & if this act is sanctioned by government it will in future be quoted as precedent, which would be giving our Commanders a latitude productive of many irregularities especially in so young a Navy as ours, & would likewise be the means of engendaring animosity's where the greatest unanimity & most cordial concurrence ought to exist —

Submitting the whole to the decision of the Presidents superior judgment I have the honor to subscribe myself with respectful esteem

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

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

LEGHORN Aug^r 26th 1802

SIR In addition to my dispatch of yesterday give me leave respectfully to submit to the Presidents decision — Whether, supposing government should think proper to put an end to the War with Tripoli without prosecuting it to extremity; it would not be to the interest of the United States to embark Hamet Pacha on board our Comodores Ship & proceed with him before Tripoli, to then inform his brother Jouseph that our intentions were to conclude a permanent Treaty with him provided he would agree upon terms of reciprocity & mutual convenience, that should he think proper to comply with the terms which we would dictate, that on his giving his brother Hamet his promise of perpetual protection & installing him with the rights & immunity's appertaining to the Beylic of Derna & Bengaisi according to his promise, that we would land him & his suite at Derna the seat of his govern^t — that otherwise we would make use of such means as God had already placed in our hands, which join'd to our influence at the sublime Port, who were inform'd & well satisfied of the justness of our cause, we made no doubt would enable us to seat the said Hamet Pacha upon the Throne of his forefathers —

I presume from Jouseph Pachas present situation that he would prescribe to any terms sooner than try the experiment & that we would thereby be enabled to conclude a treaty upon honorable terms, which to insure its continuance ought to be prescribed with moderation —

Enclosed is a copy of M^r Eatons letter to me of the 12th of July with my addition to it which I have made Circular & an other from Algiers which was handed to me by M^r Appleton a few days ago — I have receiv'd no other intelligence from Barbary since my last worthy your attention & remain very respectfully —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

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

(Duplicate)

GIBRALTAR 26th August 1802

SIR This being detain'd for want of Conveyance, have now to inform you that this day arriv'd from Norfolk the Ship *Courtney* Cap^t Fryer who deliver'd me your regarded favour of 6th Ult^o directing my receiving her Cargo of Provisions which were ship'd by Dan^l Bedinger Esq^r for the use of the Publick ships on the Mediterranean which shall be attend'd to. —

Dan^l Bedinger Esq^r has directed my paying Cap^t Fryer his freight & Primage after a true delivery of the Cargo in good order which will be comply'd with & take my reimburse on Mess^{rs} J. Mackenzie & A Glennie of London as you desire and for which purpose you have been pleas'd to inclose me a Letter of credit on said Gentlemen.

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

[27 August 1802]

Uniform Regulations of U. S. Navy

THE
UNIFORM DRESS
of the
CAPTAINS AND CERTAIN OTHER OFFICERS
of the
NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.
1802

CAPTAINS' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with long lappels and lining of the same; a standing collar, and to be trimmed with gold lace, not exceeding one-half inch in breadth, nor less than three eighths of an inch; in the following manner, to wit: — To commence from the upper part of the standing collar, and to descend round the lappels to the bottom of the coat; the upper part of the cuffs, round the pocket flaps and down the folds with one single lace; four buttons on the cuffs and on the pocket flaps, nine on the lappels, and one on the standing collar; a gold epaulet on each shoulder; the buttons of yellow metal, with the fowl anchor and American eagle, surrounded with fifteen stars; the button-holes to be worked with gold thread.

VEST AND BREECHES, White. The vest single breasted, with flaps and four buttons to the pockets, the buttons the same as the coat, only proportionably smaller.

THE UNDRESS — The same as the full dress, excepting the lace and the gold worked button-holes.

LIEUTENANTS' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with long lappels, and lining of the same; with nine buttons on each lappel; a standing collar, and three buttons on the cuffs and on the pockets, the button-holes laced with such lace as is directed for the captain's; one epaulet on the left shoulder, except when acting as commanding officer, and then to be changed to the right shoulder.

VEST AND BREECHES — The same as the captain's, except three buttons and button-holes on the pockets of the vest.

THE UNDRESS — The same as the full dress, excepting the lace.

MIDSHIPMENS' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with lining and lappels of the same; the lappels to be short, with six buttons; standing collar, with a diamond formed of gold lace on each side, not exceeding two inches square; a slash sleeve, with three small buttons; all the button-holes to be worked with gold thread.

VEST AND BREECHES, white, the same as the lieutenants, except the buttons on the pockets of the vest.

THE UNDRESS — A short coat without worked button-holes, a standing collar with a button and a slip of lace on each side.

A MIDSHIPMAN, when he acts as lieutenant, *by order of the Secretary of the Navy*, will assume the uniform of a lieutenant.

CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS, when in full dress, to wear shoes, buckles, small swords, and gold laced cocked hats; the lace not to shew more than three quarters of an inch on each side — in undress to wear hangers.

MIDSHIPMEN, when in full dress, to wear gold laced cocked hats and hangers, with shoes and buckles.

DIRKS not to be worn on shore by any officer.

SURGEONS' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with long lappels and lining of the same, nine navy buttons, with gold frogs on the lappels, standing collar the same as the coat, and two gold frogs on each side of the collar, three navy buttons below the pockets, and three gold frogs on the pocket flaps, and the same number of navy buttons to the cuffs, with gold frogs.

VEST AND BREECHES, white, with navy buttons — cocked hat.

SURGEONS' MATES' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with long lappels and lining of the same, nine navy buttons, and button-holes worked with gold thread; standing collar the same as the coat, with two navy buttons, and worked button-holes on each side; three navy buttons below the pockets, and three worked button-holes on the flaps — the same number of buttons on the cuffs, with worked button-holes.

VEST AND BREECHES, white, and cocked hat.

SAILING-MASTERS' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with standing collar, long lappels and lining of the same, nine buttons on the lappels and one on the standing collar, with a slip of lace; slash sleeves with three buttons, and three buttons to the pockets.

VEST AND BREECHES, white, and plain — cocked hat.

PURSERS' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with standing collar, long lappels and lining of the same, with nine buttons on the lappels, cuffs open behind, with three buttons, two above and one below; the collar to be embroidered with gold, not exceeding three-fourths of an inch in breadth, with one button on each side, the folds to have each three buttons, and three buttons under each pocket, the buttons the same as worn by the other officers of the navy.

VEST AND BREECHES, white — cocked hat.

A COMMODORE to have on each strap of his epaulets a silver star.

R. SMITH.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 27, 1802.*

[NDA photostat.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 27 [or 28] August 1802.

Commodore MORRIS. — *Mediterranean.* —

From the tenour of the letters from the department of State herewith sent and left open for your inspection, you will perceive that you are to have a superintending agency in the negotiations therein contemplated. You will, besides, herewith receive, to be retained by you, copies of these letters and also of the instructions to M^r Cathcart which had been transmitted by the *Adams*. These several dispatches you will consider as instructions to you as well as to M^r Cathcart. You will keep it in mind that it is the interest and the desire of the United States to be at peace with all the world, and that it is expected of you to contribute your utmost endeavours to effectuate without delay an honorable accommodation with Tripoli Morocco and any of the other Barbary Powers with whom we may happen to be at war. And although the instructions to make peace have relation only to Tripoli yet you will consider yourself hereby fully empowered to negotiate an adjustment of our differences with Morocco or with any of the other Barbary powers that may have declared or waged War against us. And whenever M^r Cathcart shall be within a reasonable distance you will not fail in giving him due notice and in calling him to your assistance. In adjusting the terms of Peace with the Dey of Tripoli, whatever regard may be had to the situation of his Brother, it is not to be considered by you of sufficient magnitude to prevent or even to retard a final settlement with the Dey. M^r Eton in this affair cannot be considered an authorized agent of the Government. —

If circumstances should render it indispensibly necessary for you to make peace with any of the Barbary Powers without having the benefit of the advice and aid of M^r Cathcart, you will, as Commanding Officer of the Squadron, be considered by the Emperor or by any of the Bashaws as sufficiently empowered without the form of a special Commission. —

It has been reported that about the 1st June there had been an engagement between Captain M^rNeill and a Tunisian Squadron. This Report, I am willing to persuade myself, is not correct. But if so unpleasant an event has happened, the Aggressor merits punishment. If the Aggression has proceeded from the Tunisian Officer, we trust, it was not by the order of the Dey, and, in such case, we are willing to leave the proceedings in consequence of it in his own hands entirely. And if our Officer has been the Aggressor he will be proceeded against according to the Laws of our Country and every reparation will be made which Justice and Honor shall require. —

The thirty thousand dollars for the Dey of Algiers and the twenty thousand dollars for the other powers as explained in the dispatches of the Secretary of State you will employ agreeably to his instructions and in paying over the same you will take such vouchers as will be prescribed to you by the Treasury Department. —

As the Emperor of Morocco has declared War against the United States without the least appearance of Justice and as other of the Barbary Powers may be induced to do the same, it is the Command of the President and you are hereby instructed to protect our Commerce by all the means in your Power against the armed Vessels of any Barbary State that may either declare or wage War against us. The

New York is dispatched to join your Squadron and you will soon receive as a further reenforcement the *John Adams*. —

Considering the varying aspects of our affairs in the Mediterranean it would at this distance be highly improper to lay you under absolute orders as to the precise disposition of your Squadron. You will therefore distribute them in such manner as in your judgment will most effectually afford to our Commerce the proposed protection. But it will I trust, be in your power to employ one of the frigates constantly in convoying our Merchantmen from Cadiz and another in convoying them from Malaga. And as Convoyed Vessels are liable to be dispersed in the Gut during Calms, the *Enterprize* might there meet each convoy for the purpose of keeping the Emperor's Boats in check. —

The *General Greene* had been put in Commission for the purpose of conveying to you one hundred Gun Carriages to be delivered to the Emperor of Morocco as a present with an appropriate letter written by the President himself. These testimonials of friendship have been withheld in consequence of the unexpected declaration of War by the Emperor. And instead of them have been substituted the two additional frigates, the *New York* and the *John Adams*. —

You will cordially co-operate with the Swedes and with every other nation at War with those Barbary Powers that may have declared or waged war against us. At the same time you will cautiously avoid whatever may have a tendency to bring us in collision with any friendly State. —

Be pleased to accept assurances of my great regard and esteem. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Lieutenant John Cassin, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 28 Aug — 1802. —

I have rec^d your letter of the 23rd instant and have directed M^r Harrison to have the repairs of the *Philadelphia* immediately put in hand conformably to your report of her wants. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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

NAVY DEPT. 28 Aug, 1802. —

Lieutenant Cassin reports to me that he has taken a Survey of the frigate *Philadelphia* and finds it necessary to caulk the Birth and spar decks, also the quick work in and outside. Mizzen and foremast fished, clamping the step of the foremast (somewhat decayed by the heat of the-----) the fore and main Tops condemned, a new gang of main rigging, fore and main top mast, spring stays. The Caronades on the quarter deck to be shifted further out clear of the hammocks. Some small alteration in the store rooms for the benefit of air. The Boat to be repaired. —

These repairs I have to request that you will be pleased to have at once put in hand. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

To Stephen Cathalan, Jr., U. S. Commercial Agent, Marseilles, France, from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

Copy

LEGHORN August 28th 1802.

DEAR SIR This ins^t I have Received the following Official intelligence from Tripoly which you will please to Make Circular as soon as possible and endeavour as much as possible, to prevent any of our vessels sailing without convoy. I am happy to inform you that three of Capⁿ Morris's Crew were claimed by the British, they being born in Irland, & two were delivered to the french Charge des affaires, being french citizens, Consequently there remains but four in captivity, Namely Capⁿ [Andrew] Morris his carpenter & two Negroes, and M^r Nissen is in hopes to have them given up to him in lieu of the Tripolines delivered up to the Bashaw by Commodore Dale in convention sealed with the great Seal of the Regency & dated Tripoly 1st 1801.

* * * * *

[Inserted here was an extract from letter of Captain Andrew Morris, dated 22 July, 1802, included in this volume under date of 17 June 1802.]

P. S. You will please my Dear S^r to Spare no pains to forward the copy of this Letter to Barcelona & Gibraltar requesting our Consuls to transmit a copy thereof to Commodore Morris & to the Commanders of our Ships of War & consuls along the coast the Tripolines cruising ground is from Cape Palos to Cape de Gatt among the Islands and from thence to Algiers should they take any prizes they coast along Barbary coast lay their Prizes up in Tunis & steal round Cape Bon with the prisoners in the Night off Cape Bon & near Carthageana I presume is the most probable place [to] fall in with them

I am in great haste this Being Post Day & respectfully subscribe myself.

[NA. SDA. CL, Barcelona, Vol. 1, 1797-1809.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 30 August, 1802.

The PRESIDENT. — *Monticello.* —

In making out Captain Barron's orders I find that we are without your signature to any of the printed instructions to the Commanders of our armed Vessels, I have therefore the honor to enclose 12 Copies and to ask that you will be pleased to sign and return them by the next mail. —

Captain Barron is hauling out of the Eastern Branch, and will have dropped down to Hampton Road before these instructions can return, but as he will have to recruit some Men & take in some stores at Norfolk, they may probably overtake him there; if not, they must be sent by the *John Adams* which will follow in a few days, and in the mean time Capt. Barron will not be without authority for acting under the general instructions of the Department & the orders of Commodore Morris. —

[NDA. Nom. Appts. LB, 1798-1820.]

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 31 August 1802. —

Enclosed I send you a list of Spars and Cordage wanted for the Frigate *New York* now under orders for a cruise. — I have therefore to request that you will have this business at once put in hand and

the whole provided with the utmost possible dispatch. The frigate is now hawling out of the Eastern Branch and will probably be in Hampton Road by the time you receive this letter. The importance of the service she is ordered on, requires that a moment should not unnecessarily be lost. —

Beef and Pork for this frigate have been ordered to you from New London and Newport. Rice, Butter and Powder from Baltimore. Beans from New York. These Articles I hope may have all arrived and in good time. If there should be any deficiency in respect to any of these articles, or Captain Barron should require any other, you will be pleased to furnish the same without delay. — Captain Barron will also require some money for recruiting a few men to complete his crew, at Norfolk, which you will furnish. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *New York*, from
Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 31 Aug — 1802. —

The Frigate *New York* under your Command being nearly ready for Sea, you will proceed to Hampton road, and when there you will dispatch an Officer to Norfolk to recruit as many men as will be necessary to complete her crew. The recruiting money will be furnished by Daniel Bedinger Esq — who will also furnish you with the beef, pork, rice, butter, powder, and all the articles necessary to complete her stores for a cruise. After you have received these men and stores on board — It is the Command of the President that you proceed with all possible dispatch to join our Squadron in the Mediterranean where you will act under the orders and directions of the Senior officer on that station. —

The accompanying circular letter of the 18 february and the papers thereto annexed, contains regulations and instructions to be attended to in executing your present commission, in relation to the Dey of Tripoli and with respect to any of the other Barbary Powers that shall or may declare or wage war against us, you will receive and obey the instructions of the Commanding Officer of the Squadron. —

Messrs Degen Purviance & C^o are our Agents at Leghorn, and John Gavino the same at Gibraltar. I have deposited a credit with Messrs M^oKenzie & Glennie of London, on whom the Commanding Officer of the squadron is authorized to draw to supply its wants. Messrs Degen Purviance & C^o are also authorized to draw on them to reimburse themselves for any supplies they may furnish or advances they may make beyond the amount of the funds placed in their hands. —

You will receive from the Treasury of the U. States \$50,000 which you will deliver to Commodore Morris under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, taking such vouchers as he shall prescribe.

I shall direct twelve hundred dollars to be placed in the hands of your purser to supply the small expences of your Ship at Gibraltar, or wherever else you may find the same necessary. —

Previous to sailing from Hampton Road, you will be pleased to forward to this department a complete list of the Officers, & Muster Roll of the crew of your ship and returns of stores of every description on board. —

You will if necessary touch at Gibraltar for any information you may want respecting Commodore Morris. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — *Aug 31 — 1802* —

If from your view of the species of warfare practised by the forces of the Emperor of Morocco against us you should be of opinion that a few Gun boats are essentially necessary for the protection of our Merchantmen in the Straits of Gibraltar during calms, you may purchase them from the Spaniards or the English and draw upon this department for the amount. The lives and property of our fellow citizens are entitled to and must have an adequate protection. In judging of the expediency of procuring at this time these Boats, you will consider whether the Season be not too far advanced. The Christian powers of Europe do not, I believe, use these boats but in the summer, and their practice ought to be a guide to us.

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli, from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

LEGHORN *August 31st 1802*

SIR In answer to yours of the 8th of July you will please to inform Ciddi Mohammed Daguize that I shall enter into no negociation with his Master what ever until he carries into effect the convention agreed on by his certificate bearing date at Tripoli the first of September 1802 [1801] and delivers up Cap^t [Andrew] Morris and three of his Crew, instead of an officer and twenty one Soldiers Subjects of Tripoli delivered up to him by the American Comodore Dale

Accept the assurances of my highest consideration

Should the Bashaw deliver up the above mentioned prisoners you will please to forward me the earliest intelligence

Copies of all those papers will pass through the hands of Comodore Morris —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — *1 Sept. 1802.* —

It has been represented to me that the Officers attached to our Vessels of war on the Mediterranean service, are frequently, from the length of the cruises, in want of funds to defray their necessary expences, and although it is desirable that we should be governed by the principles of economy in all our expenditures, but the more especially abroad, where remittances are sometimes made with difficulty and not unfrequently with loss, yet I consider that the good of the service and as intimately connected therewith, the respectability and comfort of the Officers of the Navy, requires, that advances to them on account of their pay &c should be authorized. I have therefore to request that you will be pleased to take order for ascertaining from your own observations the wants of the Officers on board your own ship, and from the reports of the Commanders of the other Vessels of the squadron under your Command, the wants of their Officers respectively, and that from time to time you cause

such advances to be made as in your discretion the same shall be eligible and necessary, out of such funds as may be at your disposal in Europe, or by bills on this department if you can negotiate such without loss. In addition to the foregoing, fresh provisions and hospital stores for the use of the sick should always be furnished on the requisitions of the Surgeons and this clause is added lest some of the Commanders should consider the procuring of these articles as not comprehended within their authority. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Sidi Mohamet Ben Absalem Selawy, Secretary of State of the Emperor of Morocco, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Copy. —

TANGIER 1st Septem^r 1802.

SIR I have received the Letter you wrote me, in answer to that I had the honour of addressing His Imperial Majesty (whom God preserve) from Tetuan. — In that Letter you acquainted me it was His Majestys pleasure I should remain in this place, and exercise the functions of my Office as heretofore, as that the necessary Orders had been given for that effect to the Governour Alcayde Abdashaman Hashash. — Very much desirous of seeing perfect harmony subsist between this Empire & the United States of America, and at all times ready to contribute thereto as far as in my power, I did not hesitate at again hoisting their Flag on my residence in Tangier, in testimony of the return of Peace, and notified to His Excell^y The President His Majestys Friendly dispositions in this particular. — I also gave the necessary information on the subject to the Commanding Officer of the American Ships of War stationed in these Seas, and granted Passports for His Majestys Frigate *Mirboha*, and Schooner *Miribha*, that they might put to Sea & Navigate in safety. —

I beg you will have the goodness to represent these matters to His Imperial Majesty, with an assurance from me, that he will always experience from the Government of the United States, and their Agents, an equal readiness to correspond with every disposition His Majesty may be pleased to shew, for maintaining an uninterrupted Peace between the two Nations. — At same time speaking with that sincerity ought to guide the Representatives of Nations, I cannot help expressing to you with what surprise & concern, I observe the farther Communication you make me by order of His Imperial Majesty, stateing his expectation of Annual Embassys accompanied with Presents, from the United States of America. — You are pleased to say it was so stipulated with the late Sid Mohamet Ben Ottoman. — I beg you will tell me when, and by whom such engagement was made, for I am a perfect Stranger to it. — What I know of the matter is, that in the year 1795 when I had the honour of being sent by the Government of the United States, to His Imperial Majesty Muley Soliman at Rhabat, for the purpose of Congratulating him on his happy Accession to the Throne of His Ancestors, and for obtaining a Recognition of the Treaty made at Morocco between His Majestys Father Sidy Mohamet Ben Abdullah (of Glorious Memory) and the United States of America, His Majesty was pleased to ratify that Treaty, without any addition or alteration; in fulfillment of His Fathers engagement, made in the name of the Almighty, that it should continue in full force for Fifty years, from the first day of Rhamadan 1200, on which it was signed. — His Majestys Letter on that occasion to the

President of the United States bearing date the 2^d of Zafar 1210 was delivered to me by Sid Mohamet Ben Ottoman, and declared that His Majesty was at Peace — Tranquillity and Friendship with America, in the same manner his Father (who is with God) was; to which the Government of the United States have ever faithfully corresponded. — By that Treaty there is no stipulation whatever for Embassys being sent, or Presents made by either the one Government or the other, as you will see by the copy of it I delivered to Sid Mohamet Ben Ottoman, on the 12th July 1795 at Rhabat. — I have seen it my duty to transit to the Government I have the honour of representing in this Country, three several copies of your Letter on this important subject, by different conveyances to guard against miscarriage; and I wait to receive such orders as His Excell^y The President shall see fit to give me on the occasion. —

I have lately received information that two Seamen part of the Crew of the American Ship stranded three years ago near Cape Nun have escaped from the Arabs, and are now with the Governour of Tarudaunt. — I request you will have the goodness to transmit me a Letter to that Gentleman directing him to allow these unfortunate people to proceed to Mogadore, in order that my Agent there M^r Peter Gwyn may send them to their own Country. —

Alcayde Hashash having signified to me His Majestys wish to be provided with some more American Rice, I have given the necessary directions to the Consul at Gibraltar to send me a supply, so soon as he can get any of a quality proper for His Majestys use. — It will at all times afford me particular pleasure to obey such commands from His Majesty. — I avail of this opportunity of renewing my assurances of respect, and beg you will be persuaded I am

JAMES SIMPSON

His Excell^y SIDY MOHAMMED BEN ABSALEM SELAWY
Secretary of State &^{ca} &^{ca} &^{ca} Fez —

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

To William Willis, U. S. Consul, Barcelona, Spain, from William Kirkpatrick,
U. S. Consul, Malaga

Copy.

MALAGA 1st Sept. 1802.

DEAR SIR I have the Pleasure to reply to your Esteem'd favours 14th & 17th ult^o and Another without Date handing Copy of a Letter from M^r Purviance, for which I am thankfull, as well as for advice of the *Boston* Frigate's arrival with you. She reached this Place in Safety Last Thursday Evening, but unfortunately, Commodore Morris had proceeded the same morning for Leghorn, with a Convoy of 30 Americans & Swedes. — under his Protection. Capt. M^oNeill proposes setting off on Friday for Gibraltar, and America, having here filled up his water Casks &c.

* * * * *

[NA. SDA. CL, Barcelona, Vol. 1, 1797–1809.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1 September 1802. This day's entry includes reference to 28 August 1802

On the 26th we left Malaga with a convoy of 30 sail; the wind has since been constantly ahead & we are now not more than 50 miles to

the Eastward. The same day we spoke a Portuguese squadron of 2 74's and two Frigates, just enter'd this sea to Chastise the Algerines, who about three months ago took one of the Portuguese Frigates which ventur'd too far into the Mediterranean alone and against orders. Likewise the American ship *Margaret*, M^r Coffin supercargo (I suppose). Two months ago said he I saw your friends at Portland: so did I ten months ago.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy, commanding

Wednesday, 1 September 1802

Light airs and clear. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past meridian sounded in 31 fathoms water, small shells Cape Bon bears N. B. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distant 160 miles. Midnight Moderate.

At 5 saw 5 strange sail, bore away to speak a Ship to the Northward & Westward. At 7 sounded in 20 fathoms. At 8 spake the above ship, she was from Smirna bound to Tunis under Ragusa Colours. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 bore away and made sail.

Meridian pleasant.

Latitude in $35^{\circ} 23' N.$

Thursday, 2 September 1802

Light breezes and pleasant weather. At 1 sounded in 20 fathoms water. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 in top gallant steering sails.

Midnight light airs.

At 2 in Royals. At 5 saw the island of Pantelaria, bearing N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 14 leagues Sounded in 97 fathoms water. At 7 set top gallant steering sails & Royals.

Meridian light Breezes and pleasant.

Pantalaria bears N. E. B. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Cape Gobia in Africa N. N. W. 10 leagues.

Latitude $36^{\circ} 12' N.$

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco
Duplicate. — N^o 49. — TANGIER 3^d Septem^r 1802

SIR N^o 48 dated 12th last Month was forwarded in triplicate by way of Lisbon — Cadiz & Gibraltar, each accompanying a translation of the answer, received to the Letter I wrote His Imperial Majesty Muley Soliman from Tetuan, which I hope will reach you safe. — I have now the honour to acquaint you that after sending away N^o 48, I reflected it would be best delay writing the Minister again, untill after departure of the Frigate, then generally believed to be about to sail from Larach; lest the Emperour disapointed by the Resistance it was natural I should make to his groundless pretensions, should recall the order given the Captain for respecting the Flag of The United States. — An uncommon delay happening 'ere application was made for my Passport for that Ship, offered a farther enducement for me not to hazard giving Umbrage at that moment; however the first Leiu^v arrived from Larach on the 21st Ult^o, when I delivered him the usual Passport & they put to Sea on the 26th; said to be destined to run as far as the Canaries, and thence to the Coast of Cantabria to establish their Cruize. — It now appears the Captain of the Frigate resisted

the order sent him by Alcayd Hashash on my arrival at Tetuan, alledging that altho' he admitted he had authority for directing him to take American Vessels, yet he doubted if once given if he could do away that order; of consequence it became necessary to apply to His Majesty, on receipt of whose answer Captain Lubarez sent for my Passport. — The Ship carries 22 Guns & only 93 Men, part of the Crew having been landed at Larach Sick. —

With this I have the honour of transmitting copy of the Letter I wrote the Minister on the 1st Ins^t. — It will afford me much satisfaction, to know what I have said on subject of the Emperours pretension, meets the approbation of His Excell^y The President. — I have stated only facts, and thought but to reserve copy of my Letter of the 18th July 1795 to the then Minister, and that of Muley Solimans to The President on the 18th August following, as Vouchers more proper to be exhibited in support of my arguments, and in opposition to what farther may be alledged on the part of this Governm^t on subject of what they have thought fit to advance, rather than now. — I confess I am almost at a loss to assign any more probable reason for that measure, than that either they are ignorant of what actually passed between the Minister and myself in 1795, and are desirous of coming at such facts as we may be able to substantiate; or that they have asserted an arrangement then took place such as they now wish to establish, and by that finesse conceive they take a more plausible mode for bringing it forward, than a new pretension would be. —

In either case I shall conceive it my duty to resist it by every means in my power, untill I shall be honoured with His Excell^y The Presidents Commands on the occasion, which I persuade myself you will have the goodness to transmit, in the most probable speedy Channel. —

The busyness of bringing the Tripoline Ship from Gibraltar under the Emperours Flag, has been again agitated, and a general application made by Alcayde Hashash to the Consuls here for Passports for her as belonging to His Majesty, to sail from hence for Tripoly; I positively refused mine in these terms, nor do I find any has been granted; but it is certain Men are ordered from Tetuan for her, and that she is to hoist the Emperour's Colours at Gibraltar, so soon as the Weather will allow these people to get over. — I have acquainted Captⁿ Campbell of the *Adams* Frigate, that in my private oppinion the whole is a colourable busyness; but if the Emperour announces to the Body of the Consuls that the Ship is his, and demands Passports accordingly, merely to go to Sea, and Navigate as his, I really do not see how I dare venture to contest the matter; or from circumstances to express doubts on what is stated by the Sovereign of the Country as a fact, without runing a great risque of drawing serious resentment on the Commerce of The United States. — At this trying moment I pray His Excell^y The President will be perfectly assured my best exertions shall be called forth for the good of the Service I have the honour of being entrusted with; but I cannot help repeating that nothing can give me such aid as a Naval force being seen on the Coast, or known to be in the Neighborhood, for that alone is the terror of these people. — Altho' I would gladly hope matters may yet be accommodated, yet lest the Emperour should persist in the demands he has at last brought forward, which I conclude will not be granted him, I would beg with due submission to recommend that the Commanding Officer of the Ships of War of the United States in these Seas, be instructed to act

with energy against this Country, but especially against its Cruizers, so soon as the Emperour shall repeat his late hostile conduct in sending your Consul from hence, or by any other means authorise a violation of the Peace now subsisting. — A first grand point in War against this Country, is to be extremely carefull to prevent their Cruizers being sent to Sea, for as they seldom go out in quest of but one Nation, he who blocks up their Ports, is considered to fight the Battles of all; and are accordingly feared or respected, which appear to have become synonymous here. — On my late return to this Country, finding the Frigate at Larach was certainly destined to act against us, I earnestly entreated Commodore Morris to send one of the Ships under his Command to watch her; I was so confident he would do so, I ventured to say he had, which certainly had a good effect for it was generally believed, as fortunately a fresh Gale at East daily presented Vessels beating in sight of the Port. —

* * * * *

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

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

Tunis Bay Sep^r 5th 1802

SIR I now enclose you a triplicate of my original, a Duplicate of which I left at Malta for you, since when, I have made another Cruize off[f] Tripoli, & am on my way now for Naples, & Leghorn, after a few days Cruize off this Station, for I find we loose the use of a Frigate by being off[f] Tripoli, where we cannot do them any injury, nor do I think it of any avail to keep up the Blockade, in which opinion, the Swedish Admiral agrees with me, I parted with him yesterday, & he has gone there, for the present —

I do not intend to bring my Ship too, nor to permit any boat to come on board of us, to avoid the Quarantine at Naples, but if you have any thing to communicate to me, a boat can lay along side & shall be off this in three Days from this, —

I have two of the Men on board that was Captured in the Brig *Franklin*, they tell me the other Prisoners are well treated, & that they have no want of any thing at Tripoli, as to Provisions &^r &^r

I shall take Convoy down to Gibralter, & return this way again, as soon as I can, I find the only security for our Trade is to give repeated Convoy —

P^r I send you a Letter I rec^d from the Swedish Admiral, & beg you to enquire whether the British Consul got a Letter I sent to his care for Tripoli by a Ship I boar[d]ed from Smyrna bound to Tunis —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 5 September 1802

Light winds and pleasant weather. At 1 the Sweedish frigate *Froya*, (Admiral Cederstrun) sent his Boat on Board.

At 4 made sail and stood in for Cape Bon it bearing N. W. B. W. ½ W. distant 4 leagues, sounded in 75 fathoms water. At 7 shortned sail and hove too.

At 9 sent the pinnace, between Cape Bon & the Island of Cimaro to sound, We stood after her under easy sail, sounded from 15 to 30

fathoms; In your passage through this place you must take care to keep nearer the Island than the main land & you will find plenty of water. The Island is small, & very high, & when you bring it to bear East, appears like a large turtle.

[NA. ND original.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy

GIBRALTAR BAY. U. S. SHIP
Boston Sep^r 6th 1802

SIR, Please to deliver Mr. Ch^s Wad[s]worth Purser — of the U. S. Ship under my Command, out of the Stores sent by the Navy department of the U. S. for the use of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean, Viz.

Twelve Baggs Pease (each two Bushells)
three Tierces Rice —
Seventeen Barr^l Beef —
Eighteen Barr^l Pork
one hundred forty Eight Barr^l Bread
Ten Barrils flower —

The whole being wanted for the use of the above Ship under my Command.

DAN^l M^eNEILL

To M^r JOHN GAVINO American Consul

Received the above articles for which I have signed Triplicate Receipts. Gib^r 7th Sep^r 1802 —

Recv^d Sept^r 7. 1802 of Jn^s Gavino Esq^r Twelve bags Peas, weighing Thirteen Hundred & eighty pounds, — Three Tierces Rice, Seventeen barrels beef, — Eighteen barrels Pork, Ten barrels flour, — One Hundred & forty eight barrels bread, weighing N^t Eleven Thousand & Seventy three pounds for which I have signed triplicate Receipts.

CHARLES WADSWORTH
Purser Frigate Boston

NB the above Bread & Pease were weighd by M^r Wadsworth

[Italics indicate the printed form letter.]

[F. D. Roosevelt Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 6 September 1802

Moderate and pleasant weather. At 5 sent our pinnace along side of a french Man of War (lying at Tunis) with a letter to Consul Eaton; fear of being quarintined at our next port prevented our Boarding them. At 6 hove too off[f] Cape Bon, it bearing E. B. S. Carthage point S. W. B. S. distance 4 leagues. (Sounded in 75 fathoms water.) At 8 Cimaro bore E. N. E. At 5 saw a small sail, to leeward went in Chace. At 9 fired a gun at the Chace. At 11 spake her, she was from Tripoli Bound to Marseilles.

Meridian pleasant. Cape Ferina bears S. W. B. W. Cape Bon S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.

Latitude in 37°24' North.

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

Adams, GIBRALTAR BAY Sept^r 7th 1802

SIR I had the Honor to inform you on the 25th Ult^o of my Situation here, since the Departure of Commodore Morris — Have now to add that on the 27th I receiv'd a Letter from M^r Simpson at Tangiers dated 22^d in which he informs me, that the Emperor had claim'd the Tripolitan Ship at this place as his Property, & Men were order'd to proceed to Gibraltar from Tetuan for the purpose of hoisting his Flag on board said Ship, fit her out, & take her to the above Port, or Tangier's Bay; from thence proceed to Tripoli: That Passports had been demanded of him & other Consuls at Tangiers, for the Ship to leave Gibraltar, which were refus'd — I wrote him for Answer, as follows — "Sir — With Respect to the Emperor's pretentions to the Tripolean Ship, I have only to observe, that unless they are accompanied with Vouchers sufficient to prove her his property, I am determined to prevent her leaving this place, nor can any thing less than your Passport alter my Determination" —

On the 5th Ins^t I receiv'd another Letter from M^r Simpson dated the 4th, in which he mentions that things remain'd just as they were, except, that Men were absolutely order'd to Gibraltar for the aforesaid purpose; That he had written to the Emperor for further Explanation respecting the Ship, to which, he had not then receiv'd any Answer — The Wind is now Westerly, & expect to hear from him in the Course of Twenty four Hours. — The Emperor has been punctual to his Word, on the Evening of the 1st Ins^t thirty Moors arriv'd here, Among them are two Tripolenes One of whom commanded the Tripolean Brig, that was stop'd here with the Ship, the other a Subordinate Officer

Yesterday they commenc'd the Outfits of the Ship, which will take them at least twelve or fourteen Days, to prepare her for the Short run from here to Tetuan. — I wrote M^r Simpson on the 5th urging the Necessity of coming to a better Understanding with the Emperor respecting the Ship; likewise inform'd him that a Crew had arriv'd from Tetuan, & was in the Act of repairing her; That without he granted her a passport, I am by Duty & Inclination compell'd to detain her; in doing which I see inevitable War. — That the Emperor is desirous of going to War with us, is my firm belief, & this he thinks the most feasible plan for accomplishing his Wishes — He wants Money & ere long will demand it.

Among other Misfortunes attending the *Adams*, we have found our Mizenmast very rotten, and have been oblig'd to make it almost new — Also from Rocks, & foul Ground in Anchoring, I find one of our Cables so materially damag'd, that we shall be oblig'd to purchase a new one, before the Winter sets in —

I have also found it necessary to send home, by the *Boston* Frigate, the following Men, who are render'd by various diseases (the latent principles of which, were not perceptible at their Shipment) unfit for the Service of the United States; — W^m Cambridge, Quarter Master, Martin Vogt, Seaman, Edward O'Brian, d^o Jn^o Parsells d^o Barney Lumen d^o Jn^o Furguson d^o & Joseph Smith d^o Jeremiah Hanrahan Ordinary Seaman, Rich^d Thompson d^o, Jn^o Hall d^o Jacob Paddy d^o Isaac Conchlin d^o — M^r Palmer who acted as Sailing Master, & M^r Ja^s Douglass the Schoolmaster, I have likewise sent home;

The former for Misconduct in repeated Instances; & the latter as not being capable of filling the Office, he engag'd in — Their not having Warrants, I presume nothing farther need be said on the Subject

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 7 September 1802

[Off Tunis] In passing between the Island of Cimaro and Cape Bon from the Eastward, your Course will be W. S. W. until you bring the Island to bear North and the tower on the main land South, then W. B. S. which will bring you to Carthage, when you may Anchor in 8 to 10 fathoms water, the best anchoring ground is for the Small Island to bear E. N. E. —

At 1 P. M. Cimaro bore E B N 5 leagues.

At 9 A M sent the sailing master to sound in the pinnace round the island of Cimaro.

Meridian pleasant.

The Island of Cimaro bore East distant 5 leagues.

[NA. ND original.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from the Bey of Tunis

[Translation]

TUNIS, *September 8, 1802.*

MR. PRESIDENT: With equal pleasure and satisfaction I have seen arrive, and have received successively, all the military and naval stores, as well as the superb jewels, which your Government has sent forward for my Regency and myself, in execution of our conditions for the confirming and consolidating the harmony and alliance which, thank God, have been established, and actually subsist between us.

While I am happy to give you this assurance, indeed sincere, of my full contentment, I ought not to dissemble that I do not, at the same time, see myself treated with the same distinction, and the same regard that you have had for your other friends; and since I am equally one, I avow to you, with frankness, as I have already declared to Mr. Eaton, your consul, that it would have been infinitely agreeable to me if you had also made me a present of a vessel of war.

Mr. Eaton, not finding it convenient to charge himself with the communication of this demand to you on my part, I am determined to testify to you directly, by the present, that it would be very agreeable to me that you should send me a good frigate of 36 guns, which would add to the high esteem I have for your nation, and would more and more cement the ties of our friendship, which on my part I shall maintain firm and inviolable.

Convinced as I am, beforehand, Mr. President, that this demand, taken into consideration, will obtain the full effect which I expect from it, I renew to you the assurance of my most distinguished esteem; and I pray Almighty God to have you in his holy keeping.

HAMUD BASHAW,
*Bey, Prince of Princes of Tunis, the city well
guarded, the abode of happiness.*

[Am. State Papers, Claims, p. 331.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,
from First Lieutenant William S. Osborn, U. S. Marine Corps

FRIGATE *New York* SEP^r 8 1802

D^r SIR I have only time to inform you that about 8 OClock this morning we lost our fore top & fore top Gallant & Main top Gallant Masts, with the loss of only one man, he fell from the Main top Gallant Yard arm & struck in the Main chains — We are now at anchor about 4 Miles below S^t Mary's, repairing the Ship & hope to be off at 2 OClock to morrow morning — The Detachment is well & behave themselves better than cou'd be expected — M^r Lane has inform'd me he has written to Cap^t Hall mentioning, I cou'd not, write, being engaged in Cabbin with Cap^t Barron — but the boat having to wait for letters from Cap^t B. affords me the pleasure of writing — On my arrival at Norfolk you shall hear from me more fully —

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy, commanding

Wednesday, 8 September 1802

[Off Tunis] At 6 the Island of Cimaro bore E. N. E. distant 5 leagues.

At 8 the pinnace returned from the island, she found no bottom within 20 or 30 Yards of the shore — there is a small bay on the south part of the island but no good anchoring ground, it being a very rocky Bottom. At 5 AM. Went in Chace of a ship but she shewing Raguzy Colours, gave over the Chace & stood in for Tunis Bay.

Departed this life Mathias Guise O Seaman Committed his body to the Deep after prayers necessary on the occasion.

Meridian pleasant.

Thursday, 9 September 1802

Pleasant weather. Standing in for Tunis Bay. At 2 lower'd down the pinnace along side of an American Vessel lying in the Bay. When the pinnace returned Lieu^t Stewart gave us the following interesting NEWS. Consul Eaton has received official letters informing that in our engagement of the 22^d July with the Gun Boats — we had killed the Dey's favorite General, who was on the Beach within a few feet of the Dey, that 11 men had since died in Consequ[en]ce of their wounds, that we had destroyed 2 Gun Boats, he also informed us that Tunis had made a demand of a 36 gun frigate.

At 6 Cape Bon bore S. W. B. S. Cimaro S. W. B. W.

At Meridian the Island of Marlemimo bore E. $\frac{1}{4}$. N 5 leagues.

Latitude 37°56' N.

[NA. ND original.]

[10 September 1802]

Survey of Topmasts of U. S. Frigate *New York*

Pursuant to an Order from James Barron Esq^r Cap^t of the United States Frigate *New York* dated September the 9th 1802

We the Subscribers having taken a strict and Carefull Survey on the Topmasts Complain'd of and are of Opinion that from their having been expos'd to the Sun that they are dry and unfit for Sea

Service and are ready if required to make Oath to the impartiality of our Proceedings

Sign'd STEPHEN DECATUR 1st Lieut^t
 JN^o P. LOVELL Master
 JOHN N CANNON Boatswain
 PERSIFER TAYLOR Carpenter

FRIGATE *New York* SEP^t 10th 1802

[NDA. Misc. LB., 1802-3-4.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,
 from Second Lieutenant Presley N. O'Bannon, U. S. Marine Corps

FRIG^t *Adams*, GIBRALTAR Sep^t 10, 1802

SIR This letter will be a mere repetition of my last, as nothing has transpired since, worthy of notice except, the pleasing prospect of our being able shortly, to leave this wretched Hole, where we have not experienced one pleasant scene since our being stationd here, except what has been produced within ourselves, — but I hav'n't told you our pleasing prospects yet, and shall commence by saying, that the Emperor of Morocco has made a demand of the Ship, which we have been blockading, — as his property and has actually hoisted the Moorish flag on board, — The Ship is now fitting with all possible expedition for Sea, — This is a piece of Conduct on the part of the Emperor, which is not fully understood but generally believed that it is done in order to have some pretext for a Declaration of Hostilities, as he must be convinced that as Soon as She is out of the limited distance from the Bay, that She will be sent back again by the *Adams* whose orders I understand, is to prevent her leaving this place, all this will happen I believe, but a commencement of Hostilities with the Moors is certainly to be dreaded, for beyond doubt they have it in their Power to do more injury to the U. States, than all the Barbary Powers together, those excepted,

My Detachment is in perfect health, and in as good plite as the nature of the case will admit.

I am sorry to have it in my power to tell you that Cap^t Campbell has conducted himself in such a manner as to forfeit all the respect of the Officers on Board his own Ship and I believe it extends to all who know him, —

My respects to M^r Burrows & family, and the Officers at Barracks and beleive me to be Y^t Ob^t Serv^t

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 10 September 1802

Fresh Breezes and pleasant weather. At 2 bent the Starboard Bower Cable.

At 7 Trapano in Sicily bore S $\frac{1}{2}$ W distant 5 leagues, Island of Lenara[?] S. W. B. S.

At 8 A M made sail for the harbour of Palermo. Meridian Pleasant, Came too in Palemo bay abreast the Mole in 20 fathoms water.

The Praticque officer came on Board & gave us free Praticque.

[NA. ND original.]

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

TUNIS 12. Sep. 1802.

SIR, * * * On the 5. inst. the *Constellation* hove to in the road of the Goulette, with an Am^o jack at fore top gallant mast head, signal

to speak the Consul, being at the Goulette, I answered the signal from the *Gloria* and embarked in her boat to go on board — but before I reached the frigate she filled and stood out to sea. I saw her boat pass alongside the french Admiral; and finding it impossible to come up with her, I went on board the Adm^l where I received the letter of which Enclosure A. is a copy — and from which it will appear that the coast of Tripoli is now totally abandoned by our ships of war. Thus ends the expedition of 1802! — I am in opinion with Captain Murray, that to *keep up the blockade*, in the manner it has been kept up, is of no avail. But to abandon the coast at discretion seems to be going farther discretionarily than the Captains former cautious movements would lead us to expect from him — The circumstance however furnishes additional evidence of the accuracy of my uniform opinion that, *our present mode of warfare is not sufficiently energetic*. The idea of “giving security to our trade by frequent convoy” will be found as unavailing as the blockade. Our merchantmen, impatient of long delay, will hazard themselves at sea; and the enemy, finding no impediment before his port, will become more enterprizing — But if this mode of protecting our commerce should be found, in some measure, to avail, its expence must increase in proportion to the increase of our commercial adventurers and the number of our enemy and its duration would be infinite. Would it not be more safe and less expensive to buy a peace and at once subscribe to tribute at the discretion of these piratical chiefs than to rely on this precarious mode of defending against their outrage? But are the Government and people of the U States prepared for this abasement! —

On the 8th 3 o'clock p. m. The *Constellation* again appeared, and hove to in the road of the Goulette — signal as before to speak the Consul — Assured that she would not come to anchor — and fearing that the delay of going to the palace for the Bey's permission to go on board (no Consul can pass the Castle of the Goulette without it) might exhaust her patience, I hastened to the Goulette, bribed the Commandant of the Castle, and pushed off for the frigate — met her boat with an Officer about cannon shot from the shore — found she wanted nothing particular of me — and returned and passed the night with the Danish Consul at his garden on the ruins of Carthage — Next morning at daybreak, to cover the corruption of the commandant of the castle, sent my Dragoman to the palace to ask the Bey's permission to go on board — He sent the tiskery with this message “Tell the American Consul I will not suffer the ships of war of his nation to cruise in my harbor — If they enter here they shall anchor, their commanders come ashore, according to custom let me know their object and their wants — and pay me and the neutrality of my port the respect due to a sovereign!”

I returned the message “Tell the Bey I pledge my personal responsibility for the observance, on the part of our commanders, of the neutrality of his port. And when he will pay our ships of war the same respect as those of other nations in amity I will also be responsible that the civilities shall be reciprocated — But so long as he refuses the *usual* salute to our flag, and withholds the customary present of provisions to our ships of war, as has hitherto been the case, if he expects gratuitous compliments he must be disappointed. I would take care never to invite another Commander on shore until I should have assurance that he would receive the distinctions usually shown those of other sovereign powers in friendship with him — In the

mean time our ships of war would cruise on his coast and look into his ports whenever circumstances rendered it expedient. If he wished to know their *object*, it was their enemy (there was then an enemy cruiser in port) and as to their *wants* I wished he would not suffer his feelings to be too much interested about them — But if he felt himself hurt at not receiving the usual national respect from them, I would enter with him, in person, into a discussion on the subject whenever he was disposed to do it on principles of reciprocity. * * *

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

Instructions to Captain Joseph Bounds, commanding American Ship *Gloria*, from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS 12. Sep^r 1802

SIR, You will proceed in the Ship *Gloria* under your Command with the first fair wind to Leghorn, and consign said Ship to the house of Mess^{rs} Degen and Purviance at that place. — For your better information I furnish you with copies of my power of Attorney and letter of this date to those Gentlemen — You are charged with important dispatches to the Government of the U States; which, it is desired, you should deliver with your own hand. — And for which you will receive compensation from the Government — You will be pleased therefore to avail yourself of the first safe passage from Leghorn to the U States and deliver said dispatches to their address — Your own and ship's account will be settled at Leghorn, except you should be freighted to America — In which case you will receive your Instructions from Mess^{rs} Degen and Purviance conformably to the power of Attorney and letter above alluded to. — But should the sale or freight of your Ship occasion any considerable delay you will improve the first *safe* occasion to forward the Dispatches with which you are charged to the Department of State. — You have this Bey's passport for the security of your ship; but as full reliance cannot be placed on the faith of these Regencies; and as this security, in case of falling in with an enemy, might tend rather to betray than to protect you, it is perhaps most safe to place your chief reliance on the resistance you will be able to make in case of attack: But in the event of being overpowered [ms mutilated] Dispatches; for which purpose it will be advisable to have them always prepared — You will inform me of your arrival at Leghorn by the earliest occasion, as also of the measures you take for the safe conveyance of the dispatches with which you are charged: as well as of every thing which regards my interest in the disposition or employment of the Ship *Gloria* —

Wishing you a safe and speedy arrival at Leghorn, and thence to the seat of Government of the United States,

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, Micro-film.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 13 September 1802

at sea off Barcelona. Some of our convoy we left at Alicant, without going in.

* * * * *

Of M^r Morris. All the Virtues which constitute the chief loveliness of your sex are in her conspicuous. her knowledge of Geo^y His-

tory &c are extensive & a passion for reading is predominant; her person is not beautiful, or even handsome, but she looks very well in a veil; a lively passion for domestic happiness adds lustre to her character and her son little Gerard completes the picture.

Subject for Caricature. The Comd^r seated on a Match tub, his Lady in a chair by his side with a book, Gerard between them each having a hand, on each side them a nine pounder mounted with the implements of War: at their backs on the Bulwark are fixed battle axes in the form of a half moon & a row of shot in a shot Locker.
 — — — — Fi — — — — — nis — — — — — O I forgot black Sal
 (or brown) Sal the maid sitting perhaps on the Deck leaning against the Gun carriage. — — — Finis — — —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 13 September 1802

[In Palermo Bay] At 10 got under way, made sail, and put to sea. Meridian pleasant. Saw a ship under american Colours standing in for the harbour, Sent our Boat on Board her.

[NA. ND original.]

To Stephen Cathalan, Jr., U. S. Commercial Agent, Marseilles, France, from Andrew Morris, forwarded to Secretary of State

Copy

TRIPOLY, September 15th 1802

DEAR SIR, Your Esteem'd Favour with the enclosed from Captⁿ M^cNiel was handed me the 3^d ins^t — I Thank you for The kind Manner you mentioned me to the French Charge d'affaires here, M^r Beaussier has tendered me his Services in Consequence, but Alas! he can do nothing towards the Main object which is Freedom! —

I am Sorry to hear That we are Engaged in a war with the Emperor of Morocco — As to this Regency they are Very desirous to accomodate Their differences with The U. S. — So much So That, I can Say with Confidence, was our Commodore or any other person, to Come forward, duly authorized by the U. S. That we Could have a peace upon our own terms — My Situation obliges me to be Silent on the Transactions of this place but advise my Countrymen by no means to Expose Themselves in These Seas without Convoy, for Should any more have the misfortune to fall into Their hands, it will not only operate against me but the United States in General — Should M^r C. Byrnes or M^r Jolly be yet in your City, please give Them my best Respects. Wishing you health Remain

P. S. [by Mr. Cathalan] There is, now, Six Cruisers out and two more getting ready, one of 10 & the other 14 Guns — both Ship Rig'd — Those That are already out have all Three Latin Sails — Per Copy Conform, Marseilles The 14th octob. 1802

The Commercial Agent of The United States of America —

STEPHEN CATHALAN JUN^r

To be forwarded by Will^m Lee Esq^r American Agent at Bordeaux to the hon^{ble} Sec^y of State Washington.

[NA. SDA. CL, Marseilles, Vol. 1, 1790-1802.]

To Secretary of State from William Willis, U. S. Consul, Barcelona, Spain

BARCELONA 15th Sept. 1802 —

RESPECTED SIR —

* * * * *

Commodore Morris passed this Port on the 12th ins^t in Sight with the Schooner *Enterprize* and I Extremely regret his not Calling, because but three or four days before, there was a Tripoline Cruiser of About thirty Tons on this Coast, and the Schooner might have still found him.

* * * * *

[NA. SDA. CL, Barcelona, Vol. 1, 1797-1809.]

[17 September 1802]

Concerning the Tripolitan ship *Meshouda*

Translation. —

Praise be given to God alone.

May God be propitious to our Lord and Master
Mohamet — his Parents and Friends. —

(Here the Imperial Seal, its impression Soliman Ben Mo-
hamet — Ben Abdullah, whom God pardon and assist.) —

Know all by whom this noble writing shall be seen, (May God magnify and exalt its Order) of all the Christian Nations who are at Peace with Our noble person, exalted by God, that this Vessel called the *Meshouda* is Ours, she carries three Masts, and thirty Guns, her Captain Arraez Omar a Native of Tetuan and the number of her Mariners Forty, all of Our blessed dominions, she carries Our Victorious Flag, and goes on the fulfillment of Our Orders and intentions. — Let no one oppose her or hinder her, neither do her any Injury; and we Order all the Consuls to despatch her, and deliver their Passports.

This order given on the 18th Jumadi the first, 1217. — (Cor-
responding with the 17th September 1802.) —

I hereby Certify that the Original Arabic of the foregoing (to me this day produced with the Imperial Seal thereunto prefixed) was translated into Spanish by D^s Manuel de Bacca, and from Spanish to the Language in use in the United States of America, by me

JAMES SIMPSON

TANGIER the 27th Septem^r 1802. —

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

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 17 September 1802

Beating into Naples Bay.

Midnight fresh breezes.

Meridian light airs. All drawing sail set.

At 3 P. M. Came too with the larboard bower in 18 fathoms water the lighthouse bearing N. N. E distant $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

A Spanish squadron, and an English frigate at anchor here.

At 4 saluted the Admiral with 15 Guns, which was returned.

Remarks for 36 hours.

[NA. ND original.]

To Daniel Ludlow, Navy Agent, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 18 Sept^r 1802. —

You will be pleased to charter a vessel to carry

350 barrels of Beef
 280 “ “ pork
 130,000 ^{lb} of bread
 85 barrels of flour
 450 bushels pease &
 20,000 lbs rice. —

It is intended that she shall proceed to Gibraltar, and there deposit her cargo, with John Gavino Esquire, Agent for this department at that place — the freight to be paid at Gibraltar on the delivery of the Cargo. —

The Pork you have in store, and Beef will be sent you by Daniel Olcott Esquire of Hartford. — the rest of the Cargo you must procure on the best terms in your power — the Bread you will be very particular in — give the Baker notice immediately, that he may have time to prepare it. it should be baked twice. —

I have this day directed you a remittance of \$2,000 out of the appropriation for pay & subsistence &^e —

The cargo of the vessel you charter must be insured — and you will be pleased to inform me when she will be ready to sail, that I may forward the necessary instructions to her Commander, in time. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*,
 from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 18 Sept^r 1802. —

The frigate *John Adams* under your command being nearly ready for sea you will proceed to Hampton road where you will receive on board the beef, pork, rice, butter, beans, powder, and all other articles necessary to complete her stores for a cruise and which will be furnished by Daniel Bedinger Esquire of Norfolk, on your requisitions. —

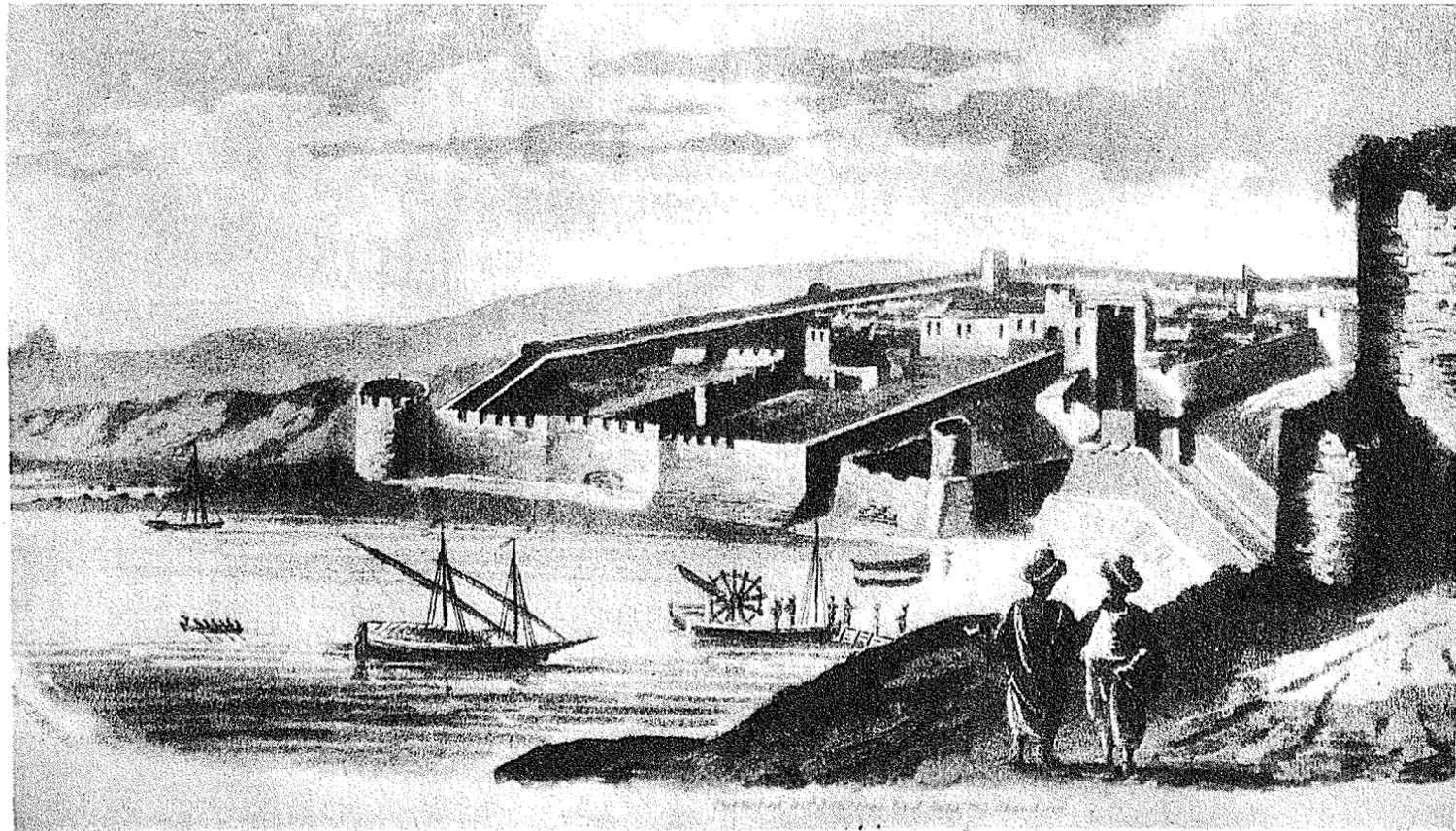
After you have received these stores on board — It is the command of the President that you proceed with all possible dispatch to join our Squadron in the Mediterranean, where you will act under the orders and directions of the Senior Officer on that Station. —

The accompanying circular of the 18 february last and the papers thereto annexed, contain regulations and instructions to be attended to in executing your present commission in relation to the Bey of Tripoli; and with respect to any of the other Barbary powers, that shall or may declare or wage war against us, you will receive and obey the instructions of the Commanding Officer of the squadron. —

Messrs Degen Purviance & C^o are our Agents at Leghorn and M^r John Gavino the same at Gibraltar. —

I have deposited a credit with Messrs James M^rKenzie & A. Glennie of London, on whom the Commanding Officer is authorized to draw to supply its wants. — Messrs Degen Purviance & C^o are also authorized to draw on them to reimburse themselves for any supplies they may furnish or advances they may make beyond the amount of the funds placed in their hands.

I shall direct \$1,000 to be placed in the hands of your purser to supply the small expences of your Ship at Gibraltar or wherever else you may find the same necessary. —



TANGIER, MOROCCO.

Previous to sailing from Hampton road you will forward to this department, a complete list of the officers and muster roll of the crew of your Ship and returns of stores in every department and of every description on board. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Hampton, Va., from Secretary of the Navy
NAVY DEPT. — 18 Sept^r 1802. —

I am honored with your's of the 14th instant. —

I am confident that the defects in the equipment of the *New York*, of which you complain, are not attributable to yourself. I am equally confident that you will not sail, until you have, in all respects, prepared the Ship for service. The Agent at Norfolk will give every requisite aid, to facilitate the accomplishment of this object. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy

NAPLES Sept^r 18th 1802.

SIR I have just arrived here from Palermo where I met with a Ship that had sailed under your Convoy who informed me that you were destined for Leghorn, I feel particularly anxious to communicate with you, respecting our Affairs in this Region, & nothing but the State of my Ship prevented my proceeding on to Leghorn but I have had the misfortune of breaking one of the Pintles of my Rudder & am obliged to unhang it, to get a new one either of Composition, or Iron, I expect to leave this in ten Days for Leghorn where I hope to find you, but least that shou'd not be the case I enclose you a Copy of my Letter from Malta, & beg if you have Letters for me to leave them at Leghorn, or if you will remain there for a period, I will be with you as soon as I can, I am out of every kind of Stores & if we have supplies at Gibraltar it will be best for me to proceed there with Convoy to procure what I want, after a short Cruize off Tripoli since I left Malta, I proceeded to Cape Bon where I fell in with the Swedish Admiral on his way for Tripoli to Cruize till 15th Oct^r from thence I call^d to communicate with M^r Eaton our Consul at Tunis & send you the information I got from him, I then call^d in at Palermo to get Pratic & from thence had a blustering passage of head Winds for three Days to this, here I met with our friend Cap^t Robinson in a Brig from N York who gave me the enclosed Letter for you, & shall take him under Convoy homewards —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

NAPLES Sept^r 18th 1802

SIR I trespass once more upon you to prevent a misunderstanding between M^r Eaton & myself respecting his Ship *Gloria*, the particulars of which you have in a former communication [7 May 1802] from Gibraltar, & now enclose you a Letter written by him which alludes to that affair, & my reply to the same, fearfull that some unfair representations might have been transmitted by him respecting my conduct, —

Referring you to my last respects of the 22^d Aug^t, after Cruizing again off Tripoli for some time, & meeting with a heavy Blow in which I found no small difficulty in beating off the Coast, & finding it of no avail to remain there any longer, I resolved to make a short Cruize off Cape Bon, off which place I fell in with the Swedish Admiral, & communicated to him the substance of my interview with the Bashaw of Tripoli, he accedes to the plan which I have given him, but agrees with me that it is now too late in the Season to put it into execution, & thinks to have an additional force with Bomb Ketches & Gun boats, to cooperate in the month of May next, before which time the season will not be favourable, he hath again gone to keep up the Blockade a short time longer, & then means to turn his whole attention to Convoys in cooperation with our Ships, & advises me to proceed to Naples, & to collect all the Swedish, & Americans, from thence Westerly to Gibraltar, & to return with such Vessels as are bound up the Streights, which is the plan I had previously adopted, for the Tripolitan Galleys are now out, four sail'd about the 20th Ult^o & two were on the eve of departure which I have been on the look out for, off Cape Bon the only place we can have a chance of meeting with them, for such is the nature of the Coast of Barbary that they have Ports, & protection every thirty or forty Miles in the whole extent, & they never get from under cover of the Land till they run over to the European Coast for a dash, to the place they mean to try their fortune, & so well are they disguised that 'twill be hard to discriminate between them, & the Cruizers of Algiers, & Tunis, they all wear Red Colours, & can buy, or enter into collusions with the Galleys of those Regencies to procure the Passports of our Consuls with facility, the Vessels are of the same discription, & nothing can discover them but an act of Captureing our Vessels, or Prisoners on board, thus you will perceive the difficulty of our situation, & unless we War with all, we can't but be deceived, so well aware of the advantages that those States have over Civilized, or well organized Governments, that Policy dictates the surer, tho not the most dignified, custom of paying Tribute, or given douceurs, which I believe every Nation in Europe doth, 'tho at this time the French Republic hath a squadron of two Ships of the line, a Frigate, & Corvette at Tunis, which are acting upon proper grounds, & make Peace upon their terms, they make a great parade, & are striving for a monopolizement of the Mediterranean Commerce, for the Seas are now covered with their Vessels, how then, situated as we are, can we expect to stand almost alone in this Warfare, Sweden will soon make peace, or I am much mistaken; as I now expect to see or hear from Cap^t Morris soon, I refer you to him for future occurrences. —

I came here to get some repairs to my rudder, & shall leave this in a few Days with Convoy for Leghorn &^t &^t —

I have very great attention paid me by the Prime Minister Gen^l Alton [or Acton] & many of the first Class of Nobility here, they all seem surprized that a Nation rising into consequence so rapidly as America, should not have a proper Representative at Naples, for the present Person, who acts as Consul, is very contemptable & not known by any one, & a French Man, with whom I have no communication, it wou'd be of great importance to the U. States to have a Commercial Treaty at least with Naples, for such Nations as hath, have great advantages over us, there is a very respectable Gentleman here, a M^r Dogen a Merchant of the first connections, that I think

wou'd be a very proper Person to transact our Affairs, he is a Prussian by birth but talks English perfectly, & I find we have a considerable Trade here, & rising into consequence — I enclose you, information lately rec^d from M^r Eaton —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To the Bashaw of Tripoli from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis
CONSULATE OF THE U STATES OF AMERICA
AT TUNIS

Sep. 18th 1802.

To HIS EXCELLENCY

The Bashaw of Tripoli —

Since the commencement of the unprofitable war which unhappily yet continues between your Excellency and the U States, it has pleased the Almighty that but a few prisoners have been made on neither side — Yet it cannot but occur to your Ex^{ty} that, last year, a number of your Ex^{ty}'s subjects and soldiers fell into the hands of the American Commodore, for whom your Ex^{ty} was pleased to agree to the exchange of six Americans — The fortune of war has this summer thrown four American citizens into the hands of one of your Ex^{ty}'s cruisers, who have arrived at Tripoli — We cannot consider this accident as a great misfortune, because it furnishes an opportunity of demonstrating to the American government the full reliance they may place on the good faith and magnanimity of your Ex^{ty} in regarding and sacredly fulfilling all promises voluntarily made — We will not doubt therefore that the Americans are already set at liberty in faith of that agreement; or, if they are still at Tripoli, that your Ex^{ty} does consider them as free citizens of the U States, and not as prisoners of war; as, placing full reliance on your Ex^{ty}'s tiskery we do also consider them. This being their situation, it would be convenient that Cap. Morris should be provisionally charged with the affairs of the U States near your Ex^{ty} until an accommodation shall be happily effectuated between the two governments. This provision has now become necessary as the Danish Ambassador to your Ex^{ty} has not found it convenient to permit the Consul General of his nation to be any longer charged with the American affairs —

The Algerine Jew, Azulai, at this place, has asserted in this Consulate, that the Dey of Algiers has ordered your Ex^{ty} to give up the Americans, and that your Ex^{ty} dare not disobey the order. But as we remember your Ex^{ty} complained of the intervention of that Dey in our treaty of peace and made that circumstance a subject of grievance and an argument for annulling that treaty, we cannot suppose the Dey's interference in the present case can be pleasing to your Ex^{ty}: We believe it would suit better both the independence of your Ex^{ty}'s character and the interests of the parties that all our negotiations should be direct and without the intervention of any other power.

We cannot but repeat the full reliance we have in your Ex^{ty}'s just sense of national honor and good faith to stipulations, and that we shall realize the full effect of this confidence in finding that our citizens are free, and that your Excellency will consent that Captain Morris may be charged with the affairs of the U States near your Ex^{ty} until

the pleasure of the President of the u States shall be expressed on the subject: for which purpose a copy of this letter will be forwarded to the President —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, Micro-film.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 18 September 1802

The Vice Consul came on Board and informed us that our Situation was not a good one, in consequence of the French having sunk, several vessels — Weighed anchor and stood farther up the Bay, and anchored in 13 fathoms water, the Light house bearing N. W. B. W. $\frac{1}{4}$. W. and west point S. W. B. W. $\frac{1}{2}$. W. Moo[r]e'd ship with the stream anchor to the Southward and westward. The Harbour of Naples is a good & capacious one, there is excellent holding ground, and a ship may lay very safely, except when the winds are from the South^d & West^d when there is a very heavy sea and no communication with the shore — Vessels in these winds haul into the mole.

Unship'd the rudder, took off the pintle that was Broken and ship'd it again.

Employed watering &c.

[NA. ND original.]

[20 September 1802]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, from Sidi Mohamet Ben Absalem Selawy, Secretary of State of the Emperor of Morocco

Translation. —

Praise be to God alone. — There is no Power or Strength but in the Most High and Great God. —

To Consul JAMES SIMPSON — Health. —

We have received your Letter and understood its Contents, and We have acquainted Our Master (whom God preserve) of the satisfaction you had on the occasion of your returning to your House, and again hoisting your Colours. — We have also acquainted him with your endeavours and activity in those matters, by which Friendship and good harmony between Our Master (whom God preserve) and the American Nation have been continued. — He has likewise been told of your granting Passports for the two Vessels *Mirboha* and *Miribha*. — All these are proofs of your Friendship, and what is proper for those to do who are placed as Mediators between Nations. — But in regard to what you say on what I told you in my former Letter, respecting your coming once in every two years, Knowing you to be a prudent Man, I wrote you that it was necessary to observe stipulations. — Had I written so in consequence of superior Orders, it would have been proper for you not to have answered upon the subject, but to have come and presented yourself to Our Master (whom God preserve) and to have accomodated that which has been deranged, by your delay for the space of eight years since you made the Peace, without any of you appearing here. — Had that met His Majestys approbation, and you had then made any demands not stipulated by your Treaties of Peace, they might have been treated upon and answers would have been given to your pretensions. — But you still bear in mind that word, which has no meaning. — In truth any other

but myself would have laid this matter before Our Master (whom God preserve) at your arrival, and things would have been made worse than they were, but as the busyness came thro' my hands and I being the Mediator for accommodating the affair (thanks be to God who has made me such) and Knowing what I have acquired in obtaining His Majestys approbation, and in bringing him back towards you, it was proper I should warn you with sincerity; as I do by all those who avail of my mediation, without asking any thing from them, as all of you know. — This may be seen by what happened to you and the Swede, immediately on my going to Taffelet, in this also is manifested that my Mediation is always employed to do good, — all this is for the Friendship I bear you. —

By my sincerity — By God and by my Law, I have no view of Interest in it, for I have done it also for my own sake. —

Now tell us what you think of the answer we have given you on this affair. —

You will receive the order respecting the two Americans are in Suz, that you may send it to your Agent at Mogador. —

We have written this to you on the 21st Jumadi the first of 1217 (corresponding to the 20th September^r 1802)

MEHAMMED BEN ABSALEM SELAWY

The foregoing was translated from the Arabic Language to Spanish by D^r Manuel Bacca, and from Spanish to English by

JAMES SIMPSON

TANGIER 26th Septemb^r 1802 —

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

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 21 Sept^r 1802. —

The *John Adams*, Capt Rodgers, will sail hence in a day or two from Norfolk, there to take in the stores which you have been requested to prepare, and to enter ten or twelve Seamen. —

I have this day directed you a remittance of three hundred & fifty dollars on account of "pay and subsistence &c^r" to enable you to supply Captain Rodgers with money for the recruiting service. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

N^o 2

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY Sep^r 22^d 1802

D^r SIR Both your favours of July 7 & Aug^t 31st I have had the honor to receive, the first the 12 ins^t by way of Tunis, and the second by His Majesty's Frigate the 13th — for the contents of which I herewith take the Liberty to present my thanks.

I am very happy D^r Sir to inform you, that Captain [Andrew] Morris his Mate, a Carpenter, a Stewart & a Sailor all embark^d on board the Imperial Vessel, last night bound to Algiers with a Schaus [chiaus] from the Bashaw; the Vessel departed this morning

My last letter of 23^d Ult informed you Sir, of the negociation at Algiers for through the mediation of the Dey to procure the liberty of the American Prisoners, and that a Schaus arrived here on the first

day of August — the Business has however been postponed considerably and I have reason to believe that a second more pressing and peremptory message arrived from the Dey the 19th ins^t, as the Day after the Cap: unexpectedly was informd by Leon Farfara, but the Bashaw had given him and his crew their liberty and was sending them to Algiers. Many circumstances coincides in persuading me of this; they endeavoured to keep secret the arrival of the courier — I have the Bashaws Tesquere still in my hands, I don't hear that he means to demand it.

My next letter shall contain the accounts of what I have furnished the American Prisoners with and their other expences Captain Morris has given me a receipt for 100 Dollars, the amount of what he has receiv'd in money & Cloathes; at the moment of his departure he got about 20 Dollars more to defray some expences; for this sum he could not give any receipt it being at the time of embarking. He intends to go to Merseilles from Algiers and I shall write to him to send you his receipt. The expences of the Sailors are not much above 100 Dollars, which said accompts I will forward to you by my next Captain Morris is very desirous of a conversation with you Sir, may be he goes to Leghorn several Persons here not your friends have been fabricating histories you understand me? you will easily persuade him of the character of those Persons. and what attention is to be paid to their assertions

* * * * *

I am certain that the Bashaw is constantly desirous to come to an accommodation with the United States. Cap^t Morris went on board from the Spanish house with the Schause I am certain he will inform you of the overtures if any have been made to him

The 5th ins^t departed from here a Galliot of 4 Guns a Speronare of 2 guns and as four Galliot were already at sea, there are now 6 Cruisers out

* * * * *

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 22 September 1802

Cagliari, Sardin^a. A head wind and want of Water induced the Com^d to bear away with the convoy now reduced to eight & we this day moor'd our ship in this port.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 26 September 1802

[Harbour of Naples] The pintle being finished, unship'd the rudder & put it on, but found the other (upper) gone however it was not thought dangerous.

Unmoor'd ship and got ready for sea, the Brig and Schooner going under our Convoy hauled out of the mole.

Squally with rain.

[NA. ND original.]

[27 September 1802]

United States Passport issued to the Ship *Meshouda*

Copy

By JAMES SIMPSON *Consul*
of the United States of America for
the Empire of Morocco. —

Whereas the Ship *Meshouda* Commanded by Arraez Omar, appointed and Navigated as described in the foregoing translation of the Passport [17 September 1802] with which she is provided, being about to sail from the Port of Gibraltar, and in Faith of the declaration in said Passport made by His Imperial Majesty Muley Soliman of said Ship being at this time His Majestys property, I hereby request all Commodores — Captains and Commanders of Ships and Vessels of War of the United States of America, to whom these Presents shall come, to suffer the said Ship *Meshouda* to pass freely and unmolested on His Imperial Majestys Service, entrance into Blockaded Ports excepted. —

LS. Given under my hand and Seal
of Office at Tangier this 27th Day
of September 1802. —

Signed JAMES SIMPSON

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

[27 September 1802]

To His Excellency Sidi Mohamet Ben Absalem Selawy, Secretary of State of the Emperor of Morocco, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

SIR, — I have received the letter you wrote me, in answer to that I had the honour of addressing his imperial majesty, from Tetuan. In that letter you acquainted me it was his majesty's pleasure I should remain in this place, and exercise the functions of my office as heretofore, as that the necessary orders had been given for that effect, to the governour Alcayde Abderhaman Hashash. Very much desirous of seeing perfect harmony subsist between this empire and the United States of America, and at all times ready to contribute thereto as far as in my power, I did not hesitate at again hoisting their flag on my residence in Tangier, in testimony of the return of peace, and notified to his excellency the President, his majesty's friendly dispositions in this particular.

I also gave the necessary information on the subject to the commanding officer of the American ships of war, stationed in these seas, and granted passports for his majesty's frigate *Mirboha*, and schooner *Miribha*, that they might put to sea and navigate in safety.

I beg you will have the goodness to represent these matters to his imperial majesty, with an assurance from me that he will always experience from the government of the United States, and their agents, an equal readiness to correspond with every disposition his majesty may be pleased to shew, for maintaining an uninterrupted peace between the two nations. At same time speaking with that sincerity [which] ought to guide the representatives of nations, I cannot help expressing to you with what surprise and concern I observe the farther communication you make me by order of his imperial majesty, stating his expectation of annual embassies accompanied with presents

from the United States of America. — You are pleased to say it was so stipulated with the late Sid Mohamet Ben Ottoman.

I beg you will tell me where, and by whom such engagement was made, for I am a perfect stranger to it.

What I know of the matter is, that in the year 1795, when I had the honour of being sent by the government of the United States to his imperial majesty Muley Soliman at Rhabat, for the purpose of congratulating him on his happy accession to the throne of his ancestors, and for obtaining a recognition of the treaty made at Morocco, between his majesty's father Sidy Mohamet Ben Abdallah and the United States of America, his majesty was pleased to ratify that treaty, without any addition or alteration; in fulfilment of his father's engagement, made in the name of the Almighty, that it should continue in full force for fifty years from the first day of Rhamaden in the year 1200, on which it was signed.

His majesty's letter on that occasion to the President of the United States, bearing date the 2d of Zafar 1210, was delivered to me by Sid Mohamet Ben Ottoman, and declared that his majesty was at peace, tranquillity and friendship with America, in the same manner as his father (who is with God) was, to which the government of the United States have ever faithfully corresponded.

By that treaty, there is no stipulation whatever for embassies being sent, or presents made by either the one government or the other, as you will see by the copy of it in Arabic. I delivered it to Sid Mohamet Ben Ottoman, on the 12th July, 1795, at Rhabat. I have seen it my duty to transmit to the government, I have the honour to represent in this country, three several copies of your letter on this important subject, by different conveyances, to guard against miscarriages; and I wait to receive such orders as his excellency the President shall see fit to give me on the occasion.

I have lately received information that two seamen, part of the crew of the American ship [*Oswego*] stranded three years ago [3 April 1800] near Cape Nun have escaped from the Arabs, and are now with the governour of Tarudaunt. I have to request you will have the goodness to transmit me a letter to that gentleman, directing him to allow these unfortunate people to proceed to Mogadore, in order that my agent there, Mr. Peter Guyer, may send them to their own country. Alcayde Hashash having signified to me his majesty's wish to be provided with some more American rice, I have given the necessary directions to the consul at Gibraltar to send me a supply, so soon as he can get any of a quality proper for his majesty's use.

It will at all times afford me particular pleasure to obey such commands from his majesty.

I avail of this opportunity of renewing my assurances of respect, and beg you will be persuaded, I am, &c.

[NR&L. "State Papers and Public Documents," Vol. IV.]

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

Duplicate. — N^o 51. —

TANGIER 28th September 1802 —

SIR The *Boston* Frigate having brought to off this Bay on the 9th Ins^t bound home, I availed of that opportunity to forward duplicate of N^o 49 — its original had already been sent by way of Lisbon, and triplicate was enclosed to M^r Gavino on the 10th — With each of

those I had the honour of transmitting copy of my Letter to the Minister dated the first of this Month. —

I have now the pleasure of sending translation of the answer he has given, which tho' fraught with extraneous matter, the essence of it amounts to a confession, that they have not been able to offer any thing farther, in support of the claims they had attempted to set up. — It will no doubt appear strange to you, that he now denies having written the former Letter by His Majestys Command, such inconsistencies are not unfrequent with those Gentlemen; on the present occasion the contradiction being favourable to us, we shall the more readily excuse him. —

It is now evident to me that the sole drift of the Letter of the 6th August was to find out what we had to offer against their pretensions, and I fully hope they have met me so well prepared for them, that they will not readily come forward again with such. — Its my intention to be very concise in my answer to the Minister, but I conceive it will be highly proper to transmit to him a copy of Muley Solimans Ratification of the Treaty made with his Father, for I much doubt if they have it, and also in order that he may see it is not a word spoken by His Majesty "we bear in mind" but his formal Act under His Imperial Seal. —

I shall likewise set him to rights with respect to his Idea of no attentions having been paid the Emperour for eight years, whereas it is little more than half that time since I delivered him a Present at Mequinez in the name of the United States. —

By my N^o 35 you will see the late Bashaw Hackmawy had been taught to think so, which to me taken with the present assertion, proves how little his Majestys present Ministers are acquainted with what passed during Ben Ottomans Administration.

Sidy Mohamet Slawy pretends having rendered essential service, that perhaps may not have been precisely the case, but I am satisfied he might have done us harm. — On such occasions it is not less necessary to shew our generosity in this Country to the Minister, than to reward actual services done; notwithstanding all his disinterested professions, I can see he expects a Present, and to secure a continuance of his Freindship it must be given. — His Majestys Orders for the two Men at Tarudaunt being sent up to Mogador and permitted to embark there, has been received & will be transmitted by first Courier offers for the Southward. — The Emperours Frigate sailed from Larach last month, put in here on Saturday for Water, it appears by Certificates of good usage he has, that he visited several American Vessels on his Cruize; — he has not taken any Prizes. — After many ineffectual applications in the Emperours name during a period of seven Months for Passports for the Tripoline Ship [*Meshouda*] at Gibraltar, a document under his Seal has at last been transmitted asserting the Vessel to be his, and demanding from all the Consuls resident here Passports for her as such, in terms so positive as to leave no room for farther procrastination, and of consequence they have been granted. — With this I enclose a Sheet containing translation of the paper sent to the Consuls [17 September 1802], and copy of the Passport [27 September 1802] I have found myself under the necessity of granting, or take the consequence of the only alternative, that of contesting what His Majesty asserted; — this I fully hope His Excell^y The President will be satisfied is a matter I could not attempt without hazard-

ing the Emperour's severest Resentment, and without the most distant hope of bettering the busyness, as he certainly would not be brought to retract what he has so solemnly said. — Yesterday I transmitted Captⁿ Campbell of the *Adams* copies of these papers for his guidance, in case he should not see cause to attach that degree of Credence to the Emperour's declaration my situation appeared to compell me to yield it. — In consequence of some disturbances in the Neighborhood of Morocco His Majesty intends setting out from Mequinez for that City in a few days, with a considerable Body of Troops. — M^r Gavino sent me an Express Boat on Saturday with advice of the approach of the *New York* Frigate with the Gun Carriages, under an Idea that early intelligence on that subject might have been interesting.

N^o 50 was sent in Triplicate 14th Ins^t to Gibraltar as served only to advise my having taken the liberty of drawing a Bill on you to order of M^r Edward Humphrey payable thirty days after presentation for Two thousand dollars on Acc^t of Sallary, makeing in all Ten thousand I shall then have received on that Account, since my holding the Consulate of Morocco. —

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

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 28 September 1802

Left Cagliari for Leghorn.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 29 September 1802

Moderate Breezes and pleasant weather. At 10 AM got under way. A Brig and Schooner under Convoy.

Meridian the Island of Ischia bore N. W. B. W. distant 4 leagues. At 6 the island of Ischia bore S. E. Made & took in sail occasionally.

Midnight squally with rain.

Meridian fresh breezes.

The mouth of the Tiber bears N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant 7 leagues.

Remarks for 36 hours.

Latitude 41° 36' N.

[NA. ND original.]

To Francis Pell and John W. Greaton, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 1 Octo: 1802. —

I have received your letter of the 8th ultimo. —

Master's Mates not being Warrant Officers, are not entitled to the 4 months' pay allowed to Officers discharged under the Peace Establishment Act. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

Adams OFF GIBRALTAR ROCK Oct 1st 1802

SIR I herewith Transmit to you Copies of Letters from M^r Simpson, accompanied with his and the Emperour's Passports for the Ship [*Meshouda*] at this Place, late the Property of Tripoli — You will

observe by the enclos'd, that the Emperor has made a formal demand of the Ship, as his Property, & given her a passport as formal, which with those of M^r Simpson & the Sweedish Consul, I thought sufficient to justify my conceeding to the Measure; which being done have only to hope that I have acted Correctly.

The Ship that sail'd from Larache, put into Lisbon, & completed her Outfits — from which place she return'd to Tangiers after examining several Americans, & treating them with Civility

Have not heard from Commodore Morris since he left Malaga for Leghorn, on the 25th Aug^t a Vessel arriv'd here Yesterday from the latter place, after a passage of seven Days, without seeing or hearing of the *Chesapeake* or Convoy — Knowing the rout he intended to take & the probability of not hearing from him in less than ten or twelve Weeks, is the Cause of my not Consulting him on Subject of the Ship being Emperor's property; A Circumstance I presume not contemplated by him at the time of his Departure from this place — so tedious is Communication about those Seas, that I have now two Letters for him from Capt^s Murry, dated Malta 20th Aug^t shall be under the Necessity of returning them to Malta by the first Ship of War that goes.

We have Accounts of three Sweeds being taken by the Tripolenes, on the Coast of Spain near Barcelona.

duplicate

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 3 October 1802

Light breezes and Clear. At 6 the island of Gorgoza bore N. W. B. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. the light house N. N. E.

At 9 A. M. hoisted out the pinnace and sent Lieu^t Stewart in her to Leghorn.

At 10 performed divine service as usual. Meridian pleasant. Light house bears N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. At 2 came too in Leghorn roads the light house bears S. E. B. S. the tower on the Malora in a direct line with the island of Gorgoza which is the best anchoring ground.

Lower'd down the fore yard to fish it.

John Mines Seaman enter'd.

[NA. ND original.]

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

N^o 15 Dispatch

LEGHORN Oct^r 8th 1802

SIR Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Bashaw of Tunis to the President of the United States the nature of the demand therein made, as well as the insolent stile it is couch'd in will dictate the necessity of re-inforceing our squadron in this sea as soon as possible after the meeting of Congress, as I presume it would be inconsistent to accede to this demand after having refused the cannon & small arms before demanded from us, but I must again take the liberty to recommend more energy & dispatch in our operations, otherwise we will ultimately lose the little importance we have taken such pains to assume, & will be treated in the same stile of contempt that the Danes & Swedes are, & the Bashaw of Tripoli will have the satisfaction to find his words verified (i e) "the Americans will do like other nations,

they will talk a great deal & do nothing, & at last come cap in hand & sue for peace upon my own terms!" may he be disappointed —

The *Constellation* arrived here on the 3rd ins^t & intends waiting for Comodore Morris; Cap^{tn} Murray differs from me in sentiment very much relative to our operations with the Barbary States, he says it is our interest at present to purchase peace at their discretion & observes that in two years from this government will have more energy than they have at present, for which he assigns political reasons not proper to be here repeated, but as he says he has no instructions either from government or the Comodore & I not yet having receiv'd mine which came out in the *Adams* I have made no opposition to what he advances in order to prevent as much as possible those little bickerings & animosities which are too often engender'd by diversity of opinion, I am extremely anxious to receive my instructions in order to have some guide to regulate my conduct by where such diversity of opinion prevails —

What steps will be taken on the arrival of Comodore Morris will depend in a great measure on our instructions & the season is too far advanced to think of anything decisive before next spring but if the Bashaw thinks proper to propose terms of accomodation congenial to our feelings & national rights I think it would be to our interest to accept them —

* * * * *

I am ready to embark at a moments warning & in the mean time request the honor to subscribe myself with respectful esteem —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 10 October 1802

This morning we found the ship off Civita Vecchia (for a current during the night had set us to the eastward.)

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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

ALGIERS *The 11th of October 1802*

ESTEEMED SIR On the Evening of 6th Ins^t arrived at Algiers in 16 days from Tripoli Captain [Andrew] Morris his mate and Three mariners two of his crew being British and 2 french were claimed and given up at Tripoli to the consuls of their Nations this american crew were applied for by letter by the dey of Algiers at my request in the name of the United States. on the 5th and 7th of July to be given up to him by the Pascha of tripoli whom Could not refuse the friendly and presing request of the dey of Alg^{rs}. On the Morning of the 7th the dey sent Captain Morris and crew to the american house with his Compliments. that he had made those americans procured by him from Tripoli as a present to the Gov^t of The united States. I greased The fist of the Bearer of this mesage and wishing The favour to cool I went on the day of The 8th to thank the dey in the name of The united States. the dey observed he should be happy in rendering a service of more importance to the U States alludeing to our peace with Tripoli and That he would if required put his hand to the business —

I much thanked Patroon Grandi whom observ^d that one hand washed The other and both the face — The dey Enquired when I expected the Vessel with Timber from the U States I hope said Vessel will arrive here shortly.

relative to the appointment of M^r Cathcart the dey was much dissatisfyed said he wanted here an american with a clean face. That he would never accept of any such character and that he would write a letter by Cap^t Morris to the President of The U States and for me to explain fully his Motives for objecting to receive M^r Cathcart. that he was an Enemy to Algiers and tripoli and of course not a fit person as agent for the U States in Barbary —

As the dey had wrote a very strong letter on our affairs to The Pascha of Tripoli when he demanded Capt Morris and Crew, The Pascha of tripoli has answered The dey that for his face he would Enter into a negotiation with the Americans and had Empower^d his Ambassador which came with Capt Morris to Algiers to conclude The business provided I had powers and it should be the deys presing request. it has been intimated to me by one of The Ministry here that The Terms of our peace at the first demand will be as Viz —

in Cash for Tripoli.....	60 Thous ^d doll ^{rs}
presents.....	10 —
Extraordinarys.....	5.
to The dey of Algiers.....	30
Ministry.....	10.
Extra Services.....	5

Tripoli and Algiers.....	120 Ths ^d dollars

As on all affairs with Barbary the custom of those Gov^{ts} is to demand a great Sum at first in order to see what you might offer their ideas is extravagant. but could in my Opinion be much reduced —

* * * * *

When I got the dey on the 5th and 7th of July to write to The Pascha of Tripoli I informed the dey and Ministry that for Capt Morris and crew 9 in all I would not go further then 5 thousand dollars but as only 5 is arrived here notwithstanding I keep to my word to be answerable to The dey for The sum of 5 Ths^d dollars but in The manner those 5 Americans is sent to me by the dey I conclude his Views is much beyond The 5 Thous^d dollars I had My motives for letting this business Cool as the dey^s presents to The Pascha of tripoli is as Viz —

10 Thous ^d Measures of Wheat —	{	with Capt Morris mate and 3 Mariners The Pascha of tripoli Sent 10 negros 5 of this number Eunichs to This Vessel with now The dey ^s presents in return for Tripoli The dey demands my pass and certificate I have given The same as p ^r Copy. —
A Gold Sheathed Sword —		
A pair of pistols Elegant.		
A Caftan Suposed Value 150\$		
A Ring — — 500 dol ^{rs}		
to The ambassador and Suit.		
a watch and Money am ^t 1000\$		

it seems that the dean [Danish] commodore in august to prevent a war with Tripoli has given the Pascha of tripoli the Sum of 30 Ths^d dollars for 5 years peace and an Annuity of 5 Thous^d dollars and presents Suppose Thus The 5 years will cost denmark The Sum of 60 Thousand dollars. has not the deans a great marine —

The french consul is charged by his Gov^t to make the peace for Sweden with Tripoli it seems by every information it will be Concluded on the following Terms as Viz —

Peace.....	60	Thous ^d	dollars
ransom.....	60.	of 152	Captives and 29 at Algiers Suppose included
presents....	10	—	

Am^t..... 130 Ths^d dollars with an Annuity of 5 Thous^d dollars and this business gaurenteed by Bonapart —

The dutch admiral D^eWinter arrived at Tripoli in The month of Sep^r and will have to give the same nearly as The deans —

The french has given Tripoli a Corsair of 14 Guns and presents suppose in all 25 Ths^d dollars has not Bonapart his Views —

in Algiers. tripoli purchased lately a fine 16 Gun Corsair from The British which with others and 6 at present. below Sicille with the peace with the deans Swedes dutch Spanish french British rusians and imperials regusees and portugeese, will not Tripoli Corsairs have it in their power to Capture American Vessels I have my fears that shortly you will be informed of Several Americans being Carried to Tripoli — and I therefore pray youre attention to The proposed plan of 4 frigates, and with them The money it is Every thing in Barbary — Cash in hand — further observe that if the Vessel with The Annuities does not arrive here shortly I will be obliged to Make Sacrafices — you Know we are in debt, and has not a shure credit for all particulars relative to Tripoli I refer you to the The Bearer — Capt [Andrew] Morris —

* * * * *

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

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

LEGHORN Oct^r 12 1802

SIR In the communications which I had the Honor to hand you this day on your arrival, you will observe that Commodore Dale had made an arrangment with the Bashaw of Tripoli for the exchange of prisoners captured by him, and delivered up to said Bashaw on his giving his obligation to deliver three American seamen in lieu of 21 turkish soldiers, and an American officer of equal rank, for the turkish officer, who commanded them, should he capture any, for the particulars of said agreement, I refer you to Commodore Dale's correspondence with M^r Nissen, and the Bashaw's certificate under the great seal of that Regency

By M^r Nissen's letter to me of the 8th of July and my answer of the 31st of August you will be informed that the Bashaw was at that period, disposed to enter into a negotiation, with any Agent of the United States for the re-establishment of peace; but at the same time, that he expected the proposal to be made by us, — he did not give the most distant idea of the terms he would except, no doubt supposing that our proposals would bear some proportion to his former demands; and that, I refused positively to enter into any negotiation with him untill he fulfilled his agreement with Commodore Dale and Liberated Captⁿ Andrew Morris and three of his Crew.

The instructions which I had the honor to receive from the President this day by you justifies my having refused to make any proposal to the Bashaw for he being the aggressor, any overture must and ought of right to proceed immediately from him. I am likewise confirmed in my opinion that could a peace be obtained for five thousand dollars it would be as contrary to our interests, as repugnant to our feelings, to pay it for any other purpose, than merely as a Consular present, on the establishment of a Consul, and not even then if it could possibly be avoided —

The intelligence received this day of the hostile intentions of the Emperor of Morocco, the capture of the two Swedish vessels by the Tripolitans joined to the advanced Season of the year, convinces me of the propriety of your ideas — “That it would be as imprudent to draw our force, from the Straights mouth before something is concluded with that Empire, as it would be to permit our merchant vessels to go down unprotected, exclusive of the *Constellation's* rudder being so much out of repair as renders it highly improper to risque her on an enemies coast, in any season; much less in this; consequently it is utterly impossible to shew any more force before Tripoli in the present Crisis, than the *Chesapeake*, and nothing decisive can possibly be effected before May or June next.

I now, Sir, take the liberty to quote my opinion on the steps which I presume are most likely to promote the interests of the U States on a supposition that only one Frigate, can be employ'd before Tripoly at present.

I conceive Sir, that it would be conducive to our interests to proceed immediately to Tunis to obtain intelligence as well as to convince that Government, that we were alert and viewed them with a suspicious regard; to then proceed before Tripoli, and hoist a Signal for the Danish Consul to come off to us and peremptorily demand a compliance with the arrangement made with Commodore Dale, as a preliminary which must be complied with before we could think of even listning to any proposal of accommodation, and to signify in a proper manner that if the Bashaw would hoist a flag of truce; that we would answer it as in similar cases and commence a negociation, thus would the Bashaw make the proposal without wounding his pride, and we, would maintain our dignity and have an opportunity of sounding his Roads close in to the Rocks; as I am convinced there is water enough for our Frigates to bring their broad-sides to bear on the town at little more than a distance of half gun shot and with little or no risque provided a favourable opportunity is embraced should our negociation prove abortive; I am likewise of opinion, that if the appearance of our frigates drawn in a line and approaching the City did not obtain us all we could wish, that ten Shot lodged in the Bashaw's castle, would insure us a peace for a Century or at least during his life; these, Sir, are my Sentiments; I speak from a dear bought experience, and happy shall I be if they correspond with yours; and I farther declare that no peace with Tripoli or any other of the Barbary states will be permanent untill the idea that we sue for peace; through impressions of fear for our commercial interests are totally eradicated and untill those states are impressed with a decided dread of our arms; in other respects we must be guided by circumstances, but it is absolutely necessary that our operations should be characterized by their energy — I am ready to embark at

a moments warning and arrogate the Honor to subscribe myself with the most cordial concurrence and esteem —

P S, Notwithstanding that, I am of opinion that our Frigates could lay the Bashaw's castle in ruins, yet I certainly should prefer purchasing three or four small vessels to serve as bombketches and gun-boats occasionally, for should one of our Frigates be dismasted it would cost more to refit her than the loss on the purchase of those vessels besides keeping so large a number of men inactive for two months at least: Any communications of importance that you should think proper to make would be much more acceptable to me in writing than verbal, if equally convenient to you —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

To Captain James McKnight, U. S. Marine Corps, from Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

Leghorn Road Oct^r [12?] 1802

SIR I am informed by our Consul (M^r Appleton) that the Gen^l of the French Division at Leghorn, hath made a demand on him for a French Citizen, that he asserts is detained on board this Ship, (this Man I presume is the Drummer) as you are charged with the terms of engagement entered into between the Marine Corps & the U. States, I request you to call on M^r Appleton, that a full explanation may take place on this business —

In the first place you will convince him that he is not a French Citizen, but a Switzer that he was taken on board a French Privateer Cruizing on the American Coast, that the said Privateer had actually made Prizes of two American Vessels, previous to her Capture, & had American Citizens then on board Prisoners, a sufficient proof that the French Republic was at War at that period with U. States, or in other words, the Privateer must be considered as a Pirate —

You will also assure M^r Appleton that this man was not compelled into the Service, nor is there any Law, or President [precedent] that Authorises the compelling any Person to serve the U. States, against their own free will, & that this said Drummer, did enter with his own free will, & had made himself a Citizen of the U. States, as such we have since known him, & as such we intend to discharge him in due time, you will then observe to M^r Appleton the dangerous consequences that might ensue, upon a Sailor, or a Marine, belonging to any Government refusing to do his duty, (which this man hath done) to be suffered to pass with impunity, & however well disposed I might be, to give him his discharge, yet as a Commander in the U. States Service, I do not think myself justifiable in complying with any compulsive measures or demands (especially when illy founded) from any Person whatever —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 12 October 1802

[At Leghorn] Deserted from the barge whilst on Duty Thomas Dunaven Thomas M^cCarty and George White seamen.

Received a quantity of Provisions. Arrived the U. S. Ship *Chesapeake* Commodore Morris, and U. S. Schooner *Enterprize* with a Convoy from the westward.

[NA. ND original.]

[13 October 1802]

Passport for the Brig *Monarca*

By Richard OBrien agent and consul General for The united States of america for The city and Kingdom of Algiers —

doth hereby Certify and declare to all whom it doth or may Concern that the Imperial Brig named the *Monarca* Cap^t Thomas Iomich [or Zomich?] arrived at this port of Algiers from Tripoli on the 6th Ins^t Bringing with him as a present from the Pascha of tripoli to The dey of Algiers The american Captain Andrew Morris of the Brig *Franklin* of Philadelphia and 4 of his crew which were Captured in June last by a Corsair of tripoli — in consequence the dey of algiers Mustapha Pascha sends by said Imperial Brig to load at the port of Arzew a Cargo of wheat &^c as a present to The Pascha of tripoli it is Therefore requested on behalf of The United States. That all Com-manders of Public and private Ships of War of The United States. That they will permit The said Imperial Brig *Monarca* Cap^t Th^s Iomich to pass free and Unmolested with her Cargo passengers &^c to the port of tripoli in Barbary —

Given from under my hand & seal of office at Algiers this 13th day of October 1802 —

Copy

RICH^d OBRIEN

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

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 14 October 1802

[At Leghorn] Heavy Gales. and Cloudy. Died on shore James M^eKnight Captain of Marines.

Deserted whilst on duty on shore John Roberson (Boy) and J. B. Rudderstrum, Thomas Starkey (O. Seamen.)

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps, from Captain Daniel Carmick, U. S. Marine Corps

LEGHORN 15th October 1802

SIR I profit by the first occasion to inform you of the Death of One of your Officers (Capt. M^eKnight) who fell yesterday in a duel with L^t Lawson of the *Constellation*. The Quarrel took place some time ago, when Capt M^eKnight sent him a Challenge, (at the same time placing himself entirely at the discretion of his Second) M^t Lawson accepted the Challenge on conditions that the distance should be Three Paces, which Capt. M^eKnights second would not agree to, saying that he thought him an Assassin for proposing so short a distance, and that he was a coward; it remained quiet untill we arrived here, when L^t Lawson sent a Paper on board of us to be shewn to the Officers, wherein he says that he had proved the famous Duellist a coward, and mentions many more aggravating circumstances.

On Capt M^eKnight asking my opinion I candidly told him I did not think the world w^d conceive M^t Lawson a coward, neither could they think him so as he had passed his word of Honour to his Second to accede to any thing he thought proper, and that had I been his Second I would not let him fight at that distance for two reasons; first that I never could justify myself for bringing my friend to a certain Death, and Secondly, that I should not like to run the risk of

being hanged and censured by the world. He then left me and went on board his own Ship where they unfortunately renewed the Quarrel, and aggravated each other to the highest pitch when they consented to fight at the distance of Six Paces with a Brace of Pistols and advance and should both fail then to take Cutlasses. Capt M^cKnight received the Ball directly through the Center of his heart he had but time to say he was shot and expired. I was not on the ground but was with him immediately after. We had him conveyed to the American Hotel but the laws of the place obliged us to convey him to a Vault near the Burial ground that the Coroner might sit over him, and where I was witness to a scene I shall ever remember, that of being obliged to see a Brother Officers heart cut out, that I might certify that the Ball had passed through the center of it, but the laws (they told me) were not yet fully executed, that the Ball must be found to be produced to the Court, I remonstrated with them for some time, and even threatened to make a corpse of the Surgeon should I prove that he was cutting up my friend for the experience of his Students, to recollect that he had died a brave and honourable man, and not a Culprit; they all affirmed in one voice that it was the law of the land, I left them up to their Armpitts in blood. We interred him this morning attended by as many of the Officers from the Ships as could be spared, but neither of the Commanders would attend; nor would they let me fire over him; he is deposited in the English Burial ground where there are a great number of elegant monuments, among which is that of the famous Smollet, I proposed to the Officers of raising a small one over Capt. M^cKnight which they readily agreed to, and I have now the funds in my hands for that purpose which will raise a very handsome one. It will no doubt be a gratification to his Children and relations to know the spot where his remains are deposited, and I presume they will not refuse the gratification to the Officers in taking this method of shewing their respect for him. I must observe, as a proof of his coolness, that previous to his going on the ground he left directions for his funeral (in case he proved unfortunate) that it might be with as little expence as possible, and that he should be buried with the Cloaths he had on.

16th, Misfortunes, they say, come together and this last one has made me miserable, as I was innocently the cause of it, altho this accident has confirmed me in my predestinarian principles, yet I can't but lament that I should be made the instrument in the loss of One of the most promising young Men in the Navy (M^r Innis) with three Sailors all of the *Enterprise*, I will endeavour to relate to you the combination of circumstances that took place to accomplish this misfortune.

I had accepted an invitation to dine with M^r Amory, at 2 OClock at an ordinary, where in general they are very punctual, but *this day* we did not sit down to Dinner 'till past Three, when I was informed our Boat was on shore, I told the Officer that as I had not dined I would not detain the Boat, but get a passage off in some of the other Ships Boats. At 4 I went down with the Officers of the *Constellation* with an intention of getting a passage with Capt. Murray; when we got on the Quay I found there Capt. Sterett waiting for two of his Sailors, and as I was better acquainted with him than Capt. Murray I took a passage with him, (Not considering that our Ship lay much further out than the *Enterprise*, and that the wind was blowing very hard off

shore,) when we had pushed off from the shore the two Sailors came down and by jumping across several Boats, they got into the Boat, Capt. Sterett did not intend to return for them, but to punish them for leaving the boat. *Those two men were drowned*, when we got alongside the *Enterprise*, One of the Men complained of being very sick, he was taken out and another put in his place, who was One of the *Four saved*, and what is more singular, the one that swam alongside of the *Constellation* and gave information of the accident. By the active exertions of the Officers of that Ship, they picked up three more of the Sailors at a great distance from each other, which was owing to the darkness of the night, that they knew not which way to direct their course The Sailor who left the Boat last informs, that Davis (if I am correct in that worthy Tar's name) who was one of the best swimmers swore he would not leave the Midshipman (as he could not swim) but perish with his Officer, who it appears was not only beloved by his Superiors in command, but even by those whom he commanded, Had he been one of our own Midshipmen, I should have thought he was more in the line of his duty, and regretted his loss less, it was not more than ten minutes after he had put me on board that the Accident happened. I wish not to stain his memory even with imprudence, but I most heartily wish he had taken the advice of a Soldier for once, and not put more sail on the boat as she was very near upsetting when he haul'd aft the Foresheet in laying her alongside our Ship, but he assured me he knew the boat, and that there was no danger.

I perceive I am committing myself as to my predestinarian principles, and must drop the Subject.

I am with Esteem

Your Humble Servant

DAN CARMICK
Capt Marines

I shall draw on you in a few days for one thousand dollars,—L^t L U Uy [?] I understand intends to draw for 750 dol^r

Lu^t Baldwin requests to be remember to you Plees to remember me to all the Officers at H Quarters, & Doctor Bullus—Serj Warden was made Master at arms the 16th October, & I have taken him off my Roll

P.S. I have much news to tell you but have neither time or spirits at present. The Command you gave L^t Llewelin had liked to have killed him, With mortification he would neither Eat or Drink untill he got out of the Schooner, however he has worked his Cards very well as he has not been on board of her these two months, and is now on shore at Leghorn, where he intends remaining untill the Schooner returns from Convoying a Number of Merchantmen through the Streights. Hall was likewise mortified at not have a separate command, which is now obviated. I believe I informed you in a former letter that he likewise had a Duel, in which he received two shots, the first in the Groin and the last in the wrist, which set his Pistol off when he was within four paces of his adversary, advancing to blow his brains out. Capt. Murray (being hard of hearing) had no idea of the Dissentions there were on board his Ship; he was much enraged at the death of Capt. M^oKnight; and I thought he was rather unreasonable in desiring that there should be inscribed on his Tombstone; That he had fallen a victim to a false idea of Honor, and took

the liberty of telling him, that there should not be a Stigma to his memory placed over his remains.

It is the request of all parties that no publication takes place respecting this Duel, & I hope that of his being cut up may be kept secret as I presume it would not be agreeable to his friends —

On our passage to this port we stopped at Malaga & at Cagliari on the Island of Sardinia, when I had the honor of being present to the Vice Roy, Tomorrow I go to see the famous leaning Tower of Pisa

[See letter dated 17 October 1802, from Lieutenant Hall.]

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

[BAY OF LEGHORN 15 October 1802]

"SIR, On the 12th instant, I arrived in this bay from Gibraltar, with a convoy from that place and Malaga. Our passage was extremely prolonged by calms and easterly winds. My having received official information of there being three Tripoline corsairs cruising in the Mediterranean, induced me to take the *Enterprize* with me for the purpose, in case of falling in with them, to have her aid with sweeps. It is impossible a frigate can have any chance of capturing those cruisers in moderate weather: they generally cruise close in with the land, and make use of oars to get into shoal water, or some port.

I have dispatched Captain Murray in the *Constellation*, which has received considerable damage in the rudder-irons, to Toulon, to have it secured, and then to go to Gibraltar. His instructions, which I have the honor herewith to enclose, will explain my reasons for sending him to that place. I am informed by Captain Murray, who has had recent information from Tripoli, that provisions are cheap and plenty, especially the article of bread. Under these circumstances and knowing the immense injury the commerce of the United States would receive from a war with Morocco, I have authorized Captain Murray to instruct Mr. Simpson, our Consul, to grant passports to vessels bound to Tripoli, laden with wheat.

As soon as the ships of war arrive at Malta, which, you will perceive, I have ordered up, and the bowsprit of the *Chesapeake* (which is rotten) is sufficiently fished, which can be done much before the arrival of the frigates from Gibraltar, I shall proceed before Tripoli, and with Mr. Cathcart, make every possible effort to effect a peace.

Our having had a passage of 55 days, together with the delays I met with, in bringing matters about with Morocco, and the advanced period of the season when the *Adams* arrived in the Straights, has made it so late, as to render it impossible to appear off Tripoli before January. Indeed, the months of November and December are considered as unsafe to risk a ship on that coast. Captain Murray is entirely out of provisions, and has expended the whole sum of money he had on board, except 4 or 500 dollars, which has deprived me of any funds from him. This circumstance will oblige me to draw for three thousand dollars, on the navy department, the only bills that can be negotiated, without a considerable loss; and bills are drawn at a great loss on London, at Malta.

Your favor of the 13th August, I beg leave to acknowledge; it came to my hands on my arrival. I regret the frigate *Boston* sailed for America, before it reached me. It would have been a fortunate

circumstance, to have retained her in these seas. I am fully persuaded, that a *formidable force is the only means by which peace can be procured with Tripoli, or hostilities prevented with the rest of the Barbary Powers.*

I am extremely pleased with your intentions of sending out the *New-York*. You may rest assured, Sir, that every exertion on my part shall be made, to place the United States on friendly terms with these powers, and in the event of war, that all possible means shall be used to preserve the dignity of our nation, and protect the commerce of our country. I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, the necessity, in case of war continuing, of having small vessels, such as the *Enterprize*; they are sufficient in strength to take the galliots and galleys, and are the only class of vessels we are in the use of, that can take the advantage of sweeps, and approach the land with safety.

I do not believe that gun-boats can be procured here; every nation who are at peace with the Barbary Powers, are so desirous of preserving that state, that they are afraid to sell vessels to act against them, from the fear of giving umbrage, and involving themselves in war."

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 15 October 1802

[Leghorn] At last you see we have arrived at our destin'd port. The *Constellation* is here and on board her I find my old Friend S. Bloget Midⁿ W. Jones Midⁿ *Chesapeake* is remov'd to the *Constellation* as his orders directed.

* * * * *

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock Capt. M^{rs} Knight of the Marines was killed in a duel with Lieut. Lawson, both of the *Frigate Constellation*.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunisia

TUNIS. 16 Oct. 1802

To Com^{rs} MORRIS.

SIR, I learn the departure of your Squadron from Cagliari on the 28th ult. supposed for Leghorn — A report is in circulation here that a negociation of peace between the United States and the Bashaw of Tripoli is going on at Algiers; but I am totally ignorant of its foundation, or whether it is by the authority of the Government, not having rec^d any advice from home since Oct. last. It is certain however that our prisoners are liberated from Tripoli, and that Capⁿ Morris is gone to Algiers, accompanied with a schaux (envoy) with a view of effectuating a pacification. The Bashaw has long since manifested a desire of an accommodation with US., actuated by a wish to manage the Swedes alone and to relieve himself from his apprehensions of danger from his brother's late position — What influence the intire change of that position will have on his future arrangements time will unfold — But I am decidedly of opinion that good policy would dictate that no negociation should be entered upon with so faithless a character until he shall first have received an

impression of terror from the energy of our arms; above all things that Algiers should not be resorted to as a mediator between the parties — Is it forgotten that the Bashaw made the interference of that Dey in our establishment of a peace his sole pretext for violating the treaty? Or can it be so soon overlooked that the Dey refused his interference when called upon to enforce his guarantee of that treaty? It is hardly to be supposed that the Gov. of the U States, once deceived, would again expose themselves to a second insult on the same ground — Hence I conclude that the present interference of that Regency is unsolicited; a project of the Jews to get an ascendancy in our affairs in all these Regencies: a project which they have assiduously and perseveringly labored to effect ever since the U States have been known here as a nation — a project calculated to keep us in perpetual embroils with the other regencies, at the same time that it destroys the idea of our national independence at Algiers, and imposes on US an imaginary obligation there which is thought never to be sufficiently compensated — Whatever may be the pacific temper of our Government and Country experiment has already demonstrated that nothing will render our nation respectable here and secure the faith of treaties but a decided dread of our resentment. If we let the present occasion to stamp that impression pass over we establish a precedent for ages, and posterity will have reason to upbraid us of a weak and a yielding policy. As a citizen of the United States I am for breaking the yoke of slavery and of vassalage here — And I wish the present age may have the merit of it.

I know we have some politicians among us who talk of reliance on the *magnanimity* of the great powers of Europe to interfere in our behalf — When *the lion and the lamb shall lie down together* this event will take place; but while jarring interests agitate this world and while the greater powers of Europe are actuated by a counting-house policy, in stead of relying on their *magnanimity* we must think of defending ourselves against their intrigue here — If the US. had possessed no commercial enterprize the immense treasures of Algiers would not have lain so long secure in the vaults of their palaces. No! Bonaparte would long since have penetrated those mines. If there were no Barbary States England and France would erect them — But if we substitute tribute and regalia instead of *solid argument* to parry the effects of this policy the revenue of our Country would not be adequate to the exactions of these regencies — apart the abasement of the concession —

I should have been extremely happy to have waited on you in this port — Have communications to make to you which cannot be trusted to a legible character and with which you ought to be made acquainted —

I pass through your care a letter to the Dep^t of State — the receipt of which and mode of conveyance please to advise me of by the earliest occasion —

(Went forward by a Danish merchantman via Leghorn — Oct. 18. 1802 —)

(Was rec^d and delivered by M^r Cathcart about a fortnight after date. But never answered!)

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, Micro-film.]

To Second Lieutenant Edward Hall, U. S. Marine Corps, on board the U. S. Frigate
Constellation, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Leghorn Oct^r 16th 1802

SIR I have ordered Lieu^t Stewart to put Lieu^t [R. H. L.] Lawson under arrest, you will upon the recep^t of this receive him as your Prisoner as guilty of Murder, & keep him confined under a proper guard in his Cabbin till further orders —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Lieutenant Jacob Jones, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Leghorn Oct^r 16th 1802

SIR Upon the receipt of this you will repair to your Cabbin & consider yourself as under Arrest for Aiding and abeting in the Death of Cap^t M^cKnight & there remain till further orders —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

[Date unknown]

To Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant Jacob Jones, U. S. Navy

SIR I regret that your not having understood the purport of my note of last evening, prevented my receiving the answer that I expected, & occasions me, to trouble you a second time —

You may probably recollect that after ordering me out of your cabin, for relating to you the language, you used to me the preceeding day, I repeated my request that I might be no longer consider[ed] on duty, which I understood to be granted, & also that you at the same [time] ordered me below as if arrested. After this I did not suppose that you could have considered these words of my note — the restrictions that you prescribe me in my present situation — to ask for a detail of duty — my meaning was, that you might inform me, whether you considered your expressions to go to the same point that I did & if so, what were to be the restrictions during my arrest — & to know whether I'm allowed to go upon the quarter deck or not —

There is one circumstance mentioned in your note that has been misrepresented to you, where you say, that, after hearing your orders for shortening sail, I applied to the pilot — I aver that I did not heard you order sail to be taken in.

You remark Sir respecting the treatment you are to receive, I consider equally unprovoked & unnecessary The duty I owe myself will always dictate to me, a respectful deportment to my commander & the the regard which I recently entertained for you, especially led me to observe it towards yourself; but at the same time I know & feel that there is respect due even to the feelings of a Lieu^t

Ja^b Jones

[F. D. Roosevelt Col.]

To Acting Lieutenant Michael B. Carroll, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Leghorn Road Oct^r 16th 1802

SIR In consequence of the Arrest of Lieu^t Lawson, I hereby appoint you as Acting Lieu^t on board this Ship, 'till further orders, you will

therefore receive the pay, and Emoluments as such, & fulfil your Duty in the capacity of a Lieu^t —

MICHAEL CARROL Esq^r [Midshipman, U. S. Navy]

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 16 October 1802

[At Leghorn] Fresh gales and Cloudy. Easterly At 6 struck lower yards, and top gallant masts.

At 7 we were alarmed by a Cry, which appeared to proceede about 20 or 30 yards from us in the water, lowered down our Barge and order'd her to the place from whence the sound proceeded, we picked up a man, who informed us, that "the U. S. S. *Enterprizes* Barge with 7 men and a midshipman, had upset about 2 miles on our larboard quarter", hoisted out the Boats, and sent them in search of the unfortunate sufferers, after 2 or 3 hours they returned with 3 men, the midshipman and other 3 men have not since been heard of, nor the Boat in which they upset.

At 11 sent our Boat on Board the *Enterprize* to inform her of the unfortunate Catastrophe.

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps, from Second Lieutenant Edward Hall, U. S. Marine Corps

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Constellation*
Leghorn October 17th 1802

SIR It is with great sorrow that I have to inform you of the unfortunate affair that lately took place between two of our Officers, Capⁿ M^r Knight & M^r Lawson our Second Lieut, the former gave the challenge, they fought at six paces, both fired at the same instant. Capⁿ M^r Knight was shot through the heart and died instantaneously, M^r Lawson was not hurt, M^r Jones our 4 Lieut was second to the former, & M^r Porter of the *Chesapeake* to the survivor. I knew nothing of the affair till it was made public in the ship. This melancholy event took place here on the morning of the 14th ins^t both parties behaved with great firmness & presence of mind. I am sorry that the unfortunate business terminated fatally, we were always friendly and on good terms. but fate has given him what the world calls and honorable death, which cannot now be helped. He was buried the day after his decease with all the respect that the Officers of the Squadron could shew him — Their dispute did not originate from, or infer to any thing relating to the Corps. but as private gentlemen. — While I regret with the keenest sorrow this melancholy event I have to inform you of another equally as much so. Last evening a boat belonging to the *Enterprize* was upset while returning from the *Chesapeake*. the wind being very strong off shore, the sea high, and the night dark it was miraculous that a single man was saved, but providentially one of her crew a good swimmer, after two hours exertions made our Ship and gave us information of his unfortunate companions, our boats were immediately sent in search of them and by uncommon exertions in a dark tempestuous night found 3 more floating on the benches and oars who are now perfectly recovered, the boat could

not be found. — M^r Ennis, midshipman and three seamen must have been drowned, as it is impossible they could survive till morning. —

I have taken charge of the Detachment and public cloathing, the private property of Capⁿ M^o Knight is under the care of M^r Spence our Purser, he had a Pay Roll signed and witnessed up to Sep^r 1st 1802, and an other began, signed by two or three to the last of Dec^r both of which are considered as private property and of course in possession of the Purser, whom he requested to take charge of every thing belonging to him. — Capⁿ Murray has given Roland the Drummer his discharge which leaves my detachment without music, it is true his time like a number of others, was expired, but I think like the others he ought have been retained till our return to America — The Detachment though reduced to 40 is in fine order, and I think equal to any I have seen since I left home. — We sail to morrow for Toulon & Marseilles where we shall get some little repairs, then make the best of our [way] for Gibraltar and Tangier, from which place I shall not fail to write you. Present my respects to Mrs. & Miss Burrows, and your favorite Hariott, — I have heard of the narrow escape of the Corps and your self but happy was I when I heard of your continuance in office — Capⁿ Carmic is well and in good spirits, poor Lewellen has suffered sufficiently for his improprieties; he is sick with grief and reduced to a mere skeleton. — As Capⁿ Murray has arrested M^r Lawson, I beg this letter may be considered as private and not be brought forward in case of a prosecution, by his friends. I am with esteem My respects to all the officers

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

[17 October 1802]

To President Thomas Jefferson from the Dey of Algiers

To. our great friends THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT —

We salute and pray for your health and happiness. your Consul OBrien in your name demanded. the favour of us to seek and Obtain. the release from Slavery of your Subjects in the Possession of The Pascha of Tripoli. we wrote and Obtained The same and gave them to your Consul to Send to you as a present. and we pray you to receive The same and be assured of our friendship —

We have been much dissatisfied to hear That you would Think of Sending near us. the Consul That you had at Tripoli, whenever he comes we will not receive him. his Character does not Suit us as we know wherever he has remained that he has created difficulties. and brought on a war And as I will not receive him I am shure it will be well for both nations

these at our Divan at Algiers with The Great Seal of Mustapha Pascha —

Equal to *OCTOBER The 17th 1802.*

Certified to be The Substance of The dey^r letter to The President of The U States

OBRIEN

N. B. The dey requests. That Captain Morris will deliver his letter to the President of The U States.

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

Extracts from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy, commanding

Sunday, 17 October 1802

Fresh Breezes and pleasant weather.

At 10 AM. got under way, with the Brig *Ann* Cap^t Robinson (New York) & schooner *Eliza* — Devoux — Philadel^s under Convoy. Discharged — Rolland — marine Drummer. Entered John Williams, John Smith, & Timothy Burns (Lands.)

Meridian more moderate wind Easterly.

The Island of Gorgoza bears S.W.B.S. distant 4 leagues.

No Observasion to Day.

Tuesday, 19 October 1802

Wind from the Eastward. Standing in for Toulon. At 2 got a pilot.

At 4 Came too in the Harbour in 5 fathoms water. Moored ship head and stern. Got out the Launch & sent her watering, at which she continued during our stay here. Unshipped the rudder, and sent it on shore to get a new upper pintle. Fired a Salute, which was answer'd by the Admiral.

[NA. ND original.]

To Robert E. Livingston, U. S. Minister to Paris, France, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

Port of Toulon Oct^r 20th 1802

SIR A recent occurrence respecting American Convoys, induces me to trouble your Excellency, as the only medium I can suggest to obtain relief —

I sailed from Leghorn with the U. S. Frigate *Constellation* under my Command, with an American Brig, & Schooner, under Convoy, bound to Malaga, but having met with the misfortune of damaging my Rudder, was obliged to touch at this Port to get it repaired —

with regard to myself I have met with every friendly Aid, & attention, I cou'd have wished, but the Custom house hath demanded Tonnage money of those Vessels, to the Amount of one hundred & forty five Crowns for the Brig & nearly an equal sum—for the Schooner —

If this principle is adhered too, it will destroy the intent & purpose of Convoy's, as we are obliged to call in at the various Ports in our tract, to collect our Vessels, & if they are to be subjected to Port charges in every Port, it will be so heavy a tax upon them, that they will be induced to run greater risks than they woud otherwise do, & occasion the Capture of many of them —

I therefore beg you will endeavour to represent this grievance at the proper Office, in such a light, as to exonerate those Vessels that have already paid, & to prevent others from the like inconvenience —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To General Gantheaume, French Commander at Toulon, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *Constellation*

Toulon Oct^r 21st 1802

SIR I cannot leave this Port without expressing to your Excellency, my most cordial thanks for the friendly & very Polite reception I

have met with from you, as an Individual, as well as for the Aid I have received in the repairs of my Ship by your direction —

Be assured Sir, that no favors of this nature can ever be considered, otherwise by me, than such as operate with a grateful mind, fully impress'd with the extent of your kindness

I have the fullest conviction that it will be highly estimated by my Government to whom I shall not fail to make it known, & I beg Sir that you will accept of my sincere wishes for your health & happiness & with every consideration —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

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

Copy

DEPARTMENT OF STATE *October 21st 1802.* —

SIR My last which was of Aug^t 22^d acknowledged your two Letters of June 17th and 26. — Those since received are of Aug^t 12th inclosing the Letter to you from the Emperors Minister and of Sep^r 3^d inclosing your answer to that letter. —

Your return to your Consular station under the circumstances which led to it, is entirely approved by the President. — It was proper both as it secured a temporary state of peace at a critical moment, and as it facilitates the use of other means for effecting a permanent reconciliation. — The President approves also your opposition to the claim of periodical presents, which your own recollection and the papers in your hands will best enable you to disprove. — The Interest which the United States have in maintaining Peace on admissible terms with the Barbary Powers being particularly applicable to Morocco, we calculate on all the exertions which you promise, for re-establishing on a solid basis the good understanding with the Emperor. With this view you will keep him sensible of the friendly dispositions of the U States, and of their respect for the good faith heretofore observed by him. — The commercial Interest which Morocco has in avoiding War with a Nation possessing the faculties of the U States, is another consideration which you may probably touch on with advantage. — Should money, or its equivalent, be found an indispensable Agent in fixing the Emperors disposition to Peace, you already know that Commodore Morris has a small fund, on which you may draw.

Be as sparing of expense however, as possible; both from a regard to economy, and to the policy of keeping down the hopes and pretensions of these mercenary powers. — In no event you are to exceed 20,000 dollars; nor to go as far as that sum, unless it shall produce a firm peace and an express or tacit relinquishment of the claim set up to presents at stated periods, which are another name only, for tribute. — The United States must judge for themselves how far, and on what occasions presents may be a proper testimony of their respect for the faithfull and friendly conduct of the Emperor; and even of small presents regulated by this motive, you will not countenance expectation if it can be avoided. — The 100 Gun Carriages which were kept back in consequence of the Emperors hostile declaration, will be forwarded as soon as a proper conveyance can be found. —

The Frigates *New York* and *John Adams*, will probably be in the Mediterranean before this reaches you. — The force which will be kept in that Sea, will depend on the state of our affairs with the Coast of Barbary, and particularly with Morocco. — For this as well as

other reasons, the frequency and exactness of your communications will continue to be expected. —

It will be agreeable to receive from you, as soon as more urgent duties will permit, a sketch of the present relations of Morocco with the several powers of Europe on the subjects of War and peace, commerce, tributes and presents; and of its dispositions and connections with Algiers and the other Regencies of Barbary. — A fund will be placed in the hands of Bird Savage and Bird the Bankers of the United States in London, and you may in future draw on them for your Salary. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803-1810.]

To Captain L. Bourne, of the ship *Cora*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT

October 21st 1802

As soon as you are prepared for Sea you will weigh anchor and proceed immediately to Gibraltar, and there deposit agreeably to bill of lading the public property committed to your care with John Gavino Esq. the American Consul to whom you will also deliver the accompanying letter — Should you meet on your passage either of the public ships in want of provisions, or any thing else you may have on board you will supply them therewith, taking the Captains duplicate receipts therefor; one of which you will transmit to this Department, the other you will present to M^r Gavino, who thereupon will duly consider such supply in the bill of Lading, and no interruption with respect to the Settlement of freight will be experienced —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

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

TUNIS 22^d Oct. 1802

SIR, I have now the honor to recapitulate some of the most interesting articles of information which went forward by different conveyances under dates of 12. ult and 9. inst. The original letter, of which enclosure A. is a translated copy, was dispatched by Capⁿ Bounds, who left this 14. Sep. — Its still is indicative of a resolution in the author not to receive a negative. *if the letter should provoke resentment, Porto Farina may be taken by surprise or stratagem with 800 men and the Beys whole naval arsenal together with his large vessels of war destroyed but it would require secrecy and address it would be a vital wound to cruising but it should be done in the winter or spring season* [italics indicates cypher]

The Dane has again this summer, made peace with Tripoli —

The French have re-established their ancient treaties with Barbary, with amendments exclusively advantageous to the republic —

The Dutch are visiting these Regencies with three ships of the line and two smaller ships — and succeed in renewing their treaties (they say) without presents.

On the 5. & 8. Sep. the U States frigate, *Constellation*, appeared in this Bay — did not come to anchor. And on the 28. Commodore Morris's squadron sailed from Cagliari — I had no advise from the Com^{rs} —

The Sapatap demands of me a gold-mounted double-barrelled fowling piece — says it was such he expected from England — It is false.

The following is an extract of a letter from Bryan M^oDonough, charge of affairs of H: B: Majesty at Tripoli to Henry Clark, charge of aff^s at Tunis dated 6th inst.

“We have had a french frigate and brig a few days ago to confirm their peace with this regency — The Bashaw received large presents from them, amounting in value to at least forty thousand dollars — And, what is considered of greater value, a beautiful cruiser mounting eighteen guns; sent as a present from Bonaparte to the Bashaw.

The Swedes have settled their affairs with this regency: but the poor captives must remain until the money comes, which is stipulated for three months: their frigate sailed for Leghorn the 2^d instant” (The peace was obtained through the intervention of the French Ambassador. Thus ended the *coalition of the north!* Thus ends the alliance between Sweden and the U States)

The American Captain and his crew was sent some time ago to Algiers — And I have reason to believe their affairs will soon be settled through the mediation of that Government.”

* * * * *

Far from receiving any succour from the *magnanimity* of the great nations of Europe, we have now demonstrations of their policy to use these instruments of piracy as impediments to the growth of our commerce. Why does Bonaparte, at this peculiar crisis, give Tripoli a cruiser? Why has England assisted the escape of the Tripoline admiral and his soldiers? The object is so clear that the regencies themselves cannot but percieve it: and it encourages their insolence. They have formed an idea that the U States are too far off to coerce them — and the operations of our force have hitherto but confirmed them in this security —

* * * * *

The indignities I have suffered at this court latterly are insupportable — On the first appearance of our squadron this Bey behaved respectfully: he has grown insolent in proportion to the moderation of their movements and the success of the enimy — I have in no instance yielded to his exactions — But, again permit me to repeat, without more energetic support I cannot maintain the position I have taken here: a position which has hitherto received the approbation of every distinguished officer of the General Government with whom I have had the honor to correspond. — And, suffer me to add, if further concessions are to be made here I desire that I may not be the medium through whom they shall be presented — The rich regalia I have already given this Bey in the name of the Chief Majistrate of the United States serve only to show him our wealth and our weakness, and to prompt his avarice to new demands — Three years ago I apprehended this consequence of our yielding expressions of amity. The same effect will result from the same cause so long as the latter exist.

Only one American frigate has been shown here since 29th January last — And, I confess, it embarrasses me to account for our squadron having lain ten days in Cagliari, only eighteen hours sail from this, without enquiring whether peace still subsisted here, or without giving me a word of information; more peculiarly so as there are frequent occasions from that port to this. Whatever may be the motive of these omissions, they are injurious in effect to the public interest.

I am indeed weary of this state of exile & fruitless exertion — do not however permit myself to consider any privation of personal enjoyment (though on my part it is total) as a sacrifice, if it may go to promote the honor and aid the interest of my beloved Country — But let me be supported or replaced — it is a proposition equally reasonable as desirable.

P. S. Oct. 23^d This morning Azulai, the Algerine Jew, announces to me the arrival of the American captives at Algiers — The information comes to him by express — I receive no letters!

Oct. 24. I learn this morning the conditions of the Swedish peace — 150,000 dollars prompt payment; 8,000 Consular present — and 8,000 annual tribute — And Sweden is now to thank France for her *Mediation!* — “*VæVictis!*”

The french Commissary General tells me, “The Swedish Admiral acknowledges that the mediation of the french Ambassador at Tripoli has saved his nation *a hundred thousand dollars!*” He might have added — *But the national honor and independence of Sweden are thrown into the scale to balance the obligation!*

NB. Last summer a small Tunisine coaster, from the island of Gerbi, attempting to enter Tripoli with corn and oil, fell in with the Swede. The Admiral confined the crew below, and put a Baron and ten men on board to conduct the prize to Malta for adjudication: but, instead of Malta, they made Derne Head — The Nobleman, not knowing where he was, called up his prisoners and asked “*What land? to whom belonging? & in whose possession?*” The Tunisines answered — “*Derne; belonging to Egypt; and in the possession of the English!*” — He put into port — was siezed — and sent prisoner to Tripoli. — The Bashaw rendered the vessel and cargo to the proprietors in compliment to the Bey of Tunis — This Bey, notwithstanding, reclaims of the Swede vessel, cargo and indemnity for detention — And states in his invoice *fifty thousand Spanish dollars*, which he says were concealed under ballast for purchasing negro slaves at Tripoli — making an amount of about 75,000 dollars. Six months allowed for payment — The Alternative, *War!*

Was Captain Murray uninformed of the Swedish Baron's disaster when he proposed to carry Mahamet Bashaw to Derne?

* * * * *

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 23^d Oct. 1802 —

SIR: I have it in charge from the President to inform you that the *Chesapeake* and *Constellation* are not to remain in the Mediterranean during the ensuing winter but that they must return without delay to the United States and, in case our differences with Morocco should be adjusted, that the *Adams* should also return. And it is the pleasure of the President that these Vessels be brought into the Eastern Branch.—

If the *Enterprize* can with propriety be retained, it ought to be done. But as the term of the enlistment of her crew will expire on the 15 febr^y next, they ought not to be detained beyond the stipulated period without their consent. It is however hoped that you will be

able to make some arrangement under which the *Enterprise* may consistently be detained. It is confidently expected that a competent number of Officers and Seamen will voluntarily offer their services.—

As a superintending agency in the adjustment of our affairs with the several Barbary powers has been committed to you by the President from his confidence in you, it is obviously important that you remain until all those negotiations be terminated. With this view the President has instructed me to transfer you to one of the Ships which will remain. You will therefore, Sir, assume the command of either the *New York* or the *John Adams* and you will give the Command of the *Chesapeake* to the Captain whose Ship you may thus select. You will, it is believed, be fully sensible of the necessity of this arrangement and that it has been made under the most respectful considerations for you.—

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*. Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 23 October 1802

Fresh Breezes, and flying Clouds. At 3 got under way, and beat out of the harbour [of Toulon], with the *Ann & Eliza* under Convoy.

At ½ past 4 Discharged the pilot & hoisted in the Boats. At 6 Cape Sepet bore E. N. E. 3 leagues. Cape Sicie N. W. in Top gallant sails, and mizen top sail. Made, and shortned sail occasionally.

Midnight fresh Breezes and Clear.

At 6 made sail.

Meridian moderate and Clear weather.

Convoy in Company.

Latitude 41°34' N.

[NA. ND original.]

To Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy. Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY dep^t — 27 Oct^r 1802 —

Under the provisions of the Statute entitled “an Act providing for a Naval Peace Establishment and for other purposes”, it was made the duty of the president to reduce the Captains to the prescribed number, nine; and in the discharge of this duty he finds that he cannot retain you in commission, consistently with the principles of selection which have been adopted. —

The task, therefore, has devolved upon me of informing you, that you are no longer considered as holding the Commission of a Captain in the Navy of the United States, and you will accordingly consider this as your dismissal from the service, under the Act above mentioned. —

You will be pleased to have all your Accounts examined and adjusted with the Accountant of the Navy. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

[31 October 1802]

Passport issued by Charles Pinckney, U. S. Minister to Spain

Copy

To the Commodore, or other Officer commanding the Ships of war of the United States, before Tripoli —

GREETING

Whereas His Catholic Majesty has directed an application to be made to me, as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to his Court; to grant a safe conduct to a Spanish Packet (a brig or Brigantine) to return to the Port of Tripoli, from whence she came with Dispatches from His Majesty's Consul General & Encargado de Negocios — And as I know the friendly disposition of my Government towards His Majesty — I pray & request that you will suffer the Spanish Brig or Brigantine, which has this Passport, to enter the aforesaid Port of Tripoli, taking in with her two Subjects of Tripoli, the one, Mahomed Sornos a Pilot, the other, a Mariner; and that you will render to the said Brig or Brigantine, every friendly aid & assistance in your power — she conforming, so far as relates to Articles contra-band of war, to the Regulations prescribed by the Laws of Nations for neutral Vessels entering a blockaded Port. —

In Witness whereof I have signed these Presents, and caused the Seal of this Legation to be affixed hereto, in Barcelona, this 31st day of October in the Year of our Lord 1802, & in the Twenty seventh of the Independence of the United States of America. —

(L. S.)

(Signed) CHARLES PINCKNEY

Tunis 27. January 1803 — Entered and registered in the Consular Office of the United States of America at this Place — Witness my hand and Seal of Office —

(L. S.)

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, Micro-film.]

To Lieutenant Richard H. L. Lawson, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy

[U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*]Nov^r 1st 1802

SIR I duly rec^d your Letter of this date However unpleasant your situation may be & of which I am fully sensible & woud most willingly mitigate it even to the extent of your present requisition, if it were in my power, but be assured it is not —

You ought to know the Laws of our own Country, which doth not admit of Bail or of granting Furlough, to Persons labouring under the serious charges for which you are now under arrest 'tho I lament the cause, (in which I hope & beleive you were not entirely the aggressor) which brought on the fatal Catastrophe, yet I clearly perceive that there is nothing left in my Power to alliveate your present unhappy situation

If a Public Vessel was bound to the U States your request shoud be granted or you may make your request to Cap^t Morris, who now Commands the Squadron in these Seas —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Architect, from President Thomas Jefferson

Copy of a letter from The President of the United States to M^r Latrobe, dated Nov^r 2^d 1802

SIR, The placing of a navy in a State of perfect preservation, so that, at the beginning of a subsequent war, it shall be as sound as at the end

of the preceeding one, when laid up, and the lessening the Expence of repairs perpetually necessary while the Vessels lie in the water, are objects of the first importance to a nation which to a certain degree must be maritime. The dry Docks of Europe, being below the level of tide water, are very expensive in their construction and in the manner of keeping them clear of water, and are only practicable at all where they have high tides: insomuch that no nation has ever proposed to lay up her whole navy in dry Docks — but if the dry dock were above the level of the tide water, & there be any means of raising the Vessels up into them, and of covering the Dock with a roof, thus withdrawn from the wet and sun they would last as long as the interior Timbers, doors and floors of a House — the vast command of running water at this place, at different heights from 30 to 200 feet above the tide water, enables us to effect this desirable object by forming a lower Bason, into which the tide water shall float the vessel and then have its gates closed, and adjoining to this, but 24 feet higher, an upper bason 175 feet wide and 800 f. long (sufficient to contain 12 frigates) into which running water can be introduced from above, so that filling both basons (as in a lock) the Vessel shall be raised up and floated into the upper one, and the water being discharged leave her dry — over a bason not wider than 175 Feet, a roof can be thrown, in the manner of that of the *Halle du ble* at Paris, which needing no underworks to support it, will permit the Bason to be entirely open and free for the movement of the vessels. I mean to propose the construction of one of these to the national legislature, convinced that it will be a work of no great cost, that it will save us a great annual expence, and be an encouragement to prepare in peace the Vessels we shall need in war, when we find they can be kept in a state of perfect preservation and without expence —

The first thing to be done is to chuse from which of the Streams we will derive our water for the lock, there are the Eastern Branch, Tyber, Rock Creek and the Potomak itself — then to trace the Canal, draw plans of that and of the two basons, and calculate the expence of the whole, that we may lead the legislature to no expence, in the execution of which they shall not be apprized in the beginning. for this I ask your aid which will require your coming here. Some Surveys and levelings have been already made by M^r N. King a very accurate man in that line, and who will assist in any thing you desire, and execute on the Ground any Tracings you may direct, unless you prefer doing them yourself — It is very material too that this should be done immediately, as we have but little more than 4 weeks to the meeting of the legislature and there will be then but 3 weeks for them to consider and decide before the day arrives (Jany 1) at which alone any number of labourers can be hired here. Should that pass either the work must lie over for a Year or be executed by day labourers at double expence. I propose that such a force shall be provided as to compleat the work in one Year. if this Succeeds as it will receive all our present ships, the next work will be a second one, to build and lay up additional ships. On the subject of your Superintending the work it would be premature to say any thing till the legislature shall have declared their will. be so good as to let me hear from you immediately if you cannot come as soon as you can write — accept my best wishes and respects —

Signed TH JEFFERSON

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 4 November 1802

between Corsica & Elba. yesterday we left Livonine with as much pleasure as we enter'd it, for 20, or 30 days will generally satiate us with any place.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
off Malaga 7th Nov^r 1802

SIR Cap^t Morris hath now taken the station that I have hitherto occupied, & as the distance between us is so remote, & opportunities so seldom occur to communicate together, that I shall yet continue to advise you of any occurrences of moment, that may happen under my observance —

I had waited ten days at Leghorn for his arrival, & had resolved at length to sail with the Convoy I had collected; when on the Eve of departure, he appeared, after which he thought proper to detain me several Days longer, his Letters herewith, will further explain —

By Cap^t Morris I was honored with your favor of the 1st April, which was the first Line I have received from the U. S., since I left it, by this Letter I am sorry to find that my bringing with me \$6000, hath not met with your concurrence —

I knew not of your arrangements for the Mediterranean Squadron, having had no advice on that head, but I knew that we should be subjected to a variety of contingent expences, & in Ports, where Bills could not be negotiated but at a certain loss to the U. S., those Ideas, you will find accurate, for in every port I have been in, had I have drawn Bills, & passed Accounts, from one Consul, & Agent, to Another, before a final adjustment could have taken place, there would have been a loss to the Government of at least 10 p^{ct} C^t however, that was no consideration of mine, had I have known your arrangements in time, I should not have made any infringements —

I now inclose you the Pursers Acc^t of his disbursements of that money, I have only to observe, that it hath not been misapplied, our private, & public expences are unavoidably very great here, to support a proper dignity; Our Officers & Seamen had only two months advance, we have now been near eight Months from America, during which period, every Economy hath been exercised on our part —

I have given Cap^t Morris a full detail of all my proceedings, till our arrival at Leghorn, he will now find no obstacles in the way of making Peace with Tripoli, Sweden, as I before prognosticated hath made her Peace, upon what terms, I know not, money hath no doubt been paid —

I had a fine passage of only 24 hours from Leghorn to Toulon, where I repaired my Rudder in the best manner, & sail'd on the third Day, I there met with the most Polite, & friendly reception, nor would they suffer me to pay any thing for the services rendered, I had only to make a trifling present to the workman, but the Merchant Vessels, that accompanied me, were subjected to such heavy charges from the Custom house, that I thought it my duty to represent the matter to our Minister at Paris, a Copy of my Letter, I herewith inclose, also my Letter to Gen^l Ganteaume, & his Answer, to shew you their

friendly disposition towards us, you have also a Letter from Doct^r Cutbush, I am sensibly distress'd on his account, because I believe the arrangements that hath been made in the Surgery department, hath been premature, he certainly is first in Rank, & I am bold to say, first in abilities, & intrinsic worth, I hope justice will be done him —

I am sorry to inform you of the Death of my Cap^t of Marines, (M^eKnight) who was killed in a Duel by Lieu^t Lawson at Leghorn, the survivor I have on board under confinement, & will so remain 'till I receive your orders; I have appointed M^r Carrol one of my Midshipmen as an Acting Lieu^t in his place, & hope he will be confirmed in that Rank, he is an old Midshipman & a very deserving Man, he is from Patuxent —

The unhappy catastrophe, of Cap^t M^eKnight, who was a very deserving Officer, tho rather irritable, induces me to wish that an article might be incerted in the regulations for the Navy, rendering every Officer liable to heavy penalties, & even to loss of his Commission, for giving or receiving a Challenge, & also the seconds, for aiding & abetting in such unwarrantable acts, especially upon Foreign Service, I woud even extend it further, & make every Officer Amenable to such penalties, if they did not make their Commander acquainted with events of that serious nature, for had I have had the least hint of the meeting, I coud have prevented it, & saved a worthy Member to his family, & Country, on the contrary, I had ever considered that my Officers lived in perfect harmony together —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

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

TUNIS 9. Nov. 1802.

SIR,

* * * * *

Since parting, on bad terms, with the minister on 4th Septem^r I have not been at the palace till yesterday; and then went to demand the destination of a squadron of the Bey's cruisers, consisting of five vessels, carrying in all 104 guns and 730 men, now ready to sail. Was received with more civility than for many months past, — and obtained satisfactory assurance that the Bey had actually no hostile intentions against the Americans — He will be quiet till he receive the President's answer — It is hoped the answer will come forward with argument to keep him quiet.

It were to have been wished that the President's answer concerning the present intended for me by the Government of Denmark had been decisive and final. In the first instance I refused retaining it on any consideration. The commissioner begged I would not offer this contempt to the good intentions of the King. I therefore submitted the matter to Gov^t But the President's answer throws the subject back to its original position. I shall leave it there till I return to America.

From the last clause of your letter of 10. May I am apprehensive Government will be as much disappointed at the ineffectual operations of this season as any individual can have been. It is most unfortunate that any events should have impeded the squadron proceeding to its intended station. The moment was favorable — it is past — and we must retrieve by accelerated energy what we have

lost by moderation — No U States ship of war has appeared on the enemy's coast since the last of August.

The prizes lately carried to Tripoli, supposed to be Americans, prove to be swedes. They arrived since the negociation: but the Bashaw nevertheless raises new claims on that account, and refuses to liberate them on the consideration of the general ransom and pacification. Here is a new source of embroil. Such will forever be the consequence of negociation with these pirates so long as cash or foreign intervention are relied upon as mediators —

The Batavian squadron, which arrived here on the eighth ult. will depart in four days. They certainly succeed in re-establishing their former treaties without new sacrifices; but they come forward with an imposing attitude: a squadron composed of three ships of the line and several frigates — the Admiral of which De Winter, is an officer of distinguished talents and merit.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

Copy

TUNIS Nov. 9. 1802.

SIR, Advise received in this Consulate yesterday from Tripoli up to the 21. ult. states, that the renegade, Lisle, was ready for sea with a Squadron consisting —

of a Xebec of 10 Guns —

Ditto — — — 14.

Kirlanghie — 14 — That on the 9th departed on a cruise a Xebec of 14. guns — And that a Kirlanghie and a Polacre of 18. guns each, and a Xebec of 16. were also ready and preparing for sea. It is conjectured that Lisle, the Admiral, with his squadron, intends to pass the straits.

He has dressed his people in short blue jackets, overalls, and hats, for a decoy — if you could luckily catch the villain it would give the United States the command of terms at Tripoli —

This goes by a Batavian squadron — the Admiral of which, De Winter, if you make acquaintance with him, you will find a man of distinguished talents and amiable accomplishments —

Commodore MORRIS —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

To Secretary of State from William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain

MALAGA 11 Nov^r 1802,

SIR, You will herewith, find inclosed, Copy of the Letter, I had last the Honor of addressing you, on the 20 Ult^o Since then, Intelligence has been communicated by the Supreme Board of Health in Madrid, to the different Sea Port Towns in this Kingdom, that the Yellow Fever was raging, with the most malignant Symptoms, in Philadelphia, by advices received from the Spanish Consul resident there, and with directions, to observe the greatest attention not to admit of, any Vessels proceeding from that Quarter, I am very sorry to add that at a general meeting held in Consequence, by this Board of Health, it has been determined, that no Vessels coming from *any Port* of the United States should be permitted to enter our Mole, but

be turned off, in order to perform Quarantine elsewhere, This most extraordinary determination, I have been made acquainted with, thro' a Friend, not in an Official manner, as the measures adopted at their Meetings, are not made public, of Course I cannot represent against it, but I shall, do every thing in my Power to have it revoked, the moment they pretend to turn off, any of our Vessels, from any other part of America, than Philadelphia, when furnished with a Bill of Health, certified by the Spanish Consul. — Should this Resolution, adopted in a great measure thro' Ignorance, be carried into effect, it will prove very prejudicial to our Trade, in the Mediterranean, and particularly as it would be imprudent for Vessels to proceed a loft, without convoy.

I learn by Letters from Gibraltar under date of the 4 Inst, that the Governor of Tangier, had demanded of the American, and Swedish Consul, a Passport for the Tripoline, now Moorish Ship, so long blocked up in that Bay, to proceed for Tripoly, this having been refused, orders were immediately passed to Gibraltar, for to return the Emperor of Morocco's Pass to that Ship and the Certificates furnished by the foreign Consuls, residing in his Dominions, which has been done, and the Vessel again laid up, untill the Emperor should determine on the Subject, I sincerely hope this Circumstance may not Occasion fresh disturbances with Morocco. —

By last advices from Leghorn, I find Commodore Morris had only reached that Port on the 12 Ult^o — With the Convoy, under his Protection, The Schooner *Enterprize* was immediately after, despatched with another Convoy, and had arrived at Barcelona on her Way down the Mediterranean, I consequently daily look for her in this Quarter — a Swedish Frigate sails from hence this day, with Three American and Sixteen Swedish Vessels, which she escorts as far as Toulon, where she is going to repair. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Malaga, Vol. 1, June 1793–May 1814.]

To Daniel Ludlow, Navy Agent, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT *Novem^r 12th 1802*

The long and unexpected detention of the frigate *Adams*, at New York has been productive of considerable embarrassment to the Government, & I feel it to be a duty incumbent on me to institute a particular enquiry as to the cause of such detention —

Cap^t Preble joined her on the 14th of February — and on the 20th he wrote me a Letter in which he states, “that the Cabin, Ward Rooms and Store Rooms were then to finish, having all of them been broken up — “that it would require 4 weeks to complete them”. He could not then give a particular account of the Stores in the different Departments — as the officers had not Joined the Ship —

Cap^t Preble wishing in consequence of his indisposition to be relieved from the Command of the *Adams*, Captain Campbell was ordered to her & on the 27th of April he took the Command of her — In a letter from Cap^t Campbell dated 27th april he states “that it will require about 10 days to prepare the Ship for Sea” on further examination it appears from his letters of the 1st may, 11th may & 3^d, 5th & 10th of June that he found that the different Tradesmen employed in repairing the ship progressed very slowly — that the powder on board proved defective that he could not possibly get the cabin so far finished

as to receive him on board — that of course he was obliged to sleep on Shore — that the workmen were scattered over the city & that he was obliged personally to attend to each of them. that in the shot supplied there was no attention paid to the Calibre of the Guns — that both shot and Langridge were unfit to carry with him —

From the whole it appears that notwithstanding his letter of the 27th of April wherein he expressed it as his opinion that the Ship would be ready to sail in 10 days from that date and Capⁿ Prebles letter of the 20th Feb^r holding out similar information — the *Adams* did not sail till the 11th of June following —

Be pleased to let me hear from you on this subject and furnish me with as circumstantial an account of the cause of the detention of the *Adams* as you can possibly collect

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Midshipman Ralph Izard, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t — 12th Nov^r 1802 —

You will immediately assume the command of the frigate *United States* now laid up in ordinary. While acting in this station, you will be entitled to the rank, pay & emoluments of a Sailing Master. — Captain Tingey will furnish you with more particular instructions for your government. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 14 November 1802. This day's entry includes reference to 11 November 1802

[Palermo] On the 11th we arriv'd here with a schooner under convoy which we tow'd all the way from Leghorn:

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To William Willis, U. S. Consul, Barcelona, Spain, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

Circular

ALGIERS the 15 of October [November] 1802.

SIR On the 6th ins^t arrived here in 16 days from Tripoli Capⁿ Morris & Crew, at Tripoli the Deans Batavians & Swedes secured their Peace there was none of the frigates or Corsairs of the United States offf the Port of Tripoli there is 6. Sail of Tripoli Corsairs to the west^t to Malta and 4. Sail of large Corsairs were fitting for Sea in order to Search for Americans and it is considered if they meet a Levant wind the said Corsairs will push out of the Streights where they know our Vessels has no Convoys in Consequence all Masters & Citizens of the United States concerned is to gaurd against the Threatened danger they will run in Being met by Corsairs of Tripoly.

NB. Tripoli is at Peace in the Portugal

The above letter I suppose to be wrong dated as it is probable it was wrote on the 15th of Nov^r Barcelona Dec^r 11th 1802

WILL^m WILLIS

[NA. SDA. CL, Barcelona, Vol. 1, 1797-1809.]

[15 November 1802]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, from Sidi Mohamet Ben Absalem Selawy, Secretary of State of the Emperor of Morocco

Translation

Praise be given on all occasions to God alone. —

There is no Power or Strength but that proceeding from the Great God. —

To JAMES SIMPSON *Consul of the Americans* — Tangier.

We have received your farther Letter with the paper it covered, and perfectly understand all its Contents. —

This day the happy news of the safe arrival of Our Master (whom God preserve) at Morocco, has been received here. — During his stay there, communicate to me whatever you may have to say on matters of your Nation, or regarding yourself. — So are all other Consuls to do. —

At His Majestys return (which may the Almighty protect) you may always depend on having in me a true Freind near him, and I trust in God all will continue well between you and Us. — Peace be with you and all good people. —

Written on the 18th day of the Sacred Month of Rajeb 1217.
(corresponding with 15th Novem^r 1802)

Signed MEHAMMED BEN ABSALEM SELAWY

The translation on the foregoing page was done from the Arabic to Spanish by D^a Manuel de Bacca, and from Spanish to English by

JAMES SIMPSON

TANGIER 24th December 1802. —

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

To William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Malaga Road Novb^r [19?] 1802

SIR Having had a dreadful long and bustering passage from Toulon on my way to Gibraltar, I sprung my fore mast, & fore yard, and am entirely out of every kind of Provisions, the Wind yet prevents my getting any further independant of other considerations —

Under these pressing circumstances I request you will gain permission for me to take my Ship into the Mole as speedily as possible, that I may get my necessary repairs done and Provisions —

We have not one ounce of bread on board & beg you will send me off about 1000 lb. for present use —

I shall be happy to see you on board as soon as convenient, as I have many enquiries to make

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Malaga Road Novb^r 19th 1802

SIR I yesterday arrived here after a very blustering passage of a Month from Leghorn beating against head Winds, and strong Gales

every Mile, from Majorca, I was bound for Gibraltar but have had the misfortune of springing my Fore Mast, and Fore Yard, & also had expended the last of my Bread the Day we arrived here, having been some Days on short allowance —

As I shall meet with considerable detention here before I can secure my Mast, & Yard, I have judged it proper to send on copies of orders from Cap^t Morris, which I beg you will attend to in every particular, & send over to M^r Simpson the contents, without delay. —

I hope to be with you shortly if my Mast proves no worse than I suppose it is, tho' I believe I shall be obliged to get it out, & as you are no doubt in possession of much News from America, I beg you will devote a leisure moment to an old friend, & tell me how all things go on there, as I have not heard from thence since May last, if you or M^r Gavino shou'd have any Letters for me, pray send them by this Express, & let me know what assortment of Provisions are at Gibraltar for us, as I am out of every thing in the Article of Stores, & prety well worn out myself, in the very fatiguing Cruize I have had —

I beg you will dispatch the Messenger without delay, that I may make my arrangements here, by procuring what I can't get with you —

I unfortunately miss'd seeing Cap^t Barron who only sailed the Evening previous to my arrival, do tell me all the news he hath brought? especially about naval arrangements, I expect we have Peace with Tripoli by this time —

Adieu for the present, being in haste to dispatch the Messenger —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Midshipman George S. Hackley, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t — 19 Nov^r 1802

You will take charge of the *General Greene* laid up in ordinary in the Eastern Branch — while on board you will receive the pay and emoluments of a Sailing Master in the navy. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 19 November 1802

[Routine cruising since 23 October] At 4 P. M. came too in 12 fathoms water — at Malaga roads. The steeple on the Cathedral bearing N. N. E. Cape Moliere S. W. B. W.

10 AM. hoisted out all Boats. The pilot came on Board — Got under way and towed into the mole. 11 let go the anchor abreast the mole head. Got a stream anchor out astern and hove taut.

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD 20th November 1802

SIR Agreeably to Your order of Yesterday, I herewith transmit a list of the warrant Officers and those now acting as such on board the Ships in Ordinary in the Eastern Branch

Enclosure]

[20 November 1802]

LIST OF WARRANT OFFICERS & C

Frigt *United States*

Ralph Izard (Midshipman)	Acting as Master
Thomas Decordy	Acting Gunner
Will ^m Hunter	D ^o Boatswain
Matt ^v Welch	D ^o Carpenter

President

William Knight	Sailing Master — Warrant
John H. Swoope	Acting Gunner
James Fry	D ^o Carpenter
No Boatswain	

Congress

David Phipps	Sailing Master — On liberty
James P. Mix	Acting Gunner
Conrad Buskin	D ^o Boatswain
Robert Smith	D ^o Carpenter

Boston

A B Lord (Midshipman)	Acting as Master
James B Potts	warrant Boatswain
Richard Stevenson	Act ^r Gunner
Mogue Carthy	Act ^r Carpenter

Essex

[Richard] Butler	Warrant Sailing Master
John Brewin	Act ^r Gunner
John Adams	D ^o Boatswain
Abel Longdon	D ^o Carpenter

General Greene

George H Hackley (Midship ^a)	Act ^r Master
Thomas Holden	Act ^r Gunner
Thomas Hunter	d ^o Carpenter
No Boatswain	

THO^s TINGEY

NOVEMBER 20th 1802

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

To the Agent of Sidi Hamet Caramanli of Tripoli, from Captain Richard V. Morris
U. S. Navy

[Malta, about 20 November 1802]

SIR, Your request in behalf of his Excellency Sidi Hamet Caramanli, I have had translated, and have now the honor to reply to them.

The Government of the United States, not having the wishes of his Excellency Sidi Hamet Caramanli made known, previous to my leaving the United States, did not give me powers to engage in so important an undertaking. But at the same time, I make no doubt, if you will communicate with the American Government, detailing the specific sum that may be wanted, and the probability of success that will attend the undertaking, with the advantages that will arise to the United states in case of success, that they will instruct me to co-operate with his excellency, Sidi Hamet Caramanli, which I will cheerfully obey. Any communication you wish to make on the subject, I will forward by the first opportunity.

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

To Stephen Cathalan, Jr., U. S. Commercial Agent, Marseilles, France, from
Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT *Novem^r 20th 1802*

We have a squadron of ships in the mediterranean at present under the command of Commodore Richard V Morris I have observed that you have been good Enough to render it your assistance on several occasions for which you will be pleased to accept my thanks

The appointment of a navy agent in each port in the mediterranean frequented by our ships of war is considered as unnecessary and inexpedient — in proportion as we multiply our agents we increase the difficulties in the adjustment of our accounts —

These considerations have hitherto restrained my appointing more agents than were indispensibly necessary — From representations, however, lately made to me, I feel a persuasion that the appointment of a navy agent for the ports of marseilles and Toulon would promote the public interest — and feeling highly confident of your Integrity and Zeal it affords me pleasure to offer that appointment to you, and as your Jurisdiction as Consul for the United States extends to both these Ports, I presume it will not be inconvenient to you to attend to our Vessels arriving in either —

I have deposited a Credit with Mess^{rs} Degen & Purviance, on whom you will draw for any supplies you may furnish our Ships Your drafts for this purpose must be Countersigned by the commanding officer of the ship — The accountant of the navy will give you instructions more in detail with respect to accounts —

For your Trouble in the execution of this Commission you will be allowed 2 p^t cent on the amount of all Supplies — purchased and furnished by you & 1 p^t cent on all sums of money received on all Public property sold by you under the direction of this Department —

You will be pleased to let me hear from you frequently, on all subjects of concern to the Department —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 20 November 1802

[At Malaga] Moor'd ship with the larboard bower ahead, and large Kedge anchors on the Starboard quarter-fasts on shore &c.

Unbent the stay sail and all head sails. Got in the flying Jibb boom, launch'd the Jibb Boom, & all top gallant masts. Unrove all the running rigging forward — Got the fore and fore topsail yards on deck, and launch'd the fore top mast. Got the sprit sail yard fore & aft.

[NA ND original.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Mole of Malaga Novb^r 21st 1802

SIR Referring you to the enclosed Copy of my respects of the 7th Ins^t, which was put on board a Vessel at Sea bound to Philadelphia, & which, from the very tempestuous Weather I have since had, will not reach you as soon as this, I again address you, to inform you of the cause of my being here —

Ever since I left Toulon I have had nothing but one continual heavy Gale of Wind, except at short intervals, from the westward, &

after persevering, to get to Gibraltar, till I sprung my fore mast, & fore yard, & expended the last of my Bread to one Day allowance, having been for some Days previous, at half a pound a Day, & seeing no prospect of a change of Winds, 'tho in sight of the Rock, I was compelled to stand for this place, & was received into the Mole to get my Mast repaired which I shall have to hoist out to get fished & will probably detain me here a Month, I could not be in a better place for the purpose, & hope it will not be attended with a great expence as I have a good Carpenters Crew of my own on board, who have since I left America Caulked every seam in the Ship from the Water edge upwards inside, & out, & the Ship is in fine condition in all respects but as to the Mast & Yard, I have a spare yard at Gibraltar to replace this one, which will carry us there; at this Season of the Year we wreck & tare our Ships to little purpose by being at Sea, for the Barbary Powers seldom ever keep their Cruizers out in the Winter Months, but as soon as my repairs are done I shall proceed to Gibraltar take in a supply of Provisions and return back to my old station, if required —

I was charged with some instructions from Cap^t Morris respecting Morocco, which I by express sent on to Cap^t Campbell to have put in execution, it being uncertain when a Sea conveyance will offer —

I must beg leave to observe to you that I think it would be a great saving to the Government, if instead of incumbering our Ships with such large quantities of Bread, which takes up so much room that a due proportion of Flour might be sent over & above three Months store for present use, we can have the Flour landed here or at Malta & get good fresh Bread Baked out of it at little expence & no waste, consequently more salt Provisions might be taken on board, & less Water than usual so that each Ship could carry at least eight Months Provisions, & Stores, for the having of extra Stores deposited at Gibraltar, is little better than having them in America, so very precarious, & uncertain are our passages up & down the Mediterranean, for an extent of near 1500 Miles to the Coast of Tripoli

I have one more observation to make as respecting the *Constellation*, previous to our departure from America, the Department was advised of the bad state of her Decks, & some of her Beams, as well as the Copper on her Bottom, it will be requisite that some provision should be made for her against her arrival, if her services should again be required, & altho it may have a selfish view, yet, I am inclined to believe you will find there is no port of America, where a Ship can be so well repaired, & at so reasonable a rate as Phil^a

I parted with the *Enterprize* with her Convoy from Leghorn & Barcelona, but I fear they have been dispersed or drove into some Port, the last time I saw them was off Majorca in a heavy gale —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding

Sunday, 21 November 1802

[At Malaga] Unrig'd the fore topmast and got it on deck — Got off the Cap. receiv'd on Board, provisions for ships crew. Got off the fore top, and down the main yard. Arrived the U. S. Frigate *John Adams* — John Ro[d]gers Esq^t Comm^t

Monday, 22 November 1802

[At Malaga] Arrived the U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*. Got the fore and main yards up, for sheers to get out the fore mast. Woolded the fore top mast to the fore yard. Striped the fore mast.

[NA. ND original.]

To General William Allen from Midshipman William Henry Allen, U. S. Navy

*John Adams at anchour
Malaga November 23d 1802.*

We arrived at Gibraltar the 17th Instant after a fine passage of 25 days From Hampton Roads: we found the frigate *Adams* lying opposite at Algesiras watching the Motions of the Tripoline Ship [*Meshouda*] we Blockaded here in the *Philadelphia* — his Moorish Majesty demanded & Obtained passports from our consuls at Gibraltar and Tangeirs for the Tripoline, to pass unmolested claiming her as his property (she got already for sea,) but unluckily for them, they sent over two Officers to take charge of her who (both being of equal Rank) claimed the Superiority & Occasioned a scuffle which ended in nothing more serious than the discharge of the crew & dismantling the Ship — the granting of those passports was the only thing that prevented a war with the Moors —

The Swedes have made or purchased a peace with the pirates paying the sum of 150-000 dollars — they wish to make the same terms with us — But I have too high an opinion of our economical administration to hazard the supposition, that the fear of the expense of supporting the remnant of a small naval force will Induce them to make a dishonorable peace —

The *Constillation* & *Enterprise* are now here the former with her foremost out to fish, having sprung it in a gale of wind while off Tripoli she had a slight cannonade with the Batteries and Gun Boats 2 of them were very much Injured & several of the rascals killed —

The Brig *Franklin* that was captured is now at Tunis her crew were sent to Tripoli by Land.* two of them found means to make their escape in a boat & got on board the *Consellation* — The *New-york* is gone to Algeirs the Commodore is at Leghorn & we sail the first fair wind for Gibraltar, to take provissions & then return with the *Adams* to this place & from this we all set sail for Malta where there will be a general Rendevous of all our Squadron —

Two frigates have arrived from England (here) Gibraltar with Troops bound to Malta — Report says England & france will not remain at peace long† — at Toulon the French are fitting out every thing that carrys guns — I beleive I have now given you all the news of the day —

I shall expect letters shortly from all my Friends, you will I presume send me all the Debates of Congress as I am a great *Politician!!!*

Convey my best love to Mamma Sarah, Thomas Mary & all Freinds you may be assured if I could, I should fly on the wings of Affection to the fond Embraces of an amiable Circle —

Receive the Effusions of a gratefull heart & the Assurance that you never shall be ashamed to own Wm Henry as your Son

(*The *Franklin* was captured by the Tripolitans on June 17, 1802. The crew was ransomed in October as a result of Algerine intervention.)

(† England declared war on France in May, 1803.)

[H. E. Huntington Library Quarterly.]

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

ALGIERS *The 23^d of november 1802*

ESTEEMED SIR On the 21st Ins^t at 4 P M I got alongside of the united States frigate The *New York* Captain Barron and rec^d your letter of The 27th of July with a P. S. of The 22^d of August with the 30 Thousand dollars in order to make a Cash payment to this regency in Lieu of Stores. it blew fresh we landed at the marine of Algiers at 7 P M with the money where all remained that night. in the morning at 8 A M on the 22^d of november I acquainted the General of marine and Minister for forign affairs that the Government of The united States could not make it convenient to send stores. That they sent cash to pay The annuity. That we had difficulties with Morrocco and Tripoli to This he answered that Algiers would not accept. a Cash payment. That if we wanted The friendship of this Regency we should bring Stores and be punctual — On this I observed that our treaty with Alg^{ts} Stipulated that we should pay Annually 12 thous^d Algerine Sequins or stores. that at present. we found in order to avoid difficulties deficiencies and detentions that the best method to suit both parties would be to pay in dollars that the 12ths^d Sequins was 21600 dollars. but we had brought 30 Thous^d dollars which was 8400 dollars more than we stipulated to give and that I hoped it would be received. That it would on this plan be a clear business. to both parties. he observed it would not do. that it would be to The interests of The United States. but not to Algiers and That Cash would not do, that Algiers must have The Stores agreeable to The Custom or Usansa of This place —

at 9 A M I sent my drogerman to The dey with my respectfull compliments That I wanted to see him on business. The dey answered That if I wanted to see him on The business of The Cash payment I need not come. That he would not see me on that Subject but If I had any other business I might approach him. I answered That the Cash payment was the Chiefe of my business at present —

At 3 P M the dey sent to inform me that he gave three Months. to bring the Commissioned for timber and Stores and with said articles 1000 Barrels. of Gun powder and That If we wanted war to tell him at once. I answered we wanted peace and bringing The Money was a strong demonstration Thereof. That I would promise to write to the Government of the United States. and bring him full answers to all he required. but could not assure him or promise that those articles he demanded would be sent —

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

To Captain John Barry, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT — *24 Nov^r 1802*

By a resolution of Congress of the 29 March 1800, the President was requested to present to Captain Thomas Truxtun, a golden Medal, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in an engagement with the French Ship of War *La Vengeance*, on the 1st March [February] 1800. A medal has accordingly been prepared and presented to Captain Thomas Truxtun and a number of impressions have been taken for the purpose of being distributed. I have lately received a few & considering you as the Senior officer of the Navy, and entitled to the most respectful atten-

tion, I cannot resist the inclination I feel, of presenting one to you — which you will find enclosed. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

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

MALTA Nov^r 25th 1802

SIR Being apprized that the Bashaw of Tripoli, has made a merit of giving up Capt^a Andrew Morris, his Mate, Carpenter, Steward and a Sailor, by the Mediation of Algiers, thereby placing the United States under imaginary Obligations to that Regency, I take the liberty to inform you, that Commodore Dale, had made an arrangement with the Bashaw of Tripoli for the Exchange of prisoners and had actually delivered twenty one turkish Soldiers and their Officer, in the pay of Tripoli, up to that regency on receiving the Bashaws tischera for an American Officer of Equal rank and three Seamen — should any be Captured, This would have included the whole of our prisoners, Capt^a Morris's Mate Excepted, who is an Englishman, and the son of one of the Collectors of the Customs in England, who only waited for his papers to arrive, having had the Bashaws promise of Enlargement the moment of their Arrival. Thus Sir, you are made acquainted, that any Expense or Obligation incurred on the Part of the United States has been entirely thrown away And has only served to Embarrass our affairs. The only utility attending the measure was the Enlarging the prisoners, probably two months sooner than they otherwise would have been, as I had in answer to an intimation made to me, that the Bashaw would treat with any Agent of the United States for the re-establishment of Peace absolutely refused to listen to any proposal whatever, before he carried into effect the Convention entered into with Commodore Dale — Since that period I am informed that a Negotiation is either clandestinely carrying on between the United States of America, and the Regency of Tripoli through the mediation of Algiers, or in Contemplation; I say a clandestine Negotiation, because if any such exist it must not only be unauthorized by Government, but likewise in direct Violation of the Presidents Instructions to me on that head, And I being the only person vested with full powers to Enter into and to conclude a Treaty with that Regency, no Negotiation whatever can be valid until it receives my sanction and Signature. I therefore shall be in duty bound to declare it null and void unless it should be in strict Conformity to my Instructions, which Specifies — "That I am in the most peremptory manner to stifle every pretension or Expectation, that the United States will on their Side ever make the Smallest Contribution, to the Bashaw of Tripoli, as the Price of Peace — That a new Treaty may be entered into, on terms which will include indemnification for our Loss by the War, and Satisfaction for the insult our flag suffered, before the War commenced, and founded on the Basis of mutual convenience, strictly reciprocal in all its parts, That; that part of the former Treaty which relates to Algiers being the Guarantee, And the Dey being the Arbiter and Expositor of our Treaty must be Omitted, as the Bashaw of Tripoli, made that part of Said treaty a pretext for declaring War against the United States — Thus Sir you are informed, that I am in duty bound to counteract any intrigue of the Bashaw of Tripoli, or his Emissary's, that may tend to a violation of my instructions. But should any treaty be

entered into, which includes the above objects on your forwarding me a Copy, I will if possible, give it my sanction if any construction of my orders will give me that latitude; should any promises of a pecuniary nature have been made thro' the mediation of Algiers — I cannot sanction them — but sooner, than risque a difference with that Regency, I will wait the determination of Government. It is devoutly to be wished, that no such arrangement has been made, And it seems to me Extremely equivocal and absurd, that the Regency of Algiers, having lent a deaf ear to all the amicable references and remonstrances of the United States, Should now Espouse the cause of the Agressor, But it certainly would be more absurd for the United States to admit them — I should thank you to give me every information on that Subject, You are Master of —

Commodore Morris, who is now here, delivered to me, together with full powers for negotiating a Treaty with Tripoli, My Commission as Consul General at Algiers, Dated as far back as the 10th of February last. The Secretary of State informs me, that, that, Consulate will be Opened to me by the resignation of M^r OBrien who has leave to retire on my arrival at Algiers — as the affairs which is entrusted to my guidance will inevitably draw my attention for some time — I presume it will be May or June, before you need Expect me at Algiers, in the Intermediate time, I request you to Correspond with me as frequently as possible, And to cause to be arranged all accoompts between the Regency of Algiers, and the United States, * * * And should nothing of importance intervene, which would demand your immediate inspection, and you should determine to go home before my arrival, you in that case will please to seal the Chancery of the United States, and entrust the Keys to M^r Bille, his Danish Majesty's Consul General, advising me of the Measure as soon as possible

Should the Dey or his Ministers enquire if you Know the Purport of my instructions, relative to that Regency — You will please to inform them that the President has instructed me, to be indefatigable in endeavouring to Cultivate the subsisting harmony between the two Nations, upon honorable and Equitable terms, and that they may depend, as an individual, I shall spare no pains to put my orders in Execution.

I request that you will forward me a list of the Jewels, Watches, Cloths &^e that you may have on hand, belonging to the United States, for my Government.

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

Survey of U. S. Frigate *New York*

U: S. FRIGATE *New York* Port Mahon

25th November 1802

Pursuant to an Order from James Barron Esquire Captain of the United States Frigate *New York* we the Subscribers have taken a strict and Careful Survey on the Bends, Gun and Spar Decks of the aforesaid Frigate and find them as follows — the Oakum worked out of the Seams the Decks Leaky and in want of Caulking

STEPHEN DECATUR J^r... 1st Lieutenant
 JN^o P LOVELL..... Master
 PERSIFOR TAYLOR..... Carpenter

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802–3–4.]

To Charles Pinckney, U. S. Minister to Spain, from Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Malaga Mole Novbr 26th 1802

SIR Having had the misfortune to spring my Fore Mast, & received other injuries which obliged me to seek out a convenient Port for repairing them, I judged this the most secure from the inclemency of the Weather, 'tis true I obtained permission to take my Ship into the Mole, after a good deal of formality, but what I beg leave to trouble you about, is, that you will endeavour to obtain a general permission for our Ships to haul in whether in distress, or not, for the outer road is so exposed to Gales of Wind from the South, & Western quarters, that you can get no Shelter, & our Ships are often in eminent danger & many Vessels lost or drove on shore, the same principle holds good with regard to Cadiz, which Port woud be very convenient for us in case of being under the necessity of entering there —

Your kind interference in this business will render us great relief provided you succeed —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, from Captain
Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Malaga Mole Novbr 26th 1802

SIR After one of the most tempestious passages, of nearly a Month from Toulon, (where I remained three Days to repair my Rudder) beating constantly against heavy Gales of Westerly Winds, I arrived here in distress, having sprung my fore mast, and fore yard, & expended all my Bread, I was for some Days on half allowance, & here I have met with great difficulties for want of proper conveniences, having no resources but within myself, for getting out my Mast, & have been obliged to fish my fore yard, & raise it three feet to make a shore with the Main Yard, however, we are going on very well, & shall, I hope be enabled to get through all our difficulties in due time

Fortunately the Day after my arrival the *John Adams* arrived here, & from her I have taken most of her Provisions, & also supplied the *Enterprize*, who also came in a few Days after, & now dispatch her back to you, presuming that she may be of service to run backwards, & forwards in your negotiations —

As soon as the *John Adams* gets a little Calking, which Cap^t Ro[d]gers says she stands in need off, I shall send her to Gibraltar to load with provisions, & to bring me my fore yard, and then dispatch her to you, & when my repairs are done, all of which I shall have to do with my own Carpenters, (that is in fishing my Mast) I shall proceed to Gibraltar for Provisions, & join you as soon as possible, unless the *Adams* can bring them up —

As soon as I arrived here, I sent off an express by land to Campbell, to execute the orders I was entrusted with, & hope all things in this quarter may go on well, for a while at least, but of this, we shall soon hear more about it —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Novb^r [26, 1802]

D^r SIR As soon as the Wind is favorable, I beg you'll proceed with the *John Adams* to Gibraltar & there take in all the Provisions your Ship will stow with convenience, & if the services of the *Adams* are not wanted, I beg you will also require Cap^t Campbell to do the same, & also to bring as much of the Cordage assorted as you can, with the Medicine & Marine Clothing, I wish you likewise to bring my fore Yard, & all the heavy Oak Plank I left with M^r Gavino, for fishes & &^t Cheese Butter & Candles we stand much in need of, if M^r Gavino can comply with the Indent furnished him you will bring them also, —
 I hope by the time you arrive here to be nearly ready to proceed on with you to Malta —

P^r I will thank you to bring us 6 Barrels of the Condemned Pease with the other stores —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Malaga Mole Novb^r 26th 1802

SIR I think it probable that Cap^t Morris will require the services of the *Enterprise* above, & as there seems to be no call for you here, I woud advise you to take in all the Provisions Cap^t Rodgers can spare you, & proceed direct to Malta, where you will probably find him, or recieve his instructions, provided these instructions doth not interfere with those you now have —

Wishing you a pleasant passage

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 26 November 1802

The *J. Adams*, Sail'd for Gibraltar [from Malaga].

[NA. ND original.]

Survey of Foremast of U. S. Frigate *New York*

US: FRIGATE *New York* Port Mahon
27: November 1802

Pursuant to an Order from James Barron Esquire Captain of the United States Frigate *New York* We the Subscribers have taken a strict and Careful Survey on the Fore Mast and find it as follows — Badly Sprung in the Partners & unsafe to Proceed to Sea with — without being taken out and fished

STEPHEN DECATUR J^r...1st Lieutenant
 JN^o P LOVELL.....Master
 PERSIFOR TAYLOR.....Carpenter

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 27 November 1802

Sail'd; the *Enterprize* for Malta [from Malaga]. —

[NA. ND original.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the
Navy

NAVY DEP^t — 28 Nov^r 1802 —

We shall soon send a small Squadron to the Mediterranean to relieve the one at present there, and you will again be called upon to act as the Commanding Officer on that station. It is proper to give you early information on this subject, that when required, you may be prepared for the performance of this duty — and it is also proper to inform you, that the situation of the Navy will not admit of your having a Captain under you on board your Ship. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

MALTA, Nov^r 28th 1802

SIR, I Trust by this time you have come to a friendly understanding with the Emperor of Morocco, and that it will be unnecessary to keep our force at Gibraltar — if that should be the case, I must entreat you to make all possible dispatch with the whole force to Join me at this place.

You will in coming up, run close in with Cape Bon, perhaps I may be cruizing there, To continue at peace with Tunis, it is necessary to appear off that place with the Greater Part of our force, There has nothing transpired with Tripoli, since you sailed from Leghorn. Do not omit letting the Ships bring up as much provisions, as they can conveniently stow, and all the Spare Spars. I hope the *New York* and *John Adams* have arrived, they will be a timely reinforcement.

Our Bowsprit is in a much worse condition, than was Expected, it is out and under the Carpenters hands. The short notice I have had of this Opportunity — Obliges me to conclude.

[F. D. Roosevelt Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S.
Navy, commanding, Monday, 29 November 1802

[At Malaga] Employ'd overhauling the rigging — Carpenters on shore at the fore mast. Crew very sickly — upwards of 100 on the list with violent Colds.

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,
from Captain Daniel Carmick, U. S. Marine Corps

MALTA 30 Nov^r 1802

SIR I have enquired here for the brass Drums but find they are not to be got & I am sure they cannot be had at Gibraltar the most likely place to find them in the Mediter^{an} is at Leghorn, where I have no doubt we shall return before we sail for America, I am sorry to inform you I have no use for a Drum as my Drummer died on the

19th Ins^t very suddenly, I shou'd like to know if the Corps is still existing & if I have the power of enlisting Musick as several have applied to me, that are to be discharged from the English,

There is every prospect here of hostilities being renewed between the English & french, they have no Idea of giving up this place nor of sending their fleet home,

I wrote you from Leghorn infor^t of the Death of Capt McKnight, and that I had drawn for 1100 dol^r

Lu^t L U U {?} is still on board of us, where he finds himself much more comfortable than on board of that ungodly Schooner, which is always under water

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

[MALTA 30 November 1802]

SIR, I had the honor to address you from Leghorn, under date of the 15th October, since that period there has nothing of importance transpired in this quarter. I have had letters from Captain Campbell, dated Algeziras, November 2d; he mentions a misunderstanding having arisen between the officers of the late Tripoline ship, now considered Moorish property, which still detains her at Gibraltar. Captain Campbell mentions nothing of the arrival of the *New-York*. I hope she will soon make her appearance. Sweden having concluded a separate peace with Tripoli, renders it more necessary that our force should be encreased before we can expect to effect a favorable negociation with that regency.

The bowsprit of the *Chesapeak*, is in a much worse condition than was expected, it was decayed more than five inches in, and the rott extended thirty five feet, however, I have been enabled to procure a fish from the remaining stores of the British in this port, and it is now out and in a state of forwardness. As soon as the *Chesapeak* can be got ready, I shall employ her in cruising, until the arrival of the squadron.

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 30 November 1802. This day's entry includes reference to 20 November 1802

Malta, La Valetta The 20 inst. brought our Ship the United States Frigate *Chesapeak* of 44 guns safely into Port: in the Morning were on the north of Goza's Isle, sailing sweetly along with a 4-knot Breeze; we soon descried St. Paul's Bay, it being just at the entrance of the narrow straits which separate Malta from Goza: here Paul moor'd his ship with Five anchors astern and wish'd for day.

At 11 we luff'd round that point of the town which forms one part of the Harbor; the high walls & battlements of the town here depriv'd us of the breeze & the Topsail Halyards were let run in unison with the Boatswain's call: the Topmen aloft quickly furl'd the sails and we warp'd the ship up to her moorings. — Here is one of the best Harbours in the Meditteranean excepting at Port Mahon. The English have 5000 men under the command of Gen. Villetes & Gov. Ball rules the

realm, so you see the English still sway the Sceptre at Malta — and with great Justice and Lenity, for the inhabitants are more satisfied, the Government unoppressive. There are fewer importations of provisions from Sicily & elsewhere than formerly, even under their Grand Masters.

There are here 14 sail of British Men of War 64's and Frigates, & their Frigates and Sloops of War frequently come in & go out, to & from Egypt Constantinople, Sardinia, Gibraltar, &c &c.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Malaga Mole Nov^r 30th 1802

SIR Since writing the inclosed [Letter of 21 November 1802], which was expected to have proceeded on the next Day, the Winds have still continued to blow from the Westward so that no Vessel can, or hath passed the straits this five Weeks as there is, as yet, a likelihood of its continuation, I have deemed it advisable to inform you of the state of our squadron by way of Lisbon, I have written frequently but presume this will get to hand before any other of my Letters —

On the 22^d Ins^t the *John Adams* arrived here, & the following Day the *Enterprize* came in alone her Convoy having been dispersed in various Gales, she was also out of provisions, I thought it probable Cap^t Morris might want her services, & requested Cap^t Rodgers to furnish her with one months stores, & sent her to Malta to join him there, & to give him an Account of our situation, I also took one months stores out of the *John Adams*, & directed her to proceed to Gibraltar, & if the *Adams* cou'd be spared from watching the Tripolitan Ship [*Meshouda*], now said to be the Emperor of Morocco's property, both of them to load with as much provisions & other Stores, as they cou'd with safety, & to join me here, when I cou'd take a due proportion out of each, & all proceed on to Malta together, as I expect to be ready by that time, they will also bring my fore Yard —

I can't think but it woud have been policy to have permitted that Tripolitan Ship to have sailed long since, we shou'd have soon taken her, & not have lost the use of a Frigate watching her, —

I took my fore Mast out & have been obliged to take it all to pieces, in as much so as if we had to make a new Mast, the Hounds, Checks, &&^s had all started from the main piece, we have now repaired them, & bolting them on again, & expect to make it as good as ever it was, without a shilling of expense, having all necessary materials within ourselves & good Carpenters; as to any delay 'tis of no moment at this Season of the year as no Barbary Cruizers keep out, 'tis well to be in a situation to watch their motions, & gain information

The *New York* sailed from this the Day previous to my arrival, I did not meet with her but she must be at Malta by this time with the *Chesapeake*, & have no doubt but Peace is made with Tripoli e're this, there was nothing wanting but a negotiator, but the instability of the Barbary States is such that no confidence can be placed in them we ought never to be off our guard —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 5 December 1802

[At Malaga] Moderate weather, Wind North^d & West^d Departed this life Frances Sweeny (marine) took his body in the pinnace & Carried it out side the mole, after the necessary prayers committed his body to the deep. Arrived two American Vessels from the Eastward.

[NA. ND original.]

[7 December 1802]

To Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass., from Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy

Copy.

SIR! In compliance with a Letter from you, I inform you of the state of the U. S Ship *Constitution* About 30 days ago the ship was pumped out and she had four feet & two inches of water in her hold; altho' it was pumped out with the chain pump in 35 minutes, there was 60 or 65 Tons of water in her. Before the *Constitution* hauled into the Wharf to receive her repairs she leaked a small quantity. During the time the ship layed there & five weeks after she hauled into the stream she continued perfectly tight. About the middle of August September & the greatest part of October last she leaked three feet & eight or nine inches every eight or nine days. Since the middle of October last she has not leaked so much. I tho't at one time the leak must have originated from a trunnel or bolt being drove slack in her bottom, but since that I have conversed with Mr Hartt who was the master-builder & he says it was impossible that any neglect of that kind could have happened. It is Mr Hartts determined opinion as well as my own that the leak must have originated from her being on shore near Cape Francois which was on the 22 July 1800. The particulars of that day I cannot give as the Log Book of that date is at the Navy Department, but however the Ship was on the outreef near the Cape 47 minutes & every officer & man in the ship expected the masts would go over the side. At the time the ship received her repairs, the copper was taken off her sailing trim six streaks down and as far as the Copper could be seen under water when the ship was on a creen it was found full of holes some of which were of the bigness of a Dollar leaving the plank entirely bare. For the truth of this, Sir, I beg leave to refer you to Mr Hartt, Mr Hatch, Mr Swift & Mr Hartt the younger, who all live in this town & were employed as foreman in coppering the ship. The Grass, Sea moss & muscles which you saw raked from the ships bottom is a very convincing proof that the copper is in many places entirely & totally destroyed. I have two or three times swept the ships bottom with ropes & I am confident the keel is in many places shivered & chafed. By taking a boat hook & running it under many parts of the ships bottom it may be hooked into the ships bottom [which] is an additional proof the copper is worn out. —

The Ships spars rigging & sails are all in complete order & as to Cables & ship has enough for harbor use but must have three new ones before she proceeds to sea. —

On board the U S FRIGATE
Constitution BOSTON HARBOR
December 7th 1802 —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 5, 1802-1803.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding

7 December 1802

Malta La Valetta Yesterday arriv'd the *Enterprize* Capt Sturett from Malaga.

9 December 1802

Valetta By the arrival of the *Enterprize*, we learned of the establishment of a "Board of Admiralty" in America, that our Uniforms are alter'd & that the *New York & John Adams* — Frigates are within the Straits of Gibraltar, direct from America. —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 10 Dec^r 1802 —

I have rec^d your letter of the 5 instant. —

You may consider yourself on furlough to perform an East India Voyage or any other Voyage that will not take you longer than 12 months to accomplish. You will be on half pay until you are again called into actual service. Immediately on your return to America, you will report yourself to this Department. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT — Dec^r 10.1802 —

In answer to your letter of the 3^d instant, it is proper to inform you explicitly & without delay, that Congress will not, in my opinion, pass a law this Session, authorizing the appointing of Admirals in the Navy of the United States. And from the tenor of your letter I perceive that it is also necessary to state to you, that no Officer of the Navy can consistently be allowed to decline at his will & pleasure a service to which he may be ordered by the President. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding

Friday, 10 December 1802

[At Malaga]

* * * * *

Arrived the U. S. Frigate *John*. *Adams*. Sent our launch to her for provisions. Employed reeving running rigging. Got out flying Jibb Boom, and stayed the main and main top mast. Black'd the Bends and painted the sides.

Saturday, 11 December 1802

[At Malaga] Bent the stay sails, Jibb, and flying Jibb. Condem'nd the fore yard, and cut it up for fire wood. Receiv'd from the *J. Adams*, a quantity of provisions — likewise the agreeable news of our being ordered home. AM. Employed rigging the fore yard, brought us by the *J. Adams*, tarring the fore & fore top mast rigging.

Employ'd as usual.

[NA. ND original.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy

[U. S. FRIGATE] *Constellation* MALAGA MOLE
Decb^r 12th 1802

SIR Having finished the repairs of the *Constellation*, and being in readiness to return to my station, the *John Adams* again arrived from Gibraltar, & handed me the inclosed Letter from the Sec^y of the Navy, by which you will perceive that my Ship is ordered without delay to return to America, without any conditions, I therefore am now about to fulfil his instructions, & shall call in at Tangier on my way, to learn of M^t Simpson the result of our affairs in that quarter for the information of our Government. —

I cant think but they have been premature in ordering so many of our Ships home, but I have no right to scrutinize, May you have a pleasant Cruize, & a happy termination to our Political Affairs with all the States of Barbary & a speedy & happy return to our Native Country, is my very sincere wish, and with my best respects to M^t Morris —

P^t Shoud any Letters arrive for me, will you be so kind as to send them on by the *Chesapeake* —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To General William Allen from Midshipman William Henry Allen, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *J. Adams*
Malaga December 13th 1802

Since my last from Gibraltar of the 4th Instnt Orders have arrived from Government by a store Ship for the return of the *Chesapeake Constellation* & *Adam[s]* Frigates leaving our commerce under the protection of the *Newyork*, *Enterprize* & *John Adams* — We arrived here from Gibraltar the 9th Instant with the provisions I mentioned in my last and found the *Constellation* here — she sails in 3 days for america — just at the moment of the receiving the orders for the return of these ships a circular letter has arrived here from Consul Obrien Stating that captn [Andrew] Morris and crew had arrived at Algeirs having been ransomed through the Influence of the Dey. also that before Captn Morris left Tripoli the Swedes had concluded a peace with them and their being no american Ships of war off there, 6 Tripolitan cruisers sailed in Quest of prey and that 4 other large cruisers would Immediately follow them & endeavour to get into the Atlantic, Obrien also says these cruisers are now to the westward of Malta — another letter has been received here by our consul from his correspondent at Almera, (about 60 leagues to the Eastward of this) Informing him there were four cruisers off there working to the Westward under Moorish colours & that he supposed them to be Tripolitans, tommorrow we sail in Quest of them (and if they are to found will write you what we have done with them — This news may be depended on as I read the letters myself — nothing more at present —

You cannot be too particular in conveying my Best regards to all Freinds — To mama, Sarah, Thomas, & Mary. my Best love with the assurance of a long return when they write me a short Letter

[H. E. Huntington Library Quarterly.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

[U. S. FRIGATE] *Constellation* MALAGA MOLE

Decb^r 13th 1802

SIR Just as I had finished all the repairs of my Ship, and being in readiness to proceed up to Malta, with the *John Adams*, Cap^t Rodgers put into my hands your Letter of the 23^d Oct^r directed to Cap^t Morris the first clause of which required my immediate return to the U. States, I therefore shall loose no time to comply with your instructions, & shall sail immediately, calling first in to Gibraltar for Provisions, & then at Tangier, to make some enquiry of M^r Simpson respecting our situation with Morocco, & hope soon to notify to you my arrival in the Chesapeake Bay —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To John Graham, U. S. Secretary of Legation, Madrid, Spain, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

Malaga Mole Decb^r 14th 1802

SIR I duly receiv'd your esteem'd favor & have no doubt but you'll endeavour to gain the general permission for our Ships to take Shelter in all the Spanish Ports when necessity requires —

In reply to your question, about the force we now have in these Seas, they now consist of the, *Constellation* of 44 Guns & 320 Men, the largest of our Ships now here, but the term of engagement with our Crew having nearly expired, She is now about to depart for America —

The *Chesapeake* of 44 Guns 350 Men, now up the Straits, with the *New York*, also of 44 Guns, 320 [men], 18 lb Cannon on the lower Battery, the Schooner *Enterprize* of 14 Guns 90 Men 6th & the *John Adams* of 32 Guns 250 Men, now here & sails directly to join the other Ships at Malta, the *Adams* of 32 Guns & 250 Men is now stationed at Gibraltar, 12th on the lower Battery —

but it appears to be the intention of our Government to decrease this Force, rather prematurely, on the supposition that our Affairs stand upon more favorable grounds with the States of Barbary than I think at present justifiable

JOHN GRAHAM Esq^r

Sec^r of Legation at Madrid

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., from Charles W. Goldsborough, for Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT Decem^r 14th 1802

Captain T. TINGEY

The President has understood that it is contemplated by the officers of the navy at this place to fire a salute on his message being delivered to the national Legislature; and he has directed that no salute whatever be made —

Be pleased to Countermand immediately all orders that may have been taken in this Business in opposition to the Presidents wishes —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Secretary of State from William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain

MALAGA 15 December 1802,

SIR I had last the Honor of addressing you on the 14 Ultimo, inclosing Copy of a Letter written by the Swedish Consul at Marseilles to his Colleague here With Advice of Peace having been concluded between Sweden and Tripoly, thro' the Interference of the French Commercial agent residing at the latter Place; I now enclose a duplicate thereof, and reply to the Letter transmitted me by Dan^t Brent Esq^t in your Absence dated Washington 26 August by assuring you, that the Instructions therein contained shall serve as a Guide for my Conduct in regard to such distressed Seamen as may come this way, tho' I consider it necessary to observe that Twelve Cents p^t diem, will procure a very scanty fare for any One in this Place,

On the 17 Ult^o the *New York*, James Barron Esq^t Commander called in here, with an Intention to fill his Water Casks, and give some necessary repairs to his Frigate, but finding on our Joint Application to the Governor, that He started objections to her coming in to the Mole where they could alone be made with Expedition, and any degree of Safety He determined to proceed on the day following to Algiers, and in case the Wind should become Contrary to call in either at Cartagena or Mahon, However as I have since heard nothing from him, and the Wind continued favorable for several days after his departure, I should presume He reached his destined Port in safety.

On the Evening of Capt Barron's departure, the Frigate *Constellation* Alexander Murray Esq^t Commander arrived here, in distress, having sprung her fore Mast, on his Passage from Toulon, and in great Want of Provisions, I immediately laid before our Governor the Situation, that the *Constellation* was in, and procured Permission for her being admitted into the Mole, Where the repairs she stood in need of, have been compleated, but to prevent henceforward a Second denial on the part of our Governor, Capt Murray, as well as myself have written to the Charge des Affaires in Madrid, to Solicit from the Spanish Ministry a General Permission for all our Frigates to come in to the Mole when they arrive here, as in the Bay, they are much exposed in the Winter Season,

The Schooner *Enterprize*, and Frigate *John Adams*, have since successively called in here, the former proceeded on the 26 Ult^o with despatches in quest of Commodore Morris and the latter to Gibraltar, for Provisions with which she returned on the 10 Inst; — I have been exceedingly mortified to learn from Capt Murray, that all our Frigates actually in the Mediterranean, except Two, are ordered Home, It proves the more distressing at this moment when even a greater force would be requisite, for the Protection of our Trade, in Consequence of Sweden, having made Peace with Tripoly, and that I understand the Bashaw of Tunis has made fresh demands, not withstanding the very handsome Present that was lately made him, So little dependance can be placed on all the Barbary Powers, that a considerable force, should, in my humble opinion, be constantly kept in these Seas, to prevent depredations on our Trade, which of late has been very extensive, if not it must gradually decrease, and fall into other Hands,

You will observe by the inclosed Copy of a Letter from Consul OBrien, which I only received on the 11 Inst that the Bashaw of

Tripoly, has made an effort to get some of his Cruizers to Sea, and was fitting out others, which I apprehend are now cruizing on the Coast of Spain, at least there is some probability, that they use the Ships, to which the Copy here inclosed of a Letter from my Vice Consul at Almeria dated 29 ult^o has a reference, and if so, I fear some of our Merchant Vessels may fall a Victim; Capt Murray, on the point of returning to America, in consequence of the orders received, tho' contrary to his own Opinion, has resolved on my application to him, to give Convoy to four now here as far as Gibraltar, And the Repairs of the *John Adams* being compleated, Capt Rodgers has proceeded this morning for Malta, proposing on his Passage up, to give a call in at Almeria, to endeavor to find out whether they are really Tripolines, or not, I have written to that Place, and Velez, to collect every possible information regarding them, and so soon as any thing new transpires I shall have the Honor of Communicating it to you, — The Batavian Squadron formerly advised you to have sailed from hence, continues still in the Mediterranean, as well as the Swedish Admiral Cederstrom With Four Frigates — The late order for obliging all Vessels from the United States to perform a rigorous Quarantine has not yet been revoked, and as no vessels have arrived here, I have not had an opportunity of representing against it, I fear it will remain in force till the Spanish Consul at Philadelphia writes that the Yellow Fever has entirely Subsided, —

[NA. SDA. CL, Malaga, Vol. 1, June 1793–May 1814.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,
from First Lieutenant Thomas W. Hooper, U. S. Marine Corps

U. S. FRIGATE *John Adams*,
Malaga Bay December 15th 1802.

SIR, I wrote you immediately on my arrival at Gibraltar, by a Ship bound to Baltimore, and enclosed you a Muster Roll and Inspection return. Since that time the only alteration in the detachment, has been occasioned by the death of W^m Prin[c]e — he died Nov^r 28th of a Fever — The other Men are recovering, but have been so sickly that I have rarely mustered on parade more than 15 Men fit for duty. This circumstance has occasioned me much uneasiness. I have paid every attention in my power to remedy it, and they have every possible indulgence from Cap^t Rodgers and the Officers on board. M^r Kirkpatrick received a letter from M^r O'brien at Algiers, mentioning that a number of Tripolitan Zebecks had escaped from Tripoli since the Swedes had effected a peace with them. We hope Fortune will favor us in falling in with them. They have so many small Vessels however, that many of them will doubtless escape our vigilance. And the *Constellation* and *Chesapeak* being ordered home, it is feared the American Commerce will be left with a very inadequate defence. We sail tomorrow for Malta. I continue to be happily situated on board, and much pleased to inform you that the greatest harmony subsists between all the Officers in the Ship. M^r Smith requests I would present you his respects. With real esteem and respect,

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, 15 December 1802

[At Malaga] At day light, the pilot Came on Board. Weighed and stood out of the mole. At 9 Came too in the roads — Light

house in a line with the Cathedral in 16 fathoms water; which is the best anchorage for this Season.

Some hands employed watering the Brig *Ann* and getting her ready for sea.

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,
from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

Adams, 16th Dec^r 1802—Gibraltar Bay

DEAR SIR, Malaga as yet is the Extent of our Cruise in these seas, Nor shall we see more of the The Mediterranean, unless the Tripolene ship [*Meshouda*] should Leave this place, & the Emperor of Morocco continue to be friendly disposed towards us, which at present is the case, But his Whimsical conduct since my Arrival here, with his long and late silence on a subject that the voice of Majesty is required, leaves Room for Conjecture not the most favorable — Be assured Sir, they are Slippery Politicians, & require good Looking after Either in peace or war —

* * * * *

We daily see Either French or English Men of War passing this place, a Bussle appears to be afloat, at one time the cry is a Glorious War, at others peace is the order of the day — the Spaniards you know have made a peace with Algiers, for the moderate sum of one hundred Thousand Cobbs p^r Annum, so has Boneparte brought that power to an understanding on terms more reasonable — So much on politics. Permit me add my respectfull Esteem for your good family, your son has no doubt reached you long Ere this, I think he carries with him some Marks of the Rope yarn — Our ships Company is in perfect health — OBannon one of the Happiest fellows Living, he has just returned from spending the Evening with a Brilliant Circle of spanish Ladys, & By way of Consolation for the loss of their company, Philosiphy & the fiddle is called to his aid, on the latter he is now playing, Hogs in the Cornfield —

* * * * *

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 18 December 1802

Moderate and Clear weather. All light sail set. At 4 fresh breezes. In all small sail — and third reef in each topsail. Departed this life John Brown (Marine.)

Midnight fresh breezes and Clear. At 5 Apes hill bore S. W. Europa point N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. At 8 moderate. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 Came too, in Gibraltar Bay — found laying there the U. S. Frigate *Adams* Capt. Cam[p]bell.

Meridian pleasant.

[NA. ND original.]

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

TUNIS, Dec. 20th, 1802.

My means and my resources of resistance are totally exhausted at this place. The operations of our squadron this season have done less than the last to aid my efforts. Only one frigate of this squadron

has been hitherto seen on the enemy's coast. I can no longer talk of resistance and coercion without exciting a grimace of contempt and ridicule. I am neither permitted nor inclined to talk of concessions. And, of course, my personal services can no longer be useful here under actual circumstances. Any body whose fidelity may be depended on, and who is capable of writing an intelligible letter, may be of equal service and less exposed. This Regency view me with a jealous and suspicious eye. They say, "the American Consul is an enemy to the Barbary interests." (God forbid that he should be a friend to them.) And, in case of a rupture, I have not the least reason to suppose the Bey would consent to my departure. When the commodore and Mr. Cathcart arrive I shall consult with them, and if they concur in the measure, shall endeavor by stratagem to get out of this country and repair to the seat of government of the United States. * * *

[NR&L, rare book, *Life of Eaton*, 1813.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Adams*, from
Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

[U. S. FRIGATE] *Constellation*
GIBRALTAR BAY Dec^r 20th 1802

SIR As it is of great importance that we should gain the best possible information respecting our situation with Morocco, & as I shall be detained here a few Days taking in my Stores, previous to my departure for the U. States, I request you will, in the interval, run over to Tangier with the *Adams*, & let M^r Simpson know that I intend calling on him on my way, for any dispatches he may have for the Sec^r of State, & that he may be prepared to furnish himself with the best knowledge of the Emperor of Morocco's disposition towards us, so as not to delay me, the Weather being very precarious at this season of the Year —

You will, from prudential motives, request him to keep my destination a secret, & to give out that I am to call merely for a supply of Live stock, of which I beg the favor of you to get him to have provided in due time, say about eight Doz. Fowls, some Eggs, & food for the fowls, —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

GIBRALTAR BAY Dec^r 20th 1802

SIR I am this far on my way to the U. S. in compliance to your orders, I shall be detained here a few Days to gain full information from M^r Simpson respecting our situation with Morocco, & have dispatched the *Adams* over to Tangier to beg him to be fully prepared with his dispatches against I call on him, we have not had any information from that quarter lately

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the
Navy

NAVY DEPT Dec^r 21. 1802 —

I have received your letter of the 17th instant, tendering the resignation of your commission. —

In accepting your Resignation, the President not unmindful of your services, nor insensible to your merits, has charged me to express to you his wish that you may enjoy as much happiness in private, as you have honor in public life — And you will be pleased to accept the assurance of the great personal esteem & high consideration, with which I am sir

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain John Barry, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy
NAVY DEP^t — *December 22nd 1802* —

We shall have occasion to keep a small force in the Mediterranean, and upon the return of Commodore Morris, we shall expect your services on that station. This information I consider it proper to give you at this time, in order that, when called upon, you may be prepared to perform this duty without injury to your private affairs. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

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

NAVY DEP^t *Dec^r 23rd 1802.* —

It is in contemplation to procure a few small vessels with the view of affording a more efficient protection to our commerce against the Corsairs of Tripoli. The opinion of some gentlemen as to the most eligible size of these Vessels, is, that they ought to be 14 Gun Schooners — others think that 16-18 & 20 gun Sloops of war, will be the most proper. As it is probable that I may be called on for information on this subject, I wish previously to avail myself of the opinion of Gentlemen who have had experience of the Mediterranean Seas, and of the mode of warfare pursued by the Tripolines. I shall, therefore, be obliged to you for your opinion as well with respect to the size as the fashion of rigging & arming vessels for this service, and if you can make this communication by the return of Mail, be pleased to do so; and when more at leisure, I shall thank you for your ideas as to Model. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

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

N^o 53

TANGIER *24th December 1802* —

SIR

* * * * *

With due submission I cannot help repeating that in my opinion this Station should not be left without one or more Vessels of War; the knowledge of such being near us, is a far better security for permanent Peace than any promises, the best managed negotiation can obtain. — The chief matter of Public busyness has occurred since N^o 51 worthy of troubling you with a report on, is what relates to the Ship [*Meshouda*] left by the Tripolines at Gibraltar, — in that I told you Passports had been granted for her, as a Vessel belonging to the Emperor, and Captain Campbell wrote me he would pay due regard to them. — The Ship was got ready for Sea, but the Commander saw some cause to apprehend he would be detained by the *Adams* & declined leaving Gibraltar; he had recourse to Alcayde Abdashaman Hashash with his complaints, who in his turn entered into a correspondence with me on the subject.

Notwithstanding I assured him (after having received Capt^o Campbells answer to what I wrote him) that the Ship would not meet any interruption at leaving Gibraltar, they chose to lay her up again, but still retain the Passports granted.

Hashash continues at Tetuan, for some weeks he has been silent on this subject, perhaps waiting farther Orders from His Majesty, with whom the intercourse is no doubt tedious at this season, especially as we have had an imensity of Rain during this and last Month. — You will have seen the affair of this Ship has not been touched upon in any of the Letters I have received from His Majestys Minister since my return to this Country; neither have I considered it a matter proper to be opened by me to him, as I have had reason to know His Majesty had left it totally to the management of Alcayde Hashash, and consequently according to their custom none other would interfere. —

I regreted the Gun Carriages did not come forward as was intended, however the Emperors absence makes the delay less material. — I hope they may soon now be here. —

The Larach Ship finished her Cruize without making any Capture, and is now laid up in that River. —

The Galleys will be ready to put to Sea from Tetuan, when the season such Vessels navigate in arrives. — Some Masts are yet wanting for the Ships at Salli, it is expected one will be ready next Spring, but unless a supply of Naval Stores be received, they certainly cannot send both to Sea. —

* * * * *

With this you will receive an Account of the disbursements actually made by me from the time I was ordered to quit this place up to the return of my Family, Amounting to Eight hundred seventy three dollars & seventy one Cents, every Item of which I fully persuade myself will be admitted as justly stated to Government in my Public Accounts. — The sum given to Alcayde Hashash, was put in his hand at Tetuan when I solicited his preventing the Frigate sailing from Larach, untill His Majestys answer should arrive, to what I was then about to write; which had so good an effect, he very shortly after hinted that even the Order given Captain Lubarez for capturing Americans might be withdrawn. — This with the Silver Tea Pot stated in the Account is all I have yet given him. —

Sidy Mehammed Selawy has not yet been presented with any money, but it was necessary to have it ready, in case he should send any of his confidential Friends to receive the gratuity he undoubtedly expects, which is the only mode of doing those things here, when a personal interview cannot be managed. —

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

[24 December 1802]

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

Report on the present Relations of Morocco with the several Powers of Europe, and the upper Barbary States. —

RUSSIA, has not, nor never has had any Political or Commercial intercourse with Morocco. —

PRUSSIA, has not any Treaty of Peace with Morocco — in 1799 on the occasion of a Prussian Vessel being taken by a Salleteen Frigate the King of Spain interceded for the release of the Crew, which the Emperour granted without Ransom, at same time expressing his readiness to enter into a Treaty of Freindship with Prussia.

SWEDEN, for nearly thirty years back has been in the habit of sending periodical Presents to Morocco, consisting chiefly in Naval & Ordnance Stores, but without any actual stipulation to that effect by Treaty. — Untill Sidy Mohamets death those Presents were sent every other year, accompanied by an Ambassador; at Rhabat in 1795 His present Majesty consented to receive them every third year. — In 1798 an Embassy was accordingly sent; — that expected in Spring 1801 came only last January — the derangement with England was pleaded as an excuse for the delay. — His Majesty complained (it is believed with justice) that the Articles then sent, as well as those of 1798 were in general of inferior Quality, and consequently not of such value, as the Presents had usually been sent by Sweden to his Father. — On this principle he demanded in March last an extra Present in Jewelery to the Amount of thirty thousand dollars, and after some Negotiation directed that the Consul should quit his Dominions, untill those Articles should be sent; threatening to commence hostilities at the end of six Months, if his demand was not granted. —

The Consul accordingly went to Stockholm, and is now on his return by Land, but the determination of His Swedish Majesty on the Emperour's demand, is not yet known here. —

Sweden never has had any direct Commerce with this Country.

DENMARK, continues to pay its Annual Tribute of twenty five thousand dollars. — Formerly a Company of Danish Merchants were established at S^a Cruz, but having failed in performing certain engagements made with the then Emperour, they quitted the Country.

At present there does not exist any Commerce between Denmark and Morocco, — The Danish Vessels as others, come to Mogadore and other Ports occasionally, Freighted. —

HOLLAND, has not yet sent any Ambassador to Muley Soliman since his Accession to the Throne, or renewed its Treaties with him. — It is said Admiral DeWinter comes to Tangier for that purpose, his appearance in these Seas, in the mean time seems to have quieted the Emperours importunities on the subject of an Embassy. —

The Dutch never paid any Tribute to this Country, and commonly were spareing in their Presents to the Emperour, save when it became necessary to send an Ambassador. — It is well understood that Muley Soliman intends demanding an Annual sum from Holland, whenever their Ambassador may come for purpose of renewing their Treaties. — It is observeable that notwithstanding the length of time since Peace was restored to Holland in Europe, scarce any of their Vessels have to this day appeared in the Mediterranean. —

One House of Commerce under the Batavian protection is established at Mogadore, that Port has always carried on a considerable Trade with Amsterdam as well in Import as Export. —

ENGLAND, by repeated Treaties had been promised unlimited supplies of Provisions from this Country for its Garrisons in the Mediter-

ranean & Fleets employed in these Seas, at established and moderate rates of Duty; during all the present year this accommodation has been denied them, beyond a quantity not even equal to the consumption of Gibraltar for six Months, save at thrice the duty established by Treaty; which they now pay for all taken above the Monthly quantity of Cattle, still allowed to be shipt at the former rate; — In other respects we have not observed any innovation. —

England never has been subjected to the payment of any Tribute to this Country, and but seldom sends Presents to the Emperour. —

At Mogadore there are three English Houses, who carry on a pretty extensive Trade with their Country. —

FRANCE, has lately intimated to Muley Soliman, that having no immediate matter to treat upon with him, besides what can be done by their Commissary for Commercial Concerns resident at this place, the Consuls do not see occasion for sending an Embassy. — Hitherto the antient Treaty between France & Morocco has not been ratified by Muley Soliman; the person Commissionated for that effect in 1795 was on his Voyage from Marsellies detained by the English, and sent Prisoner to England. —

There are some French Houses of Commerce established at Mogadore, and one at Rhabat; — between those places and Marsellies Trade begins to revive, having during the last War been entirely suspended. —

France never paid Tribute to Morocco & but very seldom made Presents of consequence to the Emperour. —

PORTUGAL, imports from Morocco Grain & Cattle in large quantities, scarce any other Commerce is carried on between the Countries. —

A matter of dispute has arisen between the Courts lately, in consequence of a Company of Merchants from Lisbon established at Saffy, for shipment of Grain for that City, having failed in performing certain Contracts, made with the Emperour for his Tythe Wheat & Barley of 1800 & 1801 collected in the Provinces of Abda — Duquella & Schedma.

On the part of His Majesty it is alledged Sixty thousand dollars remain due to him, — the Portuguese Merchants assert they were allowed to reject all but sound Corn, and that this demand arises from a very considerable quantity of damaged Wheat found in the Magazines; — the Emperour has required the Prince of Brazil to do him Justice on the occasion. —

Portugal has not been subjected to any established Tribute to Morocco, but makes frequent Presents of value to the Emperour, and never fails in supplying his Ships of War with Stores when they call at Lisbon. —

SPAIN, notwithstanding the Emperour persists in disavowing the Treaty of 1799 (so far as regards the Tariff of Duties thereby established,) (as advised in N^o 35) has not hitherto shewen any disposition to enforce it, besides continuing the suspencion of all Commercial intercourse with this Country under Spanish Colours; — the Agents of the Gromios [?] of Madrid stationed at the several principal Ports, of consequence remain inactive. — The Emperour is indebted to that Company about One hundred thousand dollars, for Amount of Articles supplied by them for Public Service; payment of this sum the Consul has lately been instructed by his Court to demand of the Emperour. —

Even in this state of little Friendship Spain continues to make Presents of considerable value to the Emperor with frequency. —

GERMANY, No Treaty has yet taken place between the Emperour of Germany and Morrocco. — Sidy Mohamet however allowed Tuscan & Imperial Vessels to Trade to his Ports without molestation.

The Imperial Consul at Cadiz lately wrote Alcayde Hashash a letter, desiring to know if Vessels under their Colours could Trade with safety to this Country as formerly; — his answer was that Muley Soliman desired an Ambassador should be sent him, in order that Peace might be firmly established between them. —

As the Emperor of Germany is now in possession of Venice, which paid ten thousand Zequins yearly to this Country, it is known Muley Soliman will endeavour at getting that Tribute continued.

GENOA, formerly had an Agent resident here, but has not renewed its Treaty with Muley Soliman. — Alcayde Hashash in July last detained a small Genoese Vessel here, which was liberated by the Emperor, on the intercession of the French Commissary. —

ITALY — has not made any Treaty with this Country, but the French Commissary lately sent Muley Soliman by order of the First Consul a drawing of the new Flag of this Republic, with a desire that it might be respected by him; to which no sort of answer has hitherto been given. —

RAGUSA, in consideration of its supplying the Emperour with four Vessels Annually for conveying Pilgrims to and from Alexandria, or for any other Service required, has long enjoyed Peace with this Country; but without having any Consul in it, or direct Commerce. —

NAPLES, has never had any Treaty or Commerce with Morrocco. —

SARDINIA, is in the same situation. — Also

MALTA and all the other Independent Islands in the Mediterranean. —

ALGIERS, of late years has been perfectly at Peace with this Country, the former Bey of Mascara occasionally fomented disturbances on the Frontiers, with the view of obtaining possession of a part of the Province of Tezza, but since Muley Solimans Accession that has been accommodated. —

TUNIS, has but little intercourse with this Country by Sea, neither

TRIPOLY, the only Article they carry from hence & Tetuan being a Saponaceous Earth dug from a Mountain near Mequinez, used in their Baths; but all the three enjoy a Trade by land of some consequence, carried on by Caravans from Fez and Mequinez. —

Muley Soliman most powerfully attached to the Religion of his Ancestors, Interests himself in what regards those three States; as has been experienced in the past he has taken towards favouring Tripoly; to this State he considers himself particularly obliged, by the Asylum and assistance it affords his Subjects at their grand resting time, on their Pilgrimage to Mecca, and return from thence: — probably he now sees more than ordinary motive for this partiality, his second Son Muley Moussa [?] having left Fez about three Months ago on that Journey.

TANGIER 24th December 1802. —

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

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Gibraltar Bay Decbr^r 29th 1802

SIR Since my arrival here I have rec^d your favor of the 28th Ult^o, you are no doubt ere this, apprized of my intention of taking my departure for America, which I hope will meet your approbation, more especially as you have so many Ships left, & the period required for my station having nearly expired & to have gone up to Malta, & back here, woud have taken me more than that time — with regard to the provisions deposited here, had I not believed that you wou'd have sent the *Chesapeake* also to America, (& that the supply carried you by Cap^t Rodgers might have sufficed for the present) I woud have prevailed on M^r Gavino to have Chartered something to have taken them up to you, but if that step shou'd be necessary cou'd you not get some Regusa [Ragusa] Vessel at a Moderate charge to run down here & take up what you want.

various are the reports here respecting several Tripoline Corsairs being out, they came from Tunis under date of the 9th Novb^r & that they sailed about the 9th Oct^r from Tripoli, as Malta hath a constant communication with Tripoli & no mention made of such an event in your Letter of so much later a period I naturally conclude the report false nor do I know where they cou'd get such a number of Vessels as the said report specifies —

The *Adams* hath returned some Days past from Tangier, where she went to prepare the Consul for my arrival for his dispatches, since then I have been waiting for a Wind & cannot move Cap^t Campbell tells me all things look with a Peacefull aspect there, & I hope he will soon be enabled to leave this with provisions for you but as he will write you on the subject, I must conclude with no small pain, have had the misfortune of getting my left Thumb & Finger almost torn off to the hand in directing the veering out of a Cable in a heavy Gale we have had here, the ring ropes having been badly put on, I fear I shall loose them —

My best wishes attend you & respects to your good Lady —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 29 December 1802

[At Gibraltar] Moderate Breezes and hazey — Sent a Boat from us, to assist the Brig *Amphetrite* of Philadelphia —

At 1 AM. Moderate breezes from the Northward — Unmoored ship but the wind hauling to the westward — moor'd again. At 8 wind Eastward, unmoored ship and got under way.

Meridian moderate Breezes and hazey — Abreast Cabretta Point

[NA. ND original.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1 January 1803

[Syracuse] 2 o'clock The morning of 1803 has dawned and the Sun — with unusual splendor usher'd in the New Year: his first rays broke on Etna, down whose white sides were pouring columns of

black smoke, which issued from the Crater: The Scite of ancient Syracuse was next illuminated and the steeples of Ortigia hail'd the New Year. —

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[H.W.L. Dana Col.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding

Sunday, 2 January 1803

Moderate breezes and cloudy weather. Beating to windward to get into Gibraltar Bay. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 Gibraltar Rock bore N $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Cueta point N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Sent up top gallant yards.

At 9 came too in Gibraltar Bay in 17 fathoms water.

A. M. Dismounted the Carronades in the waist & stwowed them with their Carriages in the hold.

Pinnacle watering.

Monday, 3 January 1803

[At Gibraltar] Received a quantity of provisions from the U. S. Frigate *Adams* — Employed watering.

Patrick Burns a deserter from the Marine Corps was Brought on board by Lieu^t Hall.

Josh. Brussels (quarter master) departed this life.

[NA. ND original.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Gibraltar Bay Jan^y 11th 1803.

SIR You will no doubt be surprized to find by the date of this Letter that I have been so long detained here, I never encountered with such a mortifying event, we have had nothing but perpetual heavy Gales of Wind from the Westward, since I have been here, except the first Day, or two, after my arrival, when I was employed in taking in my Stores, as a number of Vessels then sailed, & by some of the best conveyances, I sent your Letters, & at the same time, sent the *Adams* to Tangier to M^r Simpson to desire him to have his dispatches ready against I call'd for them, once since I made an effort to call there, but when I got near Tangier, it blew so heavy a Gale from the S. W. that I was obliged to run to Sea in hopes of better Weather the next Day, but the Gale still continued with great violence, & I was under the necessity of runing in again, to take Shelter in Tetuan Bay, till it moderated, which it did do the following Day, & with difficulty got back again to my old Anchorage, where we have been, fretting ever since; in one of the Gales which was the hardest I ever felt at Anchor, we broke one of the F[un]nels of our best Bower, with a Cable on end, yards & top Mast struck, but the sheet Anchor being under foot, brought us up, fourteen sail of Vessels drove on shore, & many of them will be lost, —

Cou'd I have for'seen this mortifying delay I might have run up to Malta with Provisions, & lost no time, but we are narrow sighted Mortals, we know not when we do right, or wrong, I at least have this consolation, that I seldom do wrong intentionally. —

My poor thumb & Finger, that I before advised you I had injured, have nearly healed up, but have lost the use of them, the sinews being contracted —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To the Accountant of the Navy from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t *January 13. 1803.* —

It has been deemed necessary by the Commanding Officers in the Mediterranean, in some cases, to employ Pilots during the cruise in the Mediterranean. In all cases where they have been employed, a compensation not exceeding \$40 per month & 2 rations per day, may be allowed for their services. —

[NDA GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

[14 January 1803]

Act pertaining to the Navy

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. SEVENTH CONGRESS. SESS. II.
An Act making a partial appropriation for the Naval Service, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

[Note: This Act, approved 14 January 1803, may be found in the Statutes at Large, volume II, p. 199.]

[17 January 1803]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S.
Consul, Tunis

"TUNIS, 26th January, 1803.

"SIR, At seven o'clock this morning, I received a message from the Bey's Prime Minister, requiring my appearance at the palace. I accordingly rendered myself there. The Bey received me in his hall of justice. He said, the object of his calling on me, was to inform me, that an American cruiser had captured an Imperial vessel, laden with merchandize appertaining to his subjects; and to demand restitution. I observed, that I had heard of the capture of an Imperial vessel [*Paulina*], laden with merchandize, bound to Tripoli, by one of our vessels of war; but this advice was not official, nor had I any particular information of the facts. Here follows the substance of what passed on this subject, between the Bey and myself.

'This,' said he, 'was a cargo from the Levant, belonging and consigned to one of my subjects, of the Island of Yerba. It arrived at Malta. There the proprietor chartered an Imperial vessel, into which he transferred the cargo, to be carried to the port of its destination; but having two Tripolitan subjects on board, whom he was obliged to land at Tripoli, he gave instructions to the master, to shape his course first to that port, with this view: with precise orders, that if he encountered any American vessel of war, before the port, to discontinue the voyage, and proceed to Yerba; in pursuance of which instructions, the said vessel fell in with an American cruiser of two masts, was by him captured, and conducted to Malta. You are responsible for the cargo.' To which I answered, 'I cannot call in question your excellency's veracity in this statement; but, it is presumed, your information on this subject must be incorrect. It is highly improbable that a merchant of Yerba, who could not be ignorant of the blockade of Tripoli, should risk a ship to that port, laden with a cargo intended for Yerba, merely for the purpose of landing two passengers, if his intention was not to land his cargo there also; and the more so, as the port of Yerba is nearly in the direct passage to Tripoli, and but about half the distance.' The Bey hesitated a moment, and resumed the subject. 'Well, admit the cargo was intended for Tripoli, what right have you to make a prize of it?'

'A very simple one. It is long since I have announced to your excellency, the blockade of Tripoli, and I have never ceased to caution your agents and subjects, against making shipments to that port. If, in contempt of this advice and caution, they chuse to risk their property, and it falls into our hands, it becomes, of course, good prize, by a right founded on the known and received laws of nations, applicable in such cases.'

'We Barbary States, do not admit the laws of war, established among Christian nations, applicable to us. We have always enjoyed the exclusive privilege to assert our own customs. We shall exact the same privilege of you. I therefore demand the immediate restitution of the cargo in question, with damages for detention. You will communicate this demand to your Commodore, and tell him to restore the cargo without delay.'

'If the Barbary Regencies have customs or maxims of war peculiar to themselves, and distinct from the general and acknowledged laws of other belligerent powers, this is no reason why we should renounce the latter, and conform ourselves to the former, which indeed, are neither specified nor known, and dictated chiefly by the circumstances of the moment; even though we may find precedent for such a concession.'

'If we were to admit principles so vague and capricious, we might as well at once ourselves furnish our enemy with the means of subsistence and offence. I shall, however, state to the Commodore as well as to my government, your excellency's reclamation. But it is incumbent on me at the same time to signify to you, that though I am not informed what may be the discretionary power of the Commodore in like cases, I doubt whether he be authorized to render this cargo to your claim; because, it being admitted that it was destined for Tripoli, and it being known that this port was in a state of blockade, it has become good prize to the captors, the property totally alienated from the shippers, and subject to the disposition of our laws. No decision therefore can be had in favor of the claimants without the interference of the government of the United States. But, should they consent to grant an indemnity in this case it would be an act of special favor, not of right. I hope your excellency will allow me sufficient time to submit the necessary statement to the President, my master, and wait his decision.'

'No, I will indemnify myself in a shorter and more certain way. You know I am at war with Naples and Genoa; I will order my corsairs to make reprisals on your merchant vessels entering those ports.'

'True; I know that you are at war with Naples and Genoa; but, it is indeed a strange species of war; for we see at the same time a free commerce between you and them; neither one nor the other of those ports can be considered in a state of blockade.'

'They are both in a perpetual state of blockade.'

'This is the first advice I have had of it. It will serve for my government. But any indemnity by way of reprisal, even if your claim were well founded, before the indemnity should be refused to regular applications, would be an act of direct hostility. I profit of this occasion to repeat to your excellency the wish of my government, to maintain peace and a good intelligence with this Regency. The evidence already given of this disposition should not admit a doubt, and my constancy in advising your excellency of all danger which might tend to interrupt it, goes to the same proof. But facts justify an apprehension that this desire is not reciprocal on the part of this Regency. The persevering obstinacy of your subjects, countenanced by their sovereign, to carry supplies to our enemy; seems purposely calculated to embroil our affairs, and eventually and unavoidably will end in a rupture, unless restrained. — I desire therefore that your excellency will cause suitable measures to be observed, to impede such an event.'

'I will use no measures whatever to that effect. My merchantmen will continue their expeditions to Tripoli as usual. I wish to have them captured by you. I shall ultimately gain more by it, than by the commerce, (*me tenere questo que te prendere, me finire de guadagnare molto piu que per far Comercio*) write what I have said to your Commodore.'

'I shall acquaint him with facts. But it is requisite that I should be furnished with such documents relative thereto as the nature of the subject requires.'

'I will cause them to be furnished. You will admit no delay in dispatching advice to your Commodore, to the effect that my subject may be immediately re-instated in his property, or that I may know the result in order to conform my measures to circumstances.'

'I forbear making any comments on the subject of this audience, it speaks a language too plain to need an exposition. I cannot forbear

repeating to you, however, that there is an absolute necessity that I should have an interview with you and Mr. Cathcart, and soon. Affairs of incalculable moment to the United States here, require the assistance of your counsel, perhaps your force. I have this evening had the assurance of the Bey's chief Commercial Agent, who is friendly, but nothing except your appearance here will prevent the Bey from putting his menaces in execution, unless it be unconditional concessions to his demands. I am neither authorized nor inclined to yield to those concessions."

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87, and SDA. CL, Tunis.]

To Hon. William Eustis, United States Congress, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t, Jan^y 18. 1803 —

I am honored with your's of the 23rd ultimo.

For the more effectual protection of the Seamen & Commerce of the United States in the Mediterranean and adjacent Seas, I would recommend that Congress authorize four small Vessels of War, not exceeding 16 Guns each, to be built or otherwise procured, leaving it to the discretion of the Executive to procure them in the manner that may hereafter be found the most expedient. —

The subjoined Estimate N^o 1 exhibits the probable expence of building a vessel of 14 & 16 Guns. This Estimate is made out from the best information I can obtain. The price of Labor and Materials varies so considerably in the different Sea-Port Towns, that the expence of building Vessels depends very materially upon the place selected for the purpose. It is presumed, however, that on an average \$24,000 for each Vessel, would be sufficient, and of course, should the Executive be authorized to procure Vessels of the size herein recommended, that an appropriation of \$96,000 would be adequate to the object. —

The Estimate N^o 2 shews the annual expence of maintaining at Sea, a Vessel of 14 and a Vessel of 16 Guns. —

[NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1, 1798-1811.]

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t — January 19 — 1803. —

I am honored with your's of the 10th inst. — On the subject of the timber I have only to request that you will discontinue receiving it unless in cases where Contracts are produced. —

You have done right in supplying the British Frigate *Boston* with a Bowsprit. They are very civil to us in the Mediterranean.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 19 January 1803

[At Gibraltar] A Gale as usual — struck lower yards and top gallant masts — let go the sheet anchor and veer'd away to the long service.

N. B. During this month we have had a Constant Westerly wind — and never more than two days without a Gale.

[NA. ND original.]

[20 January 1803]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Hamet, Lawful Bashaw of Tripoli

To his Excellency The President of the United States of America.

After the Death of my father I became the lawful Bashaw of Tripoli, I continued so only five months when one unfortunate day my brother advised me to go a Pleasuring in the Country, but I was no sooner out of the gates of the City than he shut them against me and I was obliged to go to Tunis, where I remained seven long years, untill my brother more from fear than love wrote to me that he would give me back part of my dominions again Viz: the Territory of Derna also my wife and five children whom he kept Prisoners all this time — I accepted the offer and engaged an English Brig called the *Salamine* to take me there, I afterwards sent the said Brig to Tripoli for my family but he would not let them come away, Therefor I am determined to go there with an hundred thousand men and take him and them too.

But I cannot compleat this expedition without the assistance of some power, Therefore should the United States of America advance me Forty thousand Spanish Dollars, also some Guns, Powder &^{cs} for which I promise to repay them whenever we take Tripoli and shall always remain the faithful friend of the United States of America

[Signature in Arabic]

Given at DERNA
the 20th January 1803

[LC. EPP, Vol. 5, 1802-1803.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., from
Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t January 21, 1803. —

It is the determination of the President, that all Vessels to be laid up in ordinary, shall be brought to this place, and that all the Vessels now in service, shall return to this place and be fitted out here. You will be pleased to state to me the number of Ware-Houses and other improvements you may conceive necessary at the Navy Yard, and the probable expence of erecting them, having in view the perfect security and entire preservation of the public property of every description now in your care, and that may hereafter be committed to your care, under this arrangement. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

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

NAVY DEPT January 24, 1803. —

I wish to procure a Model of one of the most approved Gun-Boats in use at Algeiras. Be pleased to purchase one of a Size not exceeding four or five feet in length, and send it to me by the first safe opportunity. One side should be planked up, the other left unplanked. —

Have you heard of M^r Geo. W. Reed, a Midshipman in the Navy? He left England about six months since for Gibraltar. His friends not having heard from him, are very uneasy about him. If you should not know any thing of him, be pleased to enquire among the American Commanders, & give me the information you may receive. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 24 January 1803. This day's entry includes references to 3 and 15 January 1803

Valetta The third inst we moor'd again in this harbor and I receiv'd Zilpah's & Eliza's letters, the former of the 1st September & the latter written in April 1802; We found here on our return from Syracuse the Frigates *Newyork* Captain James Barron & the *John Adams* Capt. Ro[d]gers.

About the 15th inst the Com^r receiv'd information that a certain Polacci ship was laden with Tripolitan Property & bound for Tripoly: the *Enterprize* was order'd out to sea: the Polacci sailed for Tripoly: the *Enterprize* Capt. Sturett return'd next day with the Polacci — a prize. — Cargo — Silks &c

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli
Dispatch N^o 1. MALTA Jan^y 25th 1803

SIR I have the Honor to inform you that I sailed on board the *Chesapeake* from Leghorn roads on the 3^d of Nov^r and arrived at Malta on the 20th where we lay untill the 25th of December when we got underway in company with the *Enterprize* schooner and proceeded to Syracuse in Sicily and return'd to this port on the 4th ins^t where we found the *New York* who had arrived on the 29th of December and the *John Adams* who had arrived from the Westward a few hours before us, by these vessels we are informed that the *Constellation* proceeded direct for the United States in consequence of receiving orders from the Department of the Navy; this Frigate has been the last off Tripoli and she left that station last August. Commodore Morris intends to proceed to Tunis with the Squadron under his command in a few days and from thence he intends to visit Algiers in consequence of letters which he has lately received from M^r O'Brien stating that the Dey of Algiers has refused to receive a cash payment in lieu of stores and has demanded one thousand barrels of Gun powder I suppose as part of our next year's annuity, but as I have not been furnished with Copies of those letters I cannot be as correct as I could wish and refer you to Commodore Morris for further information

Commodore Morris has likewise received the translation of a letter said to be wrote by the Dey of Algiers to the President of the United States wherein he declares that he will not receive me as Consul of the United States: it is not for me to dictate to government on this or any other subject but as this refusal militates against me as an individual I request to refer you for my opinion to an inclosure in my dispatch N^o 8 dated July 4th 1802 —

It requires no great penetration to perceive that this letter is the act of the Jews & M^r O'Brien who are not desirous that any person should be appointed possessed of sufficient intelligence to investigate their iniquitous practices and the Jews are particularly interested in wishing to have the Consul of the United States entirely dependent on them;

I can't omit observing that in the letter from the Dey to the President is specified that the Dey makes the government of the United States a Present of Cap^t Morris & crew as an act of his good will and in M^r O'Brien's Accom^t dated November the 28th 1802 is charged for

the ransom of Captain [Andrew] Morris and crew 6,500 dollars I confess I can't perceive any peculiar mark of Friendship in charging the United States 6,500 dollars for what at the most exorbitant valuation was only worth 5000 dollars at Tripoli exclusive of his loading us with an Imaginary weight of obligation the value of which at some future period may be very considerable I declare I cannot reconcile those absurdities. Some years ago the Government of Great Britain appointed M^r Fraser their Consul general at Algiers, on his arrival at that Place the Dey refused to receive him in consequence of his being informed that he was a man who would not put up with the least insult national or personal, the commander that took him to Algiers inform^d the Dey, that he was order'd by his government to establish M^r Fraser in his office, that as the Dey did not think proper to receive him he would take his predecessor away likewise and the Place should remain vacant untill the will of his master was known the Government of that Kingdom took no further notice of Algiers untill the Dey wrote to the King and requested him to appoint a Consul when M^r Fraser was sent there again and received and remained there untill he was superceeded by M^r Benton who when he was appointed was resident Consul at Tripoli

The copy of your letter of the 27 of July last, I received on the 6th of Dec^r as the *New York* deliver'd to M^r O'Brien the original long before I received the copy no doubt he has acted as you desired and has informed you of the result I have not had an opportunity. Yours of the 22^d of August I had the Honor to receive the same day and in answer beg leave to inform you that I have not had it in my power to transact any of the business entrusted to my guidance but will punctually obey my instructions in every respect whenever the Commodore thinks proper to put it in my power

The engagement reported to have taken place between the *Boston* and some Cruisers of Tunis must be class'd among the many idle stories related by men who reap a benefit from deception? nothing of the kind ever happen'd.

By my last dispatch (a copy of which is enclosed) you are inform'd that the position, taken by the brother of the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli, before the arrival of Commodore Morris, joined to Sweden having concluded a dishonourable peace with that Regency, render'd it necessary, to discard any measures that might have been in contemplation before that period, this was done in a manner, that will neither tarnish our honor, or injure our interest's

Commodore Morris having received information that the Imperial Polacre *Paolina* Capⁿ Lucca Radich was loading for Tripoli, on the 15th ins^t sent the schooner *Enterprize* out to wait for her who captur'd her on the 17th and brought her in here on the Morning of the 18th ins^t where She remains for adjudication

I have not received any intelligence from Barbary since my last except the enclosed letter from M^r Nissen of the 22^d of October as Mess^{rs} O'Brien & Eaton have both wrote to Commodore Morris since that period I refer you to him for information

While I remain on this station you may depend Sir upon my zeal and exertion so far as is dependent upon me & I am furnished with the means, but much more depends upon Commodore Morris than upon me I shall take a pleasure in rendering him every service in my power What ever Consul is appointed should the President not think proper

to continue me in office it will be necessary to give him all necessary information from the department of State as M^r O'Brien informed Cap^t John Shaw of the *George Washington* that he would be da——'d before he would leave a paper in the Office or give any Consul that would be appointed the least information that he might conduct our affairs as he pleases (and to make use of his own expression) that he might go to hell his own way. Should Cap^t Shaw be at the seat of Government by interrogating him probably he might relate some other circumstances serving to prove that the sooner M^r O'Brien is removed the better it would have been many thousands of dollars to our advantage had he never been appointed and at this moment the Barbary States and Algiers in particular would not suppose that we are glad to maintain our Peace with them upon any terms however degrading and exorbitant

With Heart felt pain I again beg leave to reiterate that if we do not act with more energy, dispatch, and decision than we have done, that we will very soon loose the little importance we have taken such pains to assume and will ultimately sink into contempt and be treated in the same unworthy manner that the Danes & Sweedes are —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 26 January 1803

[Gibraltar Bay] Arrived several American Vessels. Employed as usual.

A.M. Moderate Breezes from the eastward. Unmoor'd and stood out of the Bay. Meridian moderate. Abreast of Europa point. Current setting us to the eastward.

[NA. ND original.]

Journal of James Leander Cathcart, from 29 January 1803 to 14 March 1803

The following is a clear, succinet and impartial Journal of events which has taken place in relation to our affairs with the Barbary States. Commencing at Malta January 29th 1803

Malta Jan^y 29th 1803.

Yesterday and to day the enclosed letters N^{os} 1. 2. 3. 4, were received from Barbary, with another from M^r Eaton, addressed to Commodore Morris The pressing manner in which M^r Eaton desired a conference, induced him to dispatch the Schooner *Enterprize* to Tunis, with a letter from himself, and enclosure N^o 5, which informed M^r Eaton, that the Objects Commodore Morris had in view would not admit of his appearing off Tunis at that moment, But that he would take the first convenient opportunity to parade the whole Squadron before that Port. The Objects which Commodore Morris had in contemplation were, to proceed off Tripoli, and if a favorable answer was not given to our proposals of Peace, to take the most advantageous position to intercept vessels trading to, and from said port, until a favorable opportunity presented, for sending the boats of the Squadron into the Harbour to destroy their cruisers. Preparations for which had already been made on board the Ships of the Squadron.

Jan^y 30th

We sailed from Malta, the *Chesapeake New York* and *John Adams* being in Company.

Feb^r 3^d Off Tripoli

We made the land about 35 Miles to the Eastward of Tripoli, in consequence of having had hard Gales to the Westward, the current here, setting strong to the Eastward.

Feb^r 7th

From the 3^d to this day, the weather was so very boisterous, as to induce the Commodore to conclude that this was an improper season to attempt an enterprize of such Magnitude, Neither did he conceive the Ships safe, upon an Enemy's

coast in this month. He therefore gave over the *Enterprize*, and hauled his wind to the Northward.

Febr 8th

The Commodore hailed the *New York* and *John Adams*, and informed their Commanders, that in Consequence of the *Chesapeakes* having only forty days bread on board, that he intended to stand on towards Cape Bon, on his way to Tunis Bay.

[Feb.] 9th

At Meridian Malta bore E N E distant about 8 leagues.

[Feb.] 10th

Having had strong westerly Gales in the Night, which occasioned our seperation from the *New York*, the Commodore bore away, and anchored at Valette, at 2 P M. The *John Adams* anchored some time afterwards.

Malta Febr 11th

This evening the *New York* arrived, All Well,

[Feb.] 19th

Were detained by contrary winds until this day, when we again put to sea bound to Tunis Bay, The *New York* and *John Adams* in Company.

Tunis Bay Febr 22^d

Anchored in Tunis Bay, Cape Carthage Bearing N $\frac{1}{4}$ E, distant, about 3 Miles, and about 6 Miles from the Castle at Goletta — This Evening at 6 P M, Mr Eaton came on board, and reported to the Commodore that he had demanded permission from the Bashaw to come on board, but was refused. The Bashaw saying that it was customary before such permission was granted, for the Commodore to report his arrival at the Goletta. That he having previously obtained permission to visit the schooner when he thought proper, made use of that medium to procure an interview with the Commodore, and it being late, came off in her boat, being under no apprehension of detection. Mr Eaton remained on board all night, read over several of his Communications to Government. The whole of which tended To prove the great utility the appearance of the Squadron would be to our affairs with this Regency, and to impress the Commodore with the Idea that a personal interview with the Bashaw, would be expected, and was absolutely necessary; as none of the Commanders in Chief of our Squadron had ever paid him that Compliment.

[Feb 23^d

Mr Eaton went on Shore this morning, reported the arrival of the Squadron, returned, and said he had legal permission to pass, and repass, as he thought proper. He stated to the Commodore the Bashaws reclamation of the Tunisian property captured in the prize, and referred the Commodore to his letter on that subject, of the 26th of January. [See 17 January.]

[Feb.] 24th

The Commodore answered the Bashaws demand in writing, relative to the Tunisian property claimed by him. Mr Eaton took his letter on shore, and I accompanied him to Tunis, in order to induce the Commodore to visit the Bashaw. As I really supposed, his presence would be of infinite service to our affairs here. I likewise wished to know how far the Bashaw, would put his threat into Execution, as he had declared last year, that he would not permit me to land in his territory upon any consideration. The sequel serves to prove how often those Bashaws wear unmeaning frowns, and the necessity of observing a decisive line of conduct in the most trifling transactions. I did not wait upon the Bashaw, in Compliment to the Commodore, Neither did I receive the visits of the Consuls of other Nations, for the same reason.

[Feb.] 25th

Mr Eaton and Myself returned on board the *Chesapeake*. Mr Eaton reported in an Official manner that the Bashaw demanded that the Commodore should come on Shore, that the validity of the Prize should be verified at Tunis. And had signified in the most unequivocal terms, that if these propositions were not complied with, that he would declare War against the United States of America. The Bashaw likewise interrogated Mr Eaton, to know the reason why I had not visited him, as is customary for all public characters to do on their arrival in his Dominions. He answered that I would wait upon him, in Company with the Commodore.

Febr 26th

The Commodore, Captain Rodgers, and several Officers from the Squadron landed and proceeded to Tunis in Company with Mr Eaton and myself —

[Feb.] 27th

Demanded an audience, but the Bashaw postponed our reception until the next day.

Received the visits of all the Consuls resident in this Regency. This Evening the Commodore had a private conference with Hadgi Unis Ben Unis, the Bashaws Commercial Agent. As I was not present I am not informed on what subject. Hamet Guirgies, Agent of Hamet Bashaw the dethroned sovereign of Tripoli, and now Bey of Derna, waited at the Consular house this Evening, and reported that his Master only waited for the Co-operation of our Squadron to proceed against Tripoli; that he could bring to the assault 30,000 men, who are determined to conquer the usurper or die in the attempt. That should the event be propitious, which they had no reason to doubt. That Hamet Bashaw promises in behalf of himself and successors, a perpetual peace and friendship with the United States, and will not hesitate to sign the contract in anticipation, but at the same time observed that his Master requested a supply of 20 Quintals of powder, and 16,000 dollars in cash to assist his Operations. The Commodore said he would consider how far, he would meet their proposals; and separated for the Evening.

Febr 28th

This morning were admitted to a Public audience in the Ambassadors Hall. After the ceremony of shaking hands and drinking coffee was over. The Bashaw proceeded to demand that the Validity of the capture should be verified at Tunis. The Commodore persisted in his intention to send the Prize to Gibraltar to be tried by a regular Court of Admiralty, and promised to abide by their decision. When the Bashaw explicitly told him that except the investigation should be had on the spot, and the property of his subjects restored; that he would place the United States in the same situation here, as they are with Tripoli, meaning that he would declare war against us. The Commodore consented, on condition that the Bey would rest the issue on the Evidence to be deduced from the regular papers found on board the Prize, and that he would wave all pretensions to such property as should not appear bona fide to belong to his Subjects. To this the Bashaw consented; he then insisted on his right of commerce with Tripoli in defiance of an actual Blockade, although he would consent that we might turn away his vessels that right was contested. The Bashaw replied, that we might if we pleased capture his vessels, but, that in the event we should lose two for one, the Commodore observed, that if he resorted to reprisals, by way of indemnification for regular captures, he might possibly lose three for one, but as the Commodore did not desire me to interpret his last observation, the Bashaw remained in ignorance of it. The Commodore requested me to ask the Bashaw, whether in case of seizure on our part of contraband articles destined to Tripoli by his subjects, he should think of reclaiming such articles. He addressed himself to me, and said, you have been long among us and know our manners, inform the Commodore that we Turks are not in the habit of thinking for tomorrow, it will be time enough to discuss points, after the event has taken place, we are not fond of voluminous communications, and never make unnecessary contracts — We retired, as nothing decisive could take place until the Papers were on shore for which Lieutenant Smith was immediately dispatched. —

Hamet Guirgies returned this evening for the Commodores answer who absolutely refused to pay any sum in cash, but promised to furnish him with twenty barrels of Powder, and engaged to Cooperate with Hamet Bashaw before Tripoli in the month of June. The Agent requested, to give him a passage in the Schooner to Derna in order to Communicate to the Bey his Master. This arrangement. This the Commodore refused to do, when the Agent observed that Hamet Bashaw was in Arms and if he succeeded without our assistance that we could not in justice expect a peace upon the same terms, that we would Obtain it if we Co-operated with him. We answered that whoever Governed Tripoli must expect to be forced to an honorable peace, though our wishes were to conclude one on terms of mutual convenience without having recourse to arms — The above observation may serve to convince us that those nations, even in the moment of soliciting our assistance, believe that they have a right to expect a premium from all Christian Nations as the Price of their Friendship. Hadgi Unis Ben Unis in conversation with the Commodore and Mr Eaton informed them, that his master was very much interested for Tripoli and desired very much that we should conclude a peace with that Regency, alledged that they were poor, and had better pay them something, than continue the War at so great an Expence. The Commodore Negatived the proposition, and Mr Eaton informed me (for I was not present at this conference myself) that he candidly told him that the Bashaw of Tripoli need never Expect to receive one dollar from the United States —

Mr Eaton then commenced to Expatiate on the disagreeable situation he had been in for the last twelve months, said he had contracted Debts to a considerable amount in the Execution of the duties of his Office as well as in his Commercial

pursuits, that he had informed government several months ago, and was in daily expectation of relief, added that he had wrote to me at Leghorn in January, stating his situation, but observed by my silence that I had not received his letter, he then handed me his letter book. I read the letter but as it was an affair in which I had no agency, and in which I had no power to interfere I paid no great attention to it, but merely observed that he had better inform the Commodore of his situation. I have already, answer'd he, yesterday Evening in presence of Hadgi Unis Ben Unis and his Christian Secretary. —

In Justice to the parties concerned, I conceive it incumbent on me to declare that after our affairs were settled, and I had embarked on board the *Chesapeake*, that Commodore Morris pledged to me his honor, that Mr Eaton had never informed him of his real situation, until the 2^d of March, and then by no means intimated to him that he had bound the United States to be responsible for his debts, or that any written obligation existed between the parties. —

March 1st

In consequence of bad weather, the papers were not brought on shore the Squadron laying about Six leagues from Tunis.

March 2^d

This forenoon the papers relative to the Prize in question were brought on shore, The Bashaws Commercial Agent accompanied with the principal proprietor of the Cargo and the master of the vessel, attended at the Consular House to examine the papers, when it appeared by the Manifest that this Claimant had, bona fide, a considerable share in the Cargo. The Commodore promised its restitution. And the Agent on the part of his Master promised that no farther claims should be made, and that he would not interfere, directly or indirectly in any thing relative to the part of the Cargo which appertained to the Subjects of Tripoli. The Parties seemed perfectly satisfied with each other, and we flattered ourselves that the appearance of the Squadron in this Bay had tranquilized our affairs with this Regency for some time. This appeared of more importance, as their Cruizers were fitting out to cruize (it was believed) upon the commerce of the United States, but at present it is reported that they are destined against the Swedes.

March 3^d

Hadgi Unis Ben Unis made fresh demands for the restitution of one half of Forty seven casks of raisins, said to be shipped by the Tripolitan Jew, and a Subject of Tunis in partnership. The Commodore consented that they should be delivered up to the proprietor in consequence of said Unis giving the Captors a Certificate specifying that said goods should be paid for, if proved to be the property of Tripoline Subjects at Gibraltar —

[March] 4th

This Morning Hadgi Unis Made more demands for several articles not included in the Manifest, and solemnly swore by his Maker that they were mentioned yesterday, and that the Commodore had promised to deliver them up to the proprietor, in consequence of receiving a similar certificate to that promised for the raisins. I lost all patience at so barefaced a falsehood, called him an impostor destitute of shame, he went away in a Pet, and the Commodore in order to prevent detention thought proper to accede to his demand, however unjust, and to prevent a repetition, determined to embark immediately, he having previously intended to take leave of the Bashaw, as is customary when a Public Officer leaves this Country. —

At 9 AM. We proceeded to the mole in order to embark on board a Moorish Sandal to carry us down the lake to the Goletta, where the Ships boats were waiting for us. Hadgi Unis Ben Unis, followed us and presented an obligation from Mr Eaton for the sum of 34,000 dollars (see N^o 6) saying that Mr Eaton had promised him, that when the Squadron arrived, the Commodore would pay him, and that he would hold the Commodore in security until the sum was paid. Mr Eaton denied that he had made the Commodore responsible for the sum, he said he had only told Hadgi Unis, that he hoped when the Squadron arrived, that he would be able to pay him — they both persisted in what they respectively alleged — The Officers embarked. And the Commodore, Myself and Captain Rodgers returned to the Consular house. The Commodore requested Mr Eaton to go to the Palace, and enquire whether he was detained by the Bashaws Orders, and for what reason he should be detained for debts of the Consuls contracting — Mr Eaton returned, and reported, that in answer to the first, the Bashaw, said it was understood — And to the second that he would converse with the Commodore on the subject next day — The French Agent Mr Devoize offered to be responsible for the whole sum, but required the Commodore to write a letter to him which he dictated (see translation N^o 7) the stile of which displeased the Commodore — Hadgi Unis returned, repetitions and invectives passed between him and Mr Eaton, and

ultimately, he informed the Commodore that the Bashaw particularly requested, that I might go with him to the Palace to interpret between the Parties. I desired to be excused this disagreeable business, but without effect —

March 5

Went to the Palace at 8 AM, and during the audience which lasted two hours, the same ground was run over, and the conclusion was exactly the same relative to the Prize goods as is related Yesterday — Hadgi Unis presented Mr Eatons bond and demanded payment, again persisting that he had promised that on the arrival of the Commodore he should be paid, This Mr Eaton contradicted as before — The Commodore asked why this Obligation had not been presented to him before, and observed that it was very extraordinary that he had not been made acquainted with a transaction of such importance before the moment he was going to embark. The Bashaw answered that he had not mentioned it, at his audience of reception in hopes that it would be terminated amicably without his interposition — That his Agent applied to him for Justice, and that he had promised to speak to him when he came to take leave, that the agent seeing that he was going to embark and having no hopes of recovering the Money from the Consul, impeded his passage, and added that though it was an act unauthorized by him, that his Agent was perfectly right; for says the Bashaw if the Commodore was permitted to embark without settling this affair, would you like to hear that we had imprisoned Your Consul for Debt, and if he was imprisoned, would that refund the cash. The Commodore promised the debt should be discharged either this day or tomorrow if the weather permitted. —

Mr Eaton persisted in saying he had never promised, that the Commodore on his arrival would assume his debts, said he had some property of his own, and with the relief he expected from Government he had hoped to make all square, er'e now, he then Demanded if ever the Bashaw had been deceived by him, No answered the Bashaw you have a good heart, but a bad head, those entrusted with the guidance of important affairs must be endowed with a great deal of forbearance. I am obliged to exercise it myself, and recommend it to you, no wonder answered Mr Eaton that my head is bad when I am surrounded by Impostors. Your Agent among other things informed me, that you would never permit Mr Cathcart to land in your territory, though now you send for him expressly, and your Prime Minister (who was present) has robbed me of my property. Otherwise I should not at this moment be convened before your Excellency. As things had grown to a height of which I had no conception, I at this moment requested the Bashaw to procure another interpreter, which he refused to do, and the Commodore joined in the request that I would continue to interpret between the Parties; Thus was I placed in the most disagreeable situation imaginable without being permitted to retire. "You are mad says the Minister", Yes you are Mad stuttered the Bashaw in a Phrenzy, at the same time curling his Whiskers; I did not intend to injure you, but since You have yourself began, I will turn you out of my Kingdom; tell the Commodore said he, this man is mad, has beat my people, my Jew Money counter — Famin, Hargreaves, and the Dutch Consul. I won't permit him to remain here; let him take him away reiterated the Minister, and leave one of his Officers here, until another Consul arrives. I thank you says Mr Eaton, I long wanted to go away. The Jew I chastised, because he was insolent in my house, And as for Famin and the others, If I had them elsewhere, they should receive severer treatment. You might do what you please in your own Country continued the Bashaw, but if you had killed a Man in mine I would have had you hung at your own door; and your saying that My Agent spoke unfavorable of Mr Cathcart, even was it true, could only create mischief by your informing him of it — The Commodore requested me to ask the Bashaw if he was really determined to send Mr Eaton out of his Dominions. The Bashaw Answered, Yes, he shall no longer remain here; inform him then says the Commodore that I have not power invested in me to change a Consul, but that as he has a right by treaty to have the Consul changed, that I will leave an Officer in Mr Eatons place until the Will of Government is known; And then demanded if there was any farther impediment to his going on board; None at all answered the Bashaw, settle with Hadgi Unis, and I wish you a good voyage — We shook hands with this Tyrant and returned to the Consular house —

This Evening some difference took place between the Agent, and Mr Eaton, relative to a Ship the latter has at Leghorn, and which he has given up for 7000 dollars in part payment of his debts, which with 5000 more which he promises to pay, will reduce the debt to 22000 dollars — Mr Holck the Danish Consul promised to stand security for the above sum; And the Commodore asked Hadgi Unis if he might go on board; he first answered in the affirmative, but afterwards

insisted that some person of character should remain responsible for the immediate payment of the Cash. I therefore placed myself in the Commodores situation and promised to remain responsible for the payment of the sum before I embarked on board the Squadron —

March 6th

The Commodore embarked on board the *Chesapeake*, Captain Rodgers remained with me, and Dr Davis joined us at the Consular House —

March 7th

Received the enclosed letter from the Commodore N^o 8, and sent my answer N^o 9 — Dr Davis and Captain Rodgers went down to the Goletta —

March 8th

At 3 P M, Captain Rodgers, and Dr Davis consigned to me twenty two thousand dollars cash, and letters N^o 10 and 11. The Agents Clerk came to the Consular house, and commenced counting the money to take it away immediately, I stop'd him and told him to bring the Obligation, that I might write such receipts on the Back of it, as I thought proper (see enclosure N^o 12) he said Mr Holck desired some person to be security to him for any damage that might occur relative to the sale of the Ship at Leghorn, that he would only give receipts for the Cash he should receive — I observed that I would as soon be detained for the whole sum as for 7000 dollars, and that if he did not settle this affair soon, I would send the cash on board again. Mr Holck then came in and said he would take my security for indemnification in case of loss, I seeing no alternative signed Enclosure N^o 13, dictated the receipts and agreed to permit the Clerk to count the Money in the morning while we were at the Palace, took the obligation, and placed two Guards that the money might not be taken away, before the receipts were signed —

March 9th

At 8 AM, went to the Palace with Captain Rodgers, and introduced Dr Davis (as charged with our Affairs pro tempore) to the Bashaw and his Minister, they said they did not wish a war with the United States, that they only wanted a Person more condescending, and who would act more congenial to the interests of Barbary like the other Consuls. The Conversation turned on the difference between the American Yellow Fever and Levant Plague, asked if we had discharged Mr Eatons debt, answered the Cash was ready at the Consuls house. he gave a significant grin, and wished us a good voyage —

At 11 AM, Hadgi Unis ben Unis being sick, I went to his house in Company with Captain Rodgers and Mr Davis he signed the receipts on the back of the bond in their presence and asked for some of the Tunisians Cloathes which were left on board the Schooner, and a box of Essence — The Clothes were promised, but the essence was refused — Returned to the Consular house delivered the Cash, and sent Dr Davis and the Drogoman with it to Hadgi Unis, who reported that he had no further claims upon us —

At 12 took leave of all the Consuls, At 2 PM received Mr Eatons assignment (N^o 14), and embarked on board a Moorish Sandal, and arrived at the Goletta at 4. Where we found the Commodores barge awaiting for us; embarked and arrived on board the *Chesapeake* at 6 P. M.

March 10th

The Commodore hove out the signal for getting under way Made Sail, and left the Schooner to wait for Mr Eaton —

[March] 11th

At 4 P M, Anchored off Port Farino, with Contrary Winds —

[March] 12th

The *Enterprize* joined us with Mr Eaton on board —

13th [March]

The Commodore hove out a Signal for the Squadron to weigh at 8 AM. Made Sail bound to Algiers, wind at S, E. And thus ends our Negotiation with Tunis, the abode of happiness.

An Exact Copy of the above, was presented to Commodore Morris

By Your Most Obed^t Serv^t

JAMES LEA' CATHCART

Chesapeake, At Sea,

March 14th 1803

Honorable JAMES MADISON Esq^r

Secretary of State

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, 1801-1805.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Chesapeake*
Malta January 29th 1803

SIR, I have this moment received your favor of Dec^r 30th and regret that circumstances have prevented me from calling off Tunis before this time, but from the Urgent Necessity you Express of my having a personal Interview with You — I have thought proper to send the United States Schooner *Enterprize* to apprise you of my Intention of calling at Tunis Bay in a few days — There is a necessity of great Moment that I should appear off Tripoli, for which purpose I leave this, with the Ships *Chesapeake*, *New York* and *John Adams*, to morrow morning — and I trust in a few days we shall be with You.

Lisle the Tripoline Admiral is returned to port, where he is now, without taking any prizes —

Squadron proceeded from Gib. to Cagliari — thence to Leg^a — thence to Malta — and on the 30th Jan 1803 were to go and show themselves before Tripoli

[HS of Pa. Gratz Col. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 31 January 1803

We left Valetta on the 31st Jan^r in company with the *John Adams* & *Newyork* since when it has been a continual gale: The Deck directly over my Cot leaks very much, of course my bed & bedding are much wet as the Element water is continually in boisterous weather washing over the Gun Deck: at 12 my Friend Cram will turn out to keep his watch when I will turn into his Cot which hangs in a dry place: As for me being officer of the Signals — I keep no watch, which I assure is very agreeable as we expect much Stormy & Tempestuous weather during our Cruise off Tripoly, whither we are bound — & ye Tripolitans beware, for the *Chesapeak*, *Newyork* & *John Adams* are coming towards ye in battle array — Lat 33° 57' Lon 13° 30'. The present Bey of Tripoly is but an Usurper he rebelled and drove his elder Brother (then Bey) from his domain: *he* is now at Malta.

On the 30th Jan last died of his wounds at Valetta Lieut^{nt} Vandyke of the *Newyork*, which he reciev'd in a duel with Lieut^{nt} Osborne of the Marines likewise attach'd to the *Newyork*.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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

(Copy)

ALGEIRS 2^d of feb^r 1803

DEAR SIR I wrote you in [23] Nov^r & the 30th Ult^o — informing you that the Dey rejected to receive the Cash brought here by Capⁿ Barron & Insists the U. S. will send Stores to pay the Anueties. We shall have no alternative but to fight or Comply. On the 17th & 25th Ult^o the Dey threatend me strongly that if the U. S. did not shortly send the stores he would no longer hold to his friendship. I have no doubt but he will make good his declaration except pre-

vented by some Extra and sudden event, therefore as this business is fully detaild by me to the Sec^y of State and to Commodor Morris, I think it further prudent our Commerce should be on its Guard against a sudden surprize. — On the 9th Ult^y the Dey in one of his great squalls Declared Warr against france & Denmark, orderd the Consuls to depart, but next Day sent orders to the Consuls might remain some time longer. The Dey revokes his whole arragemen^t with france settled with Embassador of Bonaparte in August last and demands Consular Presents & 200,000 Doll^s, all the French Merch^t have left this Regency

* * * * *

As our affairs are Verging on to a Lee shore and no Calculating on the force of the Deys squalls you will pleas to direct for me under Cover to M^r Nordeling the Swede Consul at Algiers —

Every Nation is giving way to the Extra Insults & Demands of Barbary, you know that in August last the Bey of Tunis wrote the President he Demanded a frigate of 36 Guns for his friendship those Demands must be resisted or where and when will they end

[P. S.] 10th FEBRUARY arrived a Spanish frigate with the new Consul who has given Presents to the amount of 55 Thousand Doll^s to the Dey, and brought in Cash 100 fathoms —

two Corsairs will sail in three days, this is the 21st of feb^y —

[SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. II, April 1796–Nov. 1804.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 6 February 1803

Moderate and pleasant weather. At 9 shortned Sail.

Midnight pleasant.

At 1 made sail. At 9 a squall in top gallant sail — stay sails, Mizen and a reef in each topsail. At 10 set the main sail — Mustered the Crew and read prayers as usual on the sabbath.

Meridian — Moderate & pleasant.

Latitude in 26°4' N. Longitude 20°52' W.

N. B. I cannot conceive the reason why our obs^d latitude & dead rec. will not agree, — I correct.

[NA. ND original.]

To Hon. Joseph H. Nicholson, United States Congress, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t Feb^y 8. 1803. —

I have the honor to acknowlede the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant. —

To enable the Committee to form a satisfactory opinion upon the expediency or in expediency of reducing the Marine Corps, I herewith transmit to you, to be laid before them, a statement of the distribution & employment of the Officers & privates of the Corps. —

With respect to the grade of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, it is my opinion that a Military Gentleman competent to the various and important duties of such a command, would not undertake them with the rank, pay & emoluments of a Captain. And to aid the

Committee in their deliberations on this point, I take the liberty of stating to them that,

A Captain's annual pay and emoluments amount to-	\$649. 72
A Major's " " " " " " " "	826. 80
A Lieutenant Colonel's Commandant " " " "	1722. 90 —

Statement of the distribution & employment of the Officers & Privates of the Marine Corps. —

OFFICERS

In service in the Mediterranean.....	9
Wanted for the 2 relieving frigates & 4 small vessels.....	7
For the proposed guards at the six Navy Yards.....	6
To have charge of the Marines at the Barracks & those in the Ships in ordinary; one of whom to act also as Adjutant — One as Q ^r Master, & the other as Pay-master }.....	3
	<u>25</u>

There are at present belonging to the Marine Corps — Twenty five Commissioned Officers only, exclusively of the Lieut Col Commandant. —

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS & PRIVATES. —

In service in the Mediterranean.....	216
In Ships in ordinary.....	80
Guard at the Barracks.....	24
For the proposed guard at the six Navy Yards; Each } guard to consist of 24 Men }.....	144
Will be wanted for the next relieving Squadron — } Viz ^t — } For 2 frigates..... 80 }.....	160
4 Small Vessels 20 each..... 80 }	<u>624</u>

There are at present belonging to the Marine Corps, four hundred and fifty three Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates; from which it appears that there is at present a deficiency of..... 171 —

But if the *Chesapeake*, the *Constellation*, & the *Adams* should return before the relieving squadron be sent out, the Non-Commissioned Officers & Privates of those Ships amounting to..... 125

Would reduce the deficiency to..... 46 —

Navy Department — 8 Feb^r 1803. —

[NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1, 1798-1811.]

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

TUNIS 8. Feb. 1803.

SIR, Multiplied example having convinced me that no concessions nor even humiliations on the part of a foreign Agent can divert the

projects of these Regencies from the pursuit of their prey; evidence having presented itself from a variety of circumstances of this Bey's resolution to hunt our Commerce in the Atlantic; and having ineffectually tried all pacific means, which offered without compromising rights, to avert the mischief, I have once more resorted to the dernier expedient of refusing my Passports to his Cruisers — at the same time giving it in confidence to a Courtier, who I knew would betray it to the Government, that, in addition to four frigates and some smaller Vessels now on the *Barbary coast*, there were nine others daily expected to re-enforce them — This step, though it might change the apparent ground of offence, could not alter the nature of facts; and, if it should not better the posture of Affairs, it certainly could not effect any thing for the worse — It was under the influence of this view of things that, on the 29th ult. I made this resolution public. The first effect it produced was, as usual, a visit from the Bey's commercial Agent, with Solemn, *friendly* warnings *not to take so rash a step; that it amounted to a declaration of war; that it might involve me in inextricable difficulties, as the intire responsibility for the consequences would devolve on myself alone; and that nothing but his disinterested concern for my welfare induced him to interfere to dissuade me from measures which could not but eventually be advantageous to the Bey!* To which I answered — That as the Bey had declared to me his resolution to make reprisals on our Commerce, the position I had taken resulted indispensibly from my duty; that it was impossible for me to change that position so long as the Bey adhered to his; and that, whatever might be the consequences, I had only to revert to facts for my justification. A calm ensued for several days. Previously to this new altercation, with a view of gaining time, I had engaged a friend to amuse the Bey with an indirect proposition of treating for a definite term of Peace on condition of the United States sending him a Sloop of war. I now requested him to bring the subject directly to the Bey in my name. He did so; and yesterday reported to me, that, though the Bey did not recede from his pretensions, the position taken on my part had influenced him to change his; and, instead of Americans, to order the expedition fitting out at Porto farina to run upon the Swedes.

It will recur that, on the 3^d instant, the Bey had consented to a compromise with the Swedish Agent. The latter reposes in a reliance on that convention, totally unsuspecting of the mischief projecting — and the injunction of secrecy under which I receive this information forbids my intimating any thing of it to him. Indeed I reconcile myself with the more composure to this prohibition on the dictates of humanity, because I know he supposes the expedition intended against Americans, and exults within himself on his intrigue and adroitness in having influenced its direction. But the reflection impresses itself nevertheless forcibly, that the Commercial policy of Christian Courts, which imposes the duty of this cruel intrigue on their Agents, is most cowardly and wicked!

My friend advised me to see the Bey; and, without affecting to know any thing of his last determinations, to bring him to explanations — I immediately sent my drogaman to the Palace to demand a private audience. The Bey, with unusual grace, consented; and said *I might suit the time to my own convenience!* I waited on him this morning at the Palace. He admitted me in his private hall, no other person being present; and asked, if *I had any thing new to communi-*

cate? I answered, no! My chief motive in requesting this audience was to be informed whether he still continued in his resolution of indemnifying himself for the late capture by reprisals on our Commerce? He asked, if *I wanted war!* I said I thought I had been the medium of sufficient proof of our pacific disposition towards him; but it was my duty to guard against decoy and surprize; and, as he had declared his intentions of reprisal, I had taken precautions accordingly; that his Cruisers would consequently be subject to capture by our frigates: but that, as he had refused to listen to my request of waiting the decision of the President on the subject of his reclamation, he could not construe this as an offensive act on our part — He asked, where our frigates were? I told him, *on the coast.* He affected not to have been understood by me — and said he was willing to wait the arrival of the Commodore for the adjustment of this affair. I repeated to him, that it was not in the power of the Commodore to decide on the question; that the capture being regular, and a moiety of it rested in the right of the Captors, no power subordinate to the Government of the United States could grant him indemnity — He revived the subject of the frigate and the Cattle. I told him it was not yet time to have an answer relative to the former; and that I had, a few days since, answered to his enquiry in writting concerning the latter — he must have patience. He said he would wait the arrival of the Commodore for the further discussion of the subject of the Capture; and the answer of the President respecting his other claims: but he should relinquish neither one nor the other. I again requested him to prohibit the enterprizes of his merchantmen to Tripoli — to which he made no answer — I stood a while in silence — He bid me good morning —

It results from these late events that this Pirate is cautious of prowling among our merchantmen while he apprehends our Ships of war on the watch; that we shall neither have peace nor an open rupture here the ensuing season, as has been the case the last; that his resolution to persevere in forcing a commerce to Tripoli will, most probably, eventually augment his list of reclamations; and that he will sieze a moment when we are off our guard, as was the case with the Danes and is actually the case with the Swedes, to insult our flag under a pretext of seeking indemnity.

Events also afford additional evidence that, if nothing is to be gained here by concessions, we loose nothing by a reasonable resistance and a little firmness —

I have received no direct information from any of our Squadron since M^r Cathcart's letter of 25. Nov. — nothing from Tripoli since the Article of the French Agent's letter of 17. Dec., communicated in my last Dispatches — nor any thing from Algiers since M^r OBrien's of 26. Nov. — and only one of our frigates has anchored in this road since January 1802. It is presumed the Commodore is cruising for the Tripolitan Admiral, who has long since been at Sea with a Squadron, and who is said to have passed the straits.

Since the arrival of the Chevalier DeBarthe's, the object of whose mission I mentioned in my letter of 12. Nov. nothing has appeared to his assistance. And the Bey has been heard to say that, *his Sequins and jewels will have more influence with the Grand Signor than the interference of Russia.* If the event of renewed hostilities in Europe should not divert the powers, engaged in the success of this

mission, from this to more weighty objects the Bey will find that he relies on a fatal security — the storm must break upon him. And it were devoutly to be wished that the United States might profit of the moment to compel him to recognize their *Independence!*

My friend, to whom I have so often had reference in my late dispatches, insinuated to me a few days since, that the "Jew Directory" at Algiers encouraged this Bey to persist, in his demand for a frigate; assuring him that it is only necessary to be firm in order to secure success; always quoting our examples with the Dey: and that they are engaged in this project from *personal enmity towards me*. I do not give this Article as an oracle; though it suggests nothing improbable.—

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, Micro-film.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 8 February 1803

Moderate breezes and pleasant. Made and shortned sail occasionally. Went thro' the Usual Custom of Shaving at Crossing the Tropic.

Midnight light airs.

Mended Sails.

Meridian Calm.

Latitude Obs^d 22°36' Longitude 22°31'

[NA. ND original.]

[10 February 1803]

Act pertaining to the Navy

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. SEVENTH CONGRESS. SESS. II.

An Act authorizing the sale of a piece of land, parcel of the Navy Yard belonging to the United States, in Charlestown, in the state of Massachusetts, to the proprietors of the Salem turnpike road and Chelsea bridge corporation.

[Note: This Act, approved 10 February 1803, may be found in the Statutes at Large, volume II, p 199.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT 11th February 1803

We contemplate sending a provision ship to the mediterranean in the course of the present month — Can you immediately procure,

90 Barrels of Flour

10,000 ^{lb} of Bread

6500 " of Cheese — N England

2100 " of Butter

300 Bus — Pease

17,000 ^{lb} Rice

1200 G^q melasses

1200 d^o Vinegar,

& a Vessel of a Size Sufficient to carry them & 300 lbs of Beef & 260 Barrels of Pork to be sent from this place? Be pleased to let me hear from you as Soon as convenient —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 13 February 1803

Fresh Breezes and cloudy weather. Steering sails set on Both sides.

Midnight pleasant weather.

All drawing sail set.

Meridian Fresh Breezes.

Latitude Observ'd 20° 14' Longitude 29° 52'

N. B. I have at last after some trouble found out the reason why my dead reckoning does not agree with my observation — There is 1 point difference between any 2 compasses, owing I suppose to the Bands of Iron round the mizen mast.

[NA. ND original.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy
NAVY DEPARTMENT 14th February 1803

The Brig *Betsy* owned by Capⁿ White has been represented to me as a Vessel fit for the service of Government.

Will you call on Capⁿ Bainbridge and see Capⁿ White with him on the Subject and know whether he feels disposed to Sell her? if he does you will request Capⁿ Bainbridge in conjunction with one or two Ship Carpenters to examine her thoroughly & report to me their opinion as to her fitness for a Vessel of War and the exact state of her Equipments, with an estimate of the expence if any of altering her should any alterations be necessary — ascertain the time when she was built — & every other circumstance necessary to be considered, & let me hear from you as early as convenient — after you possess yourself of the requisite information on the subject —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

[14 February 1803]

[Note: The duel fought by Midshipman Joseph Bainbridge, U. S. Navy and the secretary of Sir Alexander Ball, Governor of Malta, is described in the "Life of Stephen Decatur," by Alexander Slidell Mackenzie (1846), pp 55-58.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 14 February 1803. This day's entry includes reference to 11 February 1803

Valetta On the 11th we arriv'd here, for a continual gale from the West & South rendered our endeavors to got off Tripoly ineffectual; therefore the Com^d wisely determin'd to moor again in Malta in sight of which the ships had drifted.

This Morning a Duel was fought between M^r Bainbridge midshipman of the *New York* & M^r Cochran. — an Englishman residing at Valetta: the latter reciev'd the ball in his head and instantly died: they fought at four paces distance & exchanged two shots: With pleasure I observe that M^r Bainbridge was clearly in the right & behav'd honorably throughout the affair. —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To the Hon. DeWitt Clinton, Chairman of a Committee of the United States Senate,
from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT feb^y 16. 1803 —

I am charged by the President to communicate to you his opinion, that Provision ought to be made for procuring eight Gun-boats in

addition to the four small Vessels of war at present contemplated by the Legislature. —

Should Congress concur in this opinion, it is presumed that an appropriation, of \$12,000, would enable the Executive to carry the measure into Effect. —

[NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1, 1798-1811.]

Affidavit of Seid Ahmet Gurgi, Agent of Seid Hamet Bashaw

Translation from the Italian —

TUNIS 20. Feb. 1803

Seid Ahmet Gurgi, late Governor of Mengia in Tripoli, Agent of Seid Hamet Bashaw, the legitimate sovereign of Tripoli, personally appeared in the Consulate of the United States of America, and informed William Eaton Esq. Consul of said States, as follows.

That the said Seid Hamet Bashaw continued waiting an answer from the said Consul concerning the secret engagement entered into between them previously to his departure for Malta and also concerning the agreement the Bashaw there made with the American Commander —

The said agent further informed that he had received letters from sundry persons in the kingdom of Tripoli; that the Arabs, discontented with the reigning Bashaw, had revolted against him and had taken the side of Hamet Bashaw, that the Arabs revolted immediately on the said Bashaws arrival in the territory of Tripoli — a measure they could not prosecute before through fear of the reigning Bashaw — And that the said Hamet Bashaw waited for nothing but the arrival of the Americans by sea to block the port of Tripoli, and that, as soon as blocked he is ready to move against Tripoli with his army —

That a nephew of the said Seid Hamed Bashaw, who was at Cairo, having been banished from Tripoli by the reigning Bashaw when informed that his uncle had come to the kingdom of Tripoli, left Cairo with the few people he had with him — and, having arrived into the territory of Tripoli, was joined by multitudes of Arabs, both foot and cavalry — And that he now waited the advise of his uncle when he should march and join him with his army —

That the camp of the Nephew was fixed about two days march nearer the city of Tripoli than that of the Uncle.

That the said Agent hourly expected a secret courier with important dispatches &c —

The preceding information was translated from Arabic by the American Drogaman, and compared by the above named Seid Ahmed Gurgi, in presence of

AMBROSE ALLEGRO

Sec. of s^d Consulate of the United States —

N. B. When the foregoing information was communicated to the Commodore, by Ahmet Gurgi, and confirmed by his colleague, the Bashaw's Secretary, he was in possession of a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Consul at Tunis, from which the following is an extract. [See first paragraph of letter dated 22 August 1802.]

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, Micro-film.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding

20 February 1803

Between Sicily & Malta, both in sight: Etna conspicuous. —

Yesterday we again left Malta with the Squadron consisting of the *Chesapeake* 44 guns commodore Morris: *Newyork* 36 guns: & *John Adams* of 32 by the bye I have not mention'd the *Enterprise*; she sail'd from Malta on the 28th of last month, for her port of destination, we conjecture Tunis.

On the 6th or 7th of Jan^r the American Ship *Margaret* Capt Cleveland, arriv'd at Valetta & sail'd the 12th for America Via Barcelona, M^r Coffin — Supercargo. —

* * * * *

I believe I have omitted to mention that M^r Cathcart came on board the *Chesapeake* at Leghorn & has continued with us ever since.

M^r Morris & Gerard her son we left at Malta.

22 February 1803

Last eveⁿ we made Cape Bon: all night we stood into the Bay of Tunis, & this morning anchor'd about 3 miles south of Old Carthage, & 4 or 5 East of the Goletta, where are the principal fortifications of Tunis, consisting of upwards of 100 forts, or embrasures 93 of which are mounted with Guns: a few of which are 32's & 24's & perhaps one or two 42's — the rest average 18 & 12 pounders The carriages are not in good repair one or two excepting.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extract from journal of the U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 22 February 1803

Moderate breezes and pleasant weather. At 5 saw a schooner to the southward. At 8 as John Thomas O. S. was coming from the main top he unfortunately fell overboard and was never seen or heard more. At 9 took in Royals, Steering Sails, stay sails &c.

Midnight fresh Breezes and squally, with rain. At 1 in top gallant sails, and the 2^d reef in the topsails. At 7 veer'd as per log — Set the maine sail, Jibb, and top gallant sails.

Meridian fresh breezes, and Cloudy weather.

Latitude Observed 25° 57' Longitude 62° 39'

[NA. ND original.]

To the Bey of Tunis from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES F[R]IGATE *Chesapeake*
Tunis Bay. February 24th 1803.

To HIS EXCELLENCY the Bey of Tunis —

YOUR EXCELLENCY, I regret that a misrepresentation of facts, should have induced Your Excellency, to make the demands as stated by M^r Eaton Consul from the United States. Viz: Immediate restitution of the Imperial Vessel [*Paulina*] captured [17 January 1803] by the United States Sch^r *Enterprise* belonging to the Squadron under my Command.

I trust however, when Your Excellency is made acquainted with the facts relative to that capture, You will acquiesce in the right the Commander of the said Schooner had, to detain that Vessel for adjudica-

tion. The Vessel captured under an Imperial flag, had on board, Subjects of the Regency of Tripoli, one of which is the principal in the Charter Party, and Owner of the greater proportion of the Cargo, destined for the port of Tripoli. To satisfy Your Excellency, more fully on the subject, if any doubts can remain; I have no objections to shew the Papers of the said Vessel, to such of Your Principal Officers, as you may think proper to order on board the United States frigate *Chesapeake*. The papers will be sent to Gibraltar, and if the Admiralty Court of that place, will take Cognizance of the Capture; I shall abide by their decision, whatever it may be. Should the Whole, or any part of her Cargo be condemned; It is not in my power to deprive the Captors of that profit which the laws of their Country authorize. You may readily imagine that the Enemies of the United States, would gladly, avail themselves of any opportunity, to engage Your Excellency's interference, in their behalf; without any respect to truth, or consideration of the Consequences. But from Your Exc^t's reputed good understanding; and the particular manifestations, of the Government of the United States to preserve Peace and friendship with Your Regency. I have no doubt but you will feel, a peculiar pleasure in detecting the authors of this false and unfounded representation, and treating them with that severity which their base designs merit. I also feel satisfied that Your Excellency will see the propriety of cautioning your Subjects from having any mercantile transactions with the Enemies of the United States, particularly when their Ports, may be in a state of Blockade. And also of withdrawing Your determination to make reprisals, on the Commerce of the United States, so that you may preserve that good understanding, which at present exists, between the Two Governments, and which the President of the United States is so desirous to continue.

I beg that a decisive answer may be given me as speedily as possible, either, through the medium of the Consul for the United States, or through any other Channel, that may be most agreeable to yourself And by which my conduct shall be regulated, until the same can be communicated to the Government, which I have the honor to represent. And further, I beg leave to inform Your Excellency, that if the Court of Admiralty at Gibraltar should adjudge, that the Cargo or any part thereof should be restored to the former Owners, with Compensation for the detention; It shall be done without delay.

(Signed) RICHARD V. MORRIS,
*Commander in Chief of the United States Squadron
in the Mediterranean*

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part 2, 1803-1806.]

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

NAVY DEP^t Feb^y 24, 1803. —

On your journey to this place when you arrive at Baltimore, be pleased to stop and see Col^o Stricker. I wish your opinion of a Vessel [similar to U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*] there which Col^o Stricker will shew to you. — Be particular in your examination as your opinion may govern me as to the purchasing her. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Hampton, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t — Feb^y 24. 1803 —

Congress have authorized 15 Gun-Boats to be built and I contemplate having them built on the Ohio. Would it be agreeable to you to go to that Country and superintend the commencement of them so far that the Business might be prosecuted by subordinate Officers who will also be sent? This is merely a thing in contemplation. Let me hear from you immediately. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 25 February 1803

Fresh Breezes and pleasant weather.

At ½ past Meridian set royals, top gallant steering sails, & stay sails. ½ past 1 took in the royals Top gallant steering sails, and stay sails.

2. Saw a sail a head, on a wind larboard tacks on Board. ½ past 2, hove too & fired a shot at him, sent our pinnace on Board, proved to be from N. Carolina, out 14 days — to the West Indies. At Midnight clear & pleasant weather.

At 7 set the Royals, & flying Jibb. Unbent the Mizzen topsail, and Bent another.

Meridian moderate and pleasant weather.

Latitude Observed. 30° 5' Longitude in 68° 50'

[NA. ND original.]

[28 February 1803]

Act pertaining to the Navy

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. SEVENTH CONGRESS. SESS. II.
An Act to provide an additional armament for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to cause to be built, or to be purchased (if the exigencies of the service shall require it) four vessels of war, to carry not exceeding sixteen guns each; to be armed, manned and fitted out for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States in the Mediterranean and adjacent seas, and for other purposes, as the public service may require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of ninety-six thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be built, a number not exceeding fifteen gun boats, to be armed, manned and fitted out, and employed for such purposes as in his opinion the public service may require; and that a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated for this purpose out of any monies in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 28, 1803.

[Statute II, p. 206.]

[28 February 1803]

Act pertaining to the Navy and American Seamen

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. SEVENTH CONGRESS. SESS. II.
*An Act supplementary to the "act concerning Consuls and Vice-Consuls,
 and for the further protection of American Seamen"*.

[Note: This Act, approved 28 February 1803, may be found in the Statutes at Large, volume II, pp 203 to 205 inclusive.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1, 5, & 6 March 1803. This entry includes reference to 26 February 1803

At the Goletta lays moor'd the *Enterprize* Capt Sturett who was 16 days getting from Malta to Tunis. Of the Ruins of Carthage at this distance we can discern nothing, & were we to land there in order to explore them, we should be immediately seized & marched off to Tunis, or the Lord knows where. The Com^r applied to the Bey for permission for the officers to Land & examine whatever is to be seen, but was refused. — The only way is to go on shore at Tunis & get the Consul's droghoman, (a Bey's officer) to ride out with you. He would be a sufficient protection against the insults or violence of the country people. — The Plain where Hanibal & Scipio fought was pointed out to me by M^r Eaton in passing from the Ship to the Goulette.

When the *Enterprize* was in here formerly her boat with the Consul & a number of officers with the droghoman landed at Carthage. The Wind coming on to Blow, the officer of the Boat, M^r Galloway then a Midshipman went off to the schooner to get a larger Boat: on his Returning the Party had not come back from their Ramble: they therefore waited & soon after a large Company of armed Turks came down & were bearing him & Crew off in Triumph, when they were met by a stronger Rabble & who took them from the others & marched them to a quick step over hill & dale. The Consul & party in the Mean time returned & discovering by means of the droghoman their route, pursued & overtook them about 5 miles in the country, when by dint of money & the help of the droghoman they procured their release & came off. The money given amounted to 15 dollars.

(Here follows a list of "Dimensions of Guns at the Goulette Tunis.")

There are upward of 50 guns mounted in the Citadel about 30 foot from the ground there we were not permitted to enter. the guns show themselves out of ports in the same manner a ship shows her Battery: these guns appear to be badly mounted & in a bad state having no tomkins &c &c and likewise appear to be of smaller Caliber than those I have noted in the last page.

There is here likewise a famous Mortar, being 15 ft 3 in. in length & 22 inches bore. from this they fire stone Balls a number of which were laying near, it is fixed in a bed of earth. & elevated at about 30 deg. It is split at the muzzle & if it ever has been fired, I imagine it never will be again, & is now kept here in terrorem for it is a wonderful thing — From the observations I have made, the Com^r ought not to fear the result in laying the American squadron in the Bay, alongside of these works — provided there is sufficient water.

On the 26th Feb^ry the Com^r, Capt Ro[d]gers & many of the officers went on shore at Tunis in order to settle in conjunction with the Consuls existing differences between the two Governments: The prize

taken by the *Enterprize* was one cause. The Bey of Tunis claims a part as Tunisian property: In an interview the Bey asked — “Why did you take that vessel?” “Because it is agreeable to our Laws & the Laws of Nations.” — Bey. “I know no Laws of Nations” Com^r. “But we do & observe them, & we mean to make ourselves respected as a Nation.”

On the 5th March they set out to come off to the Ship & had proceeded down to the landing place in Tunis — when the Com^r was detain'd by order of the Bey, the other officers being permitted to come off. Capt Ro[d]gers & Consul Cathcart remained with the Com^r.

On the 6th March the Com^r came off & the great Joy testified on Return, by the officers & Crew must have been grateful to his feelings. —

* * * * *

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy

STATE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT THE GOULETTE TUNIS, WITH THE CALIBER OF GUNS &C. 1803

Nature.....	Bore 9 ^{to} 9 ^{to}	15 ft 3½ in. length: 8 ft 11 in. circumference at the base ring. This gun laying on skids is an elegant piece was cast at Leghorn & superbly finished: has never been Mounted.
68 pr.....	8 ½.....	3 or 4 of this bore badly mounted: the carriages very low & crazy the trucks sunk in the sand: could not be brought to bear on that point when ships would anchor, to demolish the fortifications.
42 pr.....	7 ¾.....	about the same Number in the same state & situation.
32 pr.....	6 ¾.....	6 of each nature, well mounted, brass, the carriages had not been painted & were cracking with the heat of the Sun.
18 pr.....	5 ¾.....	
		The Bore of the Guns I measured, the nature of the piece I found from a table in the Pocket Gunner A Mortar or long-Gun 15 ft 3 in length 2¼ in. bore: This Mortar is elevated 25 deg on a stone bed, the breech, sunk in the earth. several stone balls are laying near. it is split at the Muzzle & if it ever has been fired it never will be again, without being more destructive to themselves, than to the enemy.
		60 Pieces Mounted in the Citadel: Not being permitted to go in, could not Measure the bore: judge them to be 12's & 18's, & very badly mounted: for some of them were nearly capsized, others ready to tumble out of the ports rusty & without Tompkins. Sealing ladders to enter the ports must be 30 feet in length The Citadel is an old building not of stone but of the same composition as they build the walls of their houses, & in where the Guns are Mounted not more than 2¼ ft thick.
		A half Moon Battery projecting from the base of the Citadel, with 20 port, which were shut. A late work I do not know whether there are guns here or not.
		20 ports in a round building: to the south a short distance: Iron shutters to them: which were closed. cannot be brought to bear on the point where ships would anchor, to cannonade the place.
		5 Mortars — 10 inch, covered in front with a four foot wall. well mounted. 18 Gunboats mounting 12's and 18's Moored in the Arsenal: NB there is water enough in the Lakes, for the gunboats to pass up to Tunis: 9 miles distant.
		10 Row Gallies moored in the Arsenal laid up for the winter: with the Bey's pleasure Barge.
		Mr Eaton informed me that there were forty men garrison'd there: when Com ^r Morris was detained: a reinforcement of one hundred men were sent down from Tunis. there arms are a pair of pistols & a saber. some have muskets.

[2 March 1803]

Act pertaining to the Navy

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. SEVENTH CONGRESS. SESS. II.
An Act making an appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

[Note: This Act, approved 2 March 1803, may be found in the Statutes at Large, volume II, pp 208-209.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 4 March 1803

Squally with rain. At 4 handed the main sail. Saw a sail ahead. Hove too and sent our Boat on Board the above sail, she proved to be a Brig from New York out 36 hours. Longitude 69°.

Midnight Moderate.

At ½ past 5 set the stay sails, Jibb, and Spanker, let the reefs out of the topsails, sent up the top gallant yards, set the sails, and royals. Set steering sails and Main sail.

Meridian Moderate and Clear weather.

Latitude Observ'd. 37° 41' N. Longitude in 72° 21' W.

[NA. ND original.]

[7 March 1803]

To the Bey of Tunis from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

HIS EXCELLENCY *the Bey of Tunis*

EXCELLENCY, When I left your Regency yesterday, it was, with the intention, of returning this morning, with the money; exposed to bad, weather, has added indisposition to ill health, and unwillingly, oblidg'd me, to relinquish my desire, of offering my respects, and wishes, that, our present good understanding, may be perpetuated. —

I have charged my friends, Consul Cathcart, & Cap^t Ro[d]gers the second in command, to present, and make known to your Excellency, Doctor George Davis; whom, I have placed, as Charge des Affaires; untill the pleasure of the Government shall be known; trusting, that he, will prove satisfactory; in stating such communications, as you, may wish to make, to the Government of the United States and as may to him, appear just and proper; as also, in performing the rotine of Consular duty, agreeable, to such instructions, as I am authorized to give him.

While, I assure your Excellency, that nothing, but indisposition, could have prevented my offering my respects in person; I beg you, to be sensible, of the high respect and personal esteem, With which, I have the honor to be —

Signd RICHARD V MORRIS

On Board the U. S Frigate *Chesapeake*
 TUNIS BAY. 7 March 1803

Had I commanded the United States Squadron in place of sending this letter I would have sent him a copy of my protest against him for the insult my country suffer'd in my person for this overt act of violence & informd him that I should only wait the orders of my government to redress the grievance

CATHCART

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801-Sept. 1805.]

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

TUNIS BAY, March 7th 1803

U. S. FRIGATE *Chesapeake*

D^r SIR, I have taken the Liberty of soliciting your aid, in appropriating the monies, I herewith send you, to discharge the debt, M^r William Eaton has, contracted; and in which, I have been oblig'd, to become responsible as the Agent of the United States; and, by the declarations of the Commercial Agent, of the Bey; have, been consider'd as a security, for the same:

For to meet the demands, against M^r William Eaton, I have sent you, Twenty two thousand dollars, which sum, I understand will be sufficient to compleat the deficiency, of the debt; against him; by the said Commercial Agent; if this sum, is sufficient, or any part thereof, you will please, take up the instrument, in my name, given to the Agent; and give, a receipt, for the amount advanced by M^r Eaton; you will also, take M^r Eaton's assignment, of all his personal, and real property, to indemnify, the Government of the United States; in case, they, should think proper, to have recourse, to that measure; for indemnification. —

I have also, to request, that you, will present with Captⁿ Ro[d]gers, M^r George Davis: as the person selected by me, to represent our Government to his Excellency the Bey of Tunis; Your frankness, in consenting to remain as a security; of fulfilling my promise, to assume this debt, is consider'd, with gratitude by

RICHARD V. MORRIS

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

To James L. Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

TUNIS BAY, March 7th 1803 —

U S FRIGATE *Chesapeake*

D^r SIR, I regret that the violence of the wind renders it unsafe to send the money on shore, but the first opportunity, shall be embraced to place it at the Goletta I presume the Coffee is weighed and that it will be in your power to inform me the exact sum wanted we are extremely short of provisions and am of course anxious to terminate our affairs in this quarter I found no difficulty in getting off yesterday, except^t it blew rather strong; for pleasure, I shall do myself, the pleasure of writing to you, at the time I send the money in the mean time I Remain with Respect

[HS of Pa. Gratz Col.]

[7 March 1803]

[Note: In "American State Papers, Claims" pages 299–307 is printed a petition to Congress, of William Eaton, in which are set forth his services while Consul of the United States in Tunis. This claim summarizes outstanding events in Tunis and the Mediterranean, from 1797 to March 1803.

On pages 323 to 332 are copies of more documents concerning the Barbary affairs in relation to Mr. Eaton's service in Tunis.]

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

NAVY DEP^t March 7. 1803. —

It has been determined to build one of the Vessels lately authorized by Congress, at Phil^a, and the plan of building her by Contract to be

executed under the superintendency of an experienced Sea-officer, is conceived to be the most eligible. George Harrison Esq^r has, therefore, been requested to make the necessary contracts, and you will be pleased to undertake the superintendency of their execution. —

The Ship-carpenter with whom M^r Harrison may contract, will make a draft of the Model of the Vessel to be built under your directions. The Vessel must be pierced to carry 16-24 pound Carronades — and 1 long 18 Pounder in the Bow, and 1 long 18 Pounder in the Stern, and the following dimensions have been recommended by Gentlemen of professional skill, though on the point of dimensions, it is intended to commit the subject entirely to your discretion with some general instructions hereto subjoined. —

Flush deck—94 feet
 76 feet—straight rabbit
 25½ “ Beam
 12½ “ depth of Hold

Solid Waist to be made of a height corresponding with that of the Guns. —

Size of the Frame. —

14 inches deep on the top of the Keel. —
 8 do “ “ on the floor Timber Heads. —
 7 “ “ at the Wale. —
 6 “ “ at the Tops. —

Taut lower Masts; Narrow light yards, and small well laid rigging. The vessel must be rigged Brig-fashion. She must have a light birth deck to be laid on Carlings, five feet below the Gun-deck. —

In cutting the Ports, care must be taken that the Metal is not carried on the extremes. —

She must be calculated for Sweeps. As her Rowing fast will be of importance for the service intended, you will determine for yourself the best manner of fixing the Sweeps. —

The Agent will consult you upon all the contracts and you will be careful to give him particular information for his Government on each and every essential point. He will also receive from you, Indents of every thing necessary in the construction and equipment of the Vessel. —

As this Vessel is wanted for immediate service, all the different Artists to be employed, must be set to work at once, and it is confidently expected that you will give every necessary attention to see that the business be prosecuted with all possible dispatch and economy. —

There are three other vessels to be commenced at nearly the same time, with the one under your Superintendency, at three different places. This arrangement while it distributes the advantages resulting from this business, will, is hoped, excite a Spirit of emulation at the different places. —

I enclose an Estimate of the probable expence of building this Vessel, which may be of service to you. —

[Similar letters sent to: Captain Samuel Barron, Norfolk, Daniel Bedinger, superintending; and Captain Edward Preble, Portsmouth, N. H., Woodbury Langdon, superintending.]

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

NAVY DEPARTMENT 10th March 1803

The masts of the *Philadelphia* have been represented to me to be in a decayed state & unfit for further Service —

Be pleased therefore to have them taken out — & have made — masts put in under the Superintendence of Captain Bainbridge

You will make a requisition on me for the Sum necessary for that purpose

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Officers of the U. S. S. *John Adams*

FRIGATE *John Adams*

March 10th 1803

SIR The undersigned officers under your command have the honor to request a sufficiency of Water for supper this evening — they have been by an arbitrary order deprived of this indulgence during your absence, although the ship has not been on an allowance, Your goodness on all occasions and your known correctness of conduct evinces them, that it was not done by your order beg leave to assure you, that we shall at all times submit with cheerfulness, to any allowance you may think necessary,

SAM^l EVANS

P. C. WEDERSTRANDT

JOHN M GARDNER

THOMAS W. HOOPER

JACOB G SMITH

BENJ^s ALLINE

MARMADUKE LOVE

JOHN RODGERS Esq^t

[NDA. A-4.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 10 and Tuesday, 15 March 1803

Fresh Breezes and hazy. At 1 saw the land on the lee Bow.

At 1 tack'd as per log. At 4 tack'd as per log. Sent up topgallant yards — and set the sails — At 8 the light of Cape Henry bore west 4 miles.

At 10 Came too, on the lower end of the horse Shoe in 6½ fathoms water, light house bearing S. E. ½ S.

Midnight Moderate and Clear.

At 7 got under way, and Beat up the Bay.

Meridian pleasant.

Several sail in Sight.

Continued as wind and tide, permitting, up the Bay — on the 12th M^r Goff (pilot) Came on Board — on the 15th Ran aground at Greenleafs point. —

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

Chesapeake Bay March 11th 1803

SIR: After a tedious state of expectation, I have at last the pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival in the Chesapeake after a passage of

39 Days, ten Days of which we have been beating about in the Gulph Stream in dreadfull tempestious, Weather, & head Winds so that we could scarcely carry any Canvas to it —

You were no doubt advised of our having sailed out of the Straits in company with a Brig bound to New York about the 29th Decbr but in consequence of my attempt to call in at Tangiers for M^r Simpsons dispatches, when a furious Gale came on from the Westward I was compelled to run up again, to take Shelter in Tetuan Bay, where I beat about for several Days & again returned to Gibraltar with little prospects of a change of Wind, which did not take place for a Month After, we then made another effort, were again drove up, & after a few Days the Wind came to the Northw^d & we ran down once more in hopes of calling in for the dispatches, but night coming on, the prospect bad, & fearfull of again being drove up, we judged it best to come on without them, well knowing they were of no greater importance than what I can now communicate, namely, that application had again been made to him, by the Governor of Tetuan, to know if the old pasport he had granted for fitting out the Tripolitan Ship at Gibraltar was still valid as he intend'd sending a Crew over to her, he informed him it was, & that business is alone now going on, no late communication had taken place respecting the Emperor; & no information had been received from Cap^t Morris for three Months previous to our sailing

I have to write shortly more particular as I am at present much indisposed 'tho on the recovery from a severe attack of the Ship Fever, which hath lately made its appearance among us, for particulars & progress of it I refer you to a letter from Doct^r Cutbush —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Potomack 12th March 1803

SIR I had the Honor of addressing you yesterday and upon further recollection & owing to my Indisposition, I have since recollected that I omitted both my signature & Dates which my Clerk forgot to remind me of when the Letter was closed —

We are now this far up & our Pilot tells me it will be necessary to lighten the Ship but I mean to try it without, when we get up to the Shoals, & a tolerable Tide & Wind serving, yet in default of that event, I presume that it will be necessary to provide Craft for our Guns, nothing more I conceive will be requisite to take out, after starting our Water —

Will you be so kind as to take it under consideration that I have Lieu^t Lawson yet under Arrest on board for Killing Cap^t M^r Knight & advise me further on that head & as both he as well as myself wish much to have the matter brought to issue as speedily as possible, either by Court Martial or otherwise as you may judge proper, & I beg it as a favor that you will be so good as to have the enclosed Packet sent on to M^r Murray by the first conveyance —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 14 March 1803. This day's entry includes references to 10 and 13 March 1803

On the 10th inst the fleet weighed & stood to sea but the wind being ahead we came too at Port Farina: here the Bey's Naval forces rendezvous: they are now fitting out a squadron of Corsairs consisting 18 sail — gallies Xebecks &c & a 32 gun frigate which is to proceed to Spain to be coppered. On the 13th we again weighed and proceeded to Sea. —

D^r Davis Fleet Surgeon was appointed Consul at Tunis in the place of M^r Eaton by the Com^r who is invested by the Sec^r of State with that power. —

The cause of the Com^r's detention is REPORTED to be this "M^r Eaton entering into large speculations, became involved in debt: this debt amounted to 34,000 dollars & was owing to the Bey: Not being able to pay it he gave his Consular Seal as a security: the debt of Course became a public one." The Com^r ignorant of this was coming off when he was informed that he must pay this sum, otherwise remain.

Twenty Thousand dollars were sent from the *Chespeak* & M^r Eaton's property sold for the remainder."

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.,
from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 16 March 1803

Capⁿ THOMAS TINGEY

The sick on Board the *Constellation* must be immediately removed to the *General Greene* — The *General Greene* must be hauled out in the stream, at such a distance from the other Vessels as Doctor Bullus may direct — and every possible care must be taken to prevent a communication between the different ships, until the sick are restored —

You will furnish the *General Greene* with such attendants — Bedding and other necessaries for the sick as Doct^r Bullus may require —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

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

NAV. DEP^t 17. March 1803

We intend commencing the building of the Gun boats lately authorized by Congress We will have two built at Fort Pitt by way of experiment and after progressing some time in building them, we shall be enabled to act with more information as to the residue, & will have them built at such place or places and upon such models as our experience may recommend

Viewing Philadelphia as the most eligible place for having contracts made both with respect to the means of information it affords on the subject — and the facility it offers of making money negotiations with the places where the Gun boats will be Built — I have to request that you will enter into contract on the best terms in your power, for having two Gun boats Built at Fort Pitt of such Timber and upon such model as may be prescribed by Capⁿ Bainbridge, who will fur-

nish you with indents of every thing necessary and give you all the assistance in making the contracts that may be in his power

If practicable you had better contract with one person for completing the Two, taking care to receive responsible Security — Every thing necessary can be procured at Pittsburgh excepting Copper and Copper Bolts which must be sent from Phil^a

We shall hereafter take order as to military stores — but you can contract for having the Gun Carriages made —

The whole Sum allowed for Building Gun boats is 50,000 Dollars and it is desirable that the whole expence of Building and completing Two should not exceed two fifteenth part of this Sum — it is not intended to confine you to this Sum but it is hoped that it will be sufficient.

Three thousand Dollars may, if necessary, be advanced upon the contract for two Gun boats being entered into and sufficient Security Given —

Cap^t Eliphalet Beebee of Fort Pitt has been represented to me as an able Ship Wright — He formerly lived in Phil^a with M^r Bowers — if upon enquiry you should find that Captain Beebee is a proper character to contract with and that he will contract to Build either or both of these Vessels on moderate Terms it will be agreeable to me if you will employ him —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

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

NAVY DEP^t — *March 17. 1803* —

I have this day written to George Harrison Esquire directing him to enter into contracts for having two Gun-Boats built at Pittsburgh. They are to be built of such timber & upon such Model as you may prescribe, and You will furnish M^r Harrison with Indents of every thing necessary in their construction and give him every assistance in your power in making the Contracts. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

PORTLAND *March 18, 1803*

SIR I have the honor to acknowledge the rec^d of your letter of the 7th ins^t and as the mail closes in a few minutes, I have only time to assure you that I shall sett off tomorrow for Portsm^o to attend to the duty which you have pleased to assign me at that place, You may rely with confidence on my paying every attention to the subject of your letter, and it shall be my pride that the vessel which I am directed to superintend, vie with either of the other three directed to be built on my arrival at Portsmouth after having seen the agent I shall write you.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 5, 1802-1803.]

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

NAVY DEP^t *19 March 1803*

I have some thoughts of having one of the sixteen Gun Vessels of War lately authorized by Congress built on the Western Waters —

Will you be pleased to enquire of Cap^t Beebee whether he would undertake to build one and on what terms, in what period of time

and whether he has on hand or could procure at Pittsburgh a sufficiency of Seasoned timber for the purpose —

Let me hear from you immediately that I may come to an ultimate determination on the Subject —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

“ALGIERS, 20th March, 1803.

DEAR SIR, After I landed, I was sent for directly by the General of Marine, who told me that the Dey desired to know what news and business the American frigates had, and were on.

I answered I had a letter for the Dey, from the Commodore, and also one from the Consul that the President had appointed to succeed me. As your letter was unsealed, I explained the purport thereof to the Marine Minister, who went to the Dey and made the report, and afterwards told me in answer, that the Dey was well satisfied to be informed for certain, that the American government would send the stores; that he hoped they would be facilitated as much as possible; that relative to the cash, that he would not determine any thing about it, until the vessel with the stores arrived. At the same time, the American government might be convinced of his friendship, and if he can render them a service, he will do it. That relative to the Consul that had resided in Tripoli, that he had wrote to the American government on the subject, that he would not receive him.”

[LC. “Defence of Commodore Morris,” by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

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

NAVY DEP^t — March 21. 1803. —

I have this day written to Col^o Stricker, requesting him to enter into a contract for building a Schooner of the following dimensions,

84 feet on the Gun Deck. —

60 feet Keel

22½ feet Beam moulded, or 23 feet from out to outside of the Bends. —

9 feet 6 inches hold. —

To be pierced to carry 14 six pounders. — These are the exact dimensions of the Schooner *Enterprise*. —

Be pleased to have a Drawing made according to these dimensions, and as soon as You can leave Philadelphia consistently with your business there, You will repair to Baltimore, and give such instructions as may be necessary relative to building this Vessel. You will also make out Indents immediately of every thing necessary and transmit them to Col^o Stricker at Balt^o. In these Indents, you will mention the Timber of every description that is necessary, so that Col^o Stricker may proceed in making the Contracts, with full information on the subject. —

You will attend occasionally at Baltimore to superintend the Building and Equipment of this Vessel. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

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

NAVY DEPAR^t 21 March 1803

Captain Tingey has made a requisition for 4,000 sheets of Copper 48 in^s by 14 and 30 ^{oz} to the foot —

If you have in store this quantity of this Description be pleased to ship it to Captain Tingey by the first opportunity — if you have not 30 oz — 28 or 32 oz will answer —

Your letter of the 19 instant has been received — You have done right in acceding to M^r Huttons terms for Building the Brig of War as they were the best that were offered — However they rather exceed our Calculation, but I hope you may be able to cover the excess in the other Contracts so that the Gross amount we have estimated & that has accordingly been appropriated, may be adequate to the object —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT — March 23^d 1803. —

I am honored with your's of the 15th instant. —

Captain Preble at Portsmouth and Captain Bainbridge at Philadelphia have each of them the superintendence of one of the Brigs. — A correspondence with those Gentlemen, would, no doubt, be beneficial to You all. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 25 March 1803. This day's entry includes reference to 20 March 1803

[Gibraltar] On the 20th inst we arriv'd at Algier when we did not come too but lay for 24 hours off the Bay. M^r Obrien came on board and after the Affairs of the Nation were settled we sail'd for Gibraltar.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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

NAVY DEPM^t March 26, 1803 —

The Dey of Algiers having refused to receive the money offered him in commutation for the naval stores due him, and the business of supplying these stores having been intrusted to me, it becomes necessary that I should be furnished with a statement of the articles due. This information you will be pleased to supply me as early as practicable, and You will also inform me whether these articles can be immediately procured at Philadelphia. —

[NDA. Barbary Powers LB, 1803-1808.]

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

NAVY DEP^t March 26. 1803. —

I am honored with your's of the 22^d instant. —

I am rather disappointed in the time it will take to complete the Vessel for Sea, yet I am confident that every exertion will be used on your part to expedite the business.

Although the Vessel is to be constructed to carry 24 pound carronades, yet we shall on her first cruise, be obliged to put 9 pounders, long guns, on board. —

Agreeably to your request, I have ordered Lieut^t James Decatur to place himself under your command, and if You can advantageously employ any of the Midshipmen in Philadelphia, you may do so, reporting to me the names of those You employ. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy
NAV DEP^t 26. March 1803

I have this day requested George Harrison Esq to ship to Baltimore consigned to you 14 six pound cannon which are intended for the Schooner building at Baltimore —

I rely with great confidence on your exertions to have this Vessel completed with all practicable dispatch — She must be Copper fastened —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy
NAV — DEP^t 26 March 1803

I have this day directed George Harrison Esq to Ship to Norfolk consigned to you, 2 long 18 pound cannon which are intended for the Brig building at Norfolk

It is of great importance to have all the Vessels now building completed with dispatch — and I confidently rely on your exertions to hasten the completion of the one Building under your agency

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy
NAV DEPARTMENT 26. March 1803

The dimensions proposed for a Schooner to be built at Baltimore are those of the *Enterprize* built under the directions of M^t Yellott. If you could procure the draft of the *Enterprize* from M^t Yellott I should wish the Schooner to be built in exact conformity to it — The *Enterprize* we know to be built after an excellent model —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco
N^o 55. TANGIER 28th March 1803.

SIR N^o 53 dated 24th Decem^r laid by me waiting Captain Murrays arrival untill the 2^d Feb^r when Captain Campbell of the *Adams* took charge of it, put up with N^o 54 which I had the honor of writing you on the 31st Jan^r —

A severe Gale at East which then raged, prevented Captain Murray calling in this Bay, but Captⁿ Campbell assured me the Packet would be forwarded by a safe conveyance. —

His Majesty is still at Morocco but returns to Mequinez soon after the approaching Festival of the Greater Beiram, which happens on the 10th this Moon. — I am without any farther intelligence of the Gun Carriages, intended for the Emperour; — as they have been

promised it would be very well if they arrive before, or soon after His Majesty comes to this part of the Country. — On the 2^d February at the particular request of Alcayde Hashash, on a paper affixed to the Passport given on the 17th Septem^r last year for the Ship left by the Tripolines at Gibraltar, I put a confirmation of it; to convince them (notwithstanding the reports had been industriously propogated to the contrary) that whilst the Vessel was navigated with Muley Solimans Pass and in terms of those granted at his Request by the Consuls here, she would meet no sort of interruption from Ships of War of the United States. — Captain Campbell confirmed this to our Governour when here, and in consequence the Ship has again been got ready for Sea. — It has been impossible in the first stage of this busyness to oppose the Emperour takeing this Ship under his Flag, if in the sequel it shall appear to have been lent as a cover, and that an improper use be made of it, then there will be just cause of complaint.

* * * * *

[NA. SDA, CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803-1810.]

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

NAVY DEP^t — *March 29. 1803* —

Captain Barron highly approves of the dimensions stated in my Letter to him relative to the Brig, with one exception, that is, the breadth of beam. He recommends 1½ feet wider than the breadth mentioned. —

I mention this to You, not in any manner to control your opinion on the subject, but to bring your attention particularly to it. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli
Dispatch N^o 3

U, S Ship *Chesapeake*
Gibraltar. Bay March 30th 1803

SIR, My last dispatch inform'd you of our transactions at Tunis I have now the honor to communicate those at Algiers, on the 19th in the evening we arriv'd in the Bay where we found a French Frigate whose Commander inform'd us, that the Dey of Algiers had not declar'd War against France as we were inform'd at Tunis that their boat was on Shore in order to accommodate matters amicably if possible, the Commodore order'd the Schooner to stand in Shore in order to bring M^r O'Brien off in the Morning, thus will the Dey be inform'd that M^r Eaton was sent away from Tunis, by the Bashaw which will induce the Jews & M^r OBrien to persist in persuading him not to receive me as Consul who undoubtedly will quote this transaction as precedent & insist upon the same privileged —

20th at 1 p m M^r OBrien arrived on Board & remain'd one hour, he presented the Commodore with some papers the Contents of which are to me unknown he gave me a letter which he said was an answer to mine of the 25th Novemb^r it contain'd little but insolence which I treated with silent contempt, its prominent features were the dey's positive refusal to receive me & M^r OBrien's refusal to be amenable for his Conduct to any authority but the Government of

the United States as he by no means considers himself superceeded by me, it however merits an answer which he shall have by the first Opportunity a Copy of which shall be transmitted to the Department of State he likewise furnish'd me with a List of the Consular presents deliver'd in 1798 —

In answer to the Commodore's interrogations M^r OBrien answer'd that the Dey had refused the cash commutation, that it was deposited in his house that when the stores arrives there remains a probability of his being persuaded to receive a part payment in cash for the next years annuity, but even that, depended upon circumstances & added that the United States were in debt to the Jews about twenty thousand dollars which must be immediately paid as they were impatient for their money & continued he, the Dey is very much displeas'd that the timber for ship building was not forwarded ere now, as he is thereby prevented from finishing a Cruizer he has on the stocks nearly ready to launch he again reiterated that the dey would not receive me and observd that we had better not displease him as he was negotiating a peace with Portugal which would open him a passage into the western Ocean when he would prove a terrible enemy to our Commerce "true answer'd I & all the presents we will ever give him, will not prevent his Cruising against us when that takes place, but, he will never have it in his power, to act the tragedy of 1793 again, so long as the United States has Vessels of War to oppose his depredations

M^r Eaton came on Board with M^r OBrien, when the latter declar'd to the Commodore that several Months past some respectable subjects of Tunis declar'd to him at Algiers that the Prime Minister of Tunis had solemnly protested that he would endeavour by every means in his power to effect the Ruin of M^r Eaton, this is at least presumptive evidence that M^r Eaton has fallen a sacrifice to the Minister's evil Machinations & that the detention of the Commodore was premeditated not so much to procure the prompt payment of the debt as to injure M^r Eaton's reputation & thereby more easily effect his expulsion from that Regency

* * * * *

At, 5 P M, we made sail and the Schooner was left to wait for the Deys answer to the Commodores & my letter, —

On 22th off Cape de Gatt we fell in with Six, sail of American Merchantmen & several others have arrived here since this proves our Enemies want of enterprize which I assure you is our chief protection I most sincerely hope that the Cruisers of Tripoli may not be at Sea if they are our merchantmen most undoubtedly run a great risque and it is more than probable that some will be captur'd,

On the 23^d we Anchor'd in this Bay and a few hours after us arriv'd the Schooner with M^r OBrien's Answer to the Commodore which states that the dey will wait for the Stores, but positively will not receive me as Consul, from the United States that he has wrote to the President on the subject and awaits his Answer It is a fact well known that when M^r OBrien resign'd it was upon a supposition that his resignation would not be receiv'd by Government his motives for tendering it was to procure the Removal of M^r Eaton which he failed to effect, every step which he has taken since my appointment serves to prove his intentions to maintain his post as long as possible & that he will never evacuate it unless by force, it therefore remains

for Government to determine whether it wou'd not be to the interest of our Country to continue him in Office, however unworthy, and should I hazard an opinion on the subject it would be this, that so long as we continue to acquiesce in every demand of that Regency that he is the most proper person to remain there, it may cost us a few thousand dollars per annum more than is necessary to maintain our peace, but we shall be under no apprehensions from his energy or sense of national dignity for he is literally the echo of the Jewish Sanhedrim who are the Creatures of the Dey. If Government thinks proper to continue me in that post, it would facilitate my reception to write to the Dey by the ship that brings the Stores for Algiers and at the same time to write to the Jews to Stop M^r OBriens credit he being no longer encharged with our affairs; I shall have the Consular present ready to present at the same time if not receiv'd before, which will interest the Dey and Regency in favour of my reception & the Jews having no longer an Interest in M^r OBriens remaining there will cease to oppose my admission; in whatever way the Wisdom of Government may decide I hope no personal consideration will have any weight upon my account as the Interest of an individual I hope will never be held in competition with the Public good & my services probably may be fully as usefull else where, & much more agreeable to myself, I have been long employ'd in this theatre of iniquity, may I not hope, that I may be remov'd to some place more eligible, especially as I can be, of little service here, it occurs to me that the difference which exists between the United States & Spain will furnish employment for several Gentlemen in our territory in their vicinity, if such appointments should be made I probably could render my Country more essential service there than in the Mediterranean as I am well acquainted with the language & manners of the Spaniards in general

The whole of our Force in the Mediterranean is now here, what steps will be taken in the ensuing summer you will be inform'd by Commodore Morris I wait his arrangements according to my instructions & will take a pleasure in giving him my opinion when ever he thinks proper to request it —

I presume I shall remain with the Commodore some time longer should we separate M^r Gavino our Consul here will be inform'd where I may be found which most probably will be at Leghorn as the funds for the payment of our Consular present is there deposited —

Should any thing more occur worthy of notice before the departure of this Ship for the United States it shall be the subject of another communication. In the mean time permit me the honor to subscribe myself with the greatest respect & esteem

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

[30 MARCH 1803]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

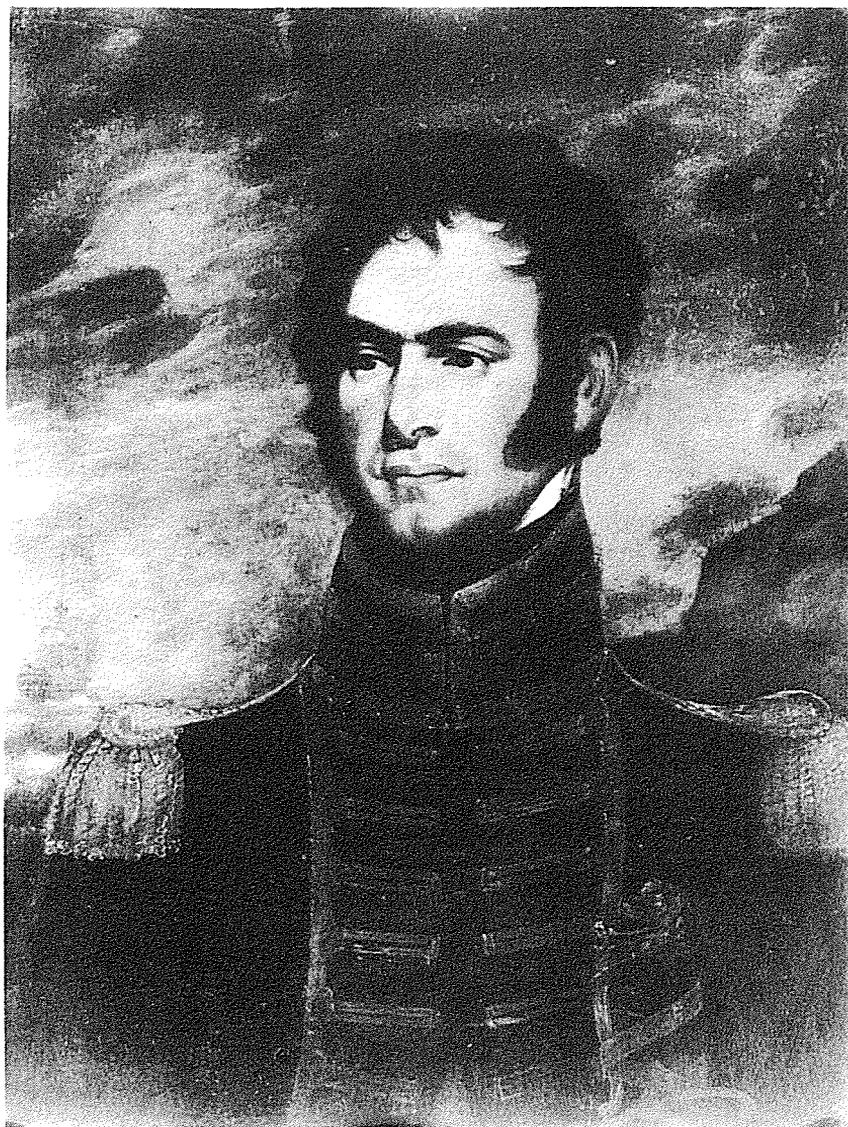
“SIR, There has a greater length of time elapsed than I could have wished, since I had the honor of writing to you. — The want of opportunity has been the cause. Your dispatches by the *New-York*, and their duplicates by the *John Adams*, have been received.

“On the 3d November, the *Chesapeak* sailed from Leghorn, for Malta. We were wind-bound a fortnight in that road, with southerly gales. I took under convoy, an American schooner bound to Palermo.

On the 10th we were off Palermo, on the 11th finding we gained nothing against a heavy head sea, the wind directly an end, and being aware of the decayed state of our bowsprit, determined me to make a harbor. We anchored on the evening of the 11th in that bay; and on the 15th, the weather and wind favouring us, we sailed for Malta, and arrived there on the 20th. We immediately commenced stripping the bowsprit, and found it to be infinitely worse than I expected.

"I am under great obligations to Captain Scott, the then commanding-officer, of his Britannic majesty's ship, the *Stately*, for furnishing a Fish to repair it. There were only two remaining in the arsenal, one of which he gave us. On the 7th December, we got our bowsprit in, and it was my intention to have immediately commenced a cruise; but the unhealthy state of the ship's company, who were attacked with the influenza, deterred me from risking the increase of their complaint, by exposing them to the inclemency of the weather. On the 25th, (our crew getting much healthier) we got under way, and on the 26th, ran into Syracuse. My intentions in going to that place, were, if it was found more easy and cheaper to procure fresh provisions, to give it the preference to Malta. On the contrary, every article was much more exorbitant, and in fact, impossible to procure. On the 1st January, I sailed for Malta, and arrived there on the 5th, where I found the *John Adams*, and *New-York*. Captain Rodgers represented the state of the *John Adams*, as extremely leaky in the upper works. I directed the carpenters of the different ships, to repair on board of her, and caulk her as soon as possible. This was completed by the 25th, and all the provisions equally distributed among the squadron, that Captain Rodgers had brought from Gibraltar. On the 29th, receiving pressing letters from Mr. Eaton, Consul at Tunis, I dispatched the schooner *Enterprize*, for that Bay, and sailed with the *John Adams* and *New-York*, the next day, for the coast of Tripoli. My object in going on that coast was, to offer terms of peace, and if rejected, the boats of the ships were prepared to go in, and burn the cruisers of the Bey. Captain Rodgers was appointed to command the expedition.

"However, before we cleared Malta, there commenced a gale of wind which blew incessantly for eleven days, which rendered it impossible to approach the coast of Tripoli. I was apprehensive of the *Chesapeake* losing her masts — she labored and worked to an alarming degree. — Our provisions becoming short, and the weather continuing boisterous, obliged me, though reluctantly, to hawl to the westward, for Tunis Bay; and on the 9th, we found it difficult to weather Malta, the ships then plying under reefed fore-sails, and storm stay-sails. — We parted company in the night, with the *New-York*. The gale continuing on the 10th, induced me again to make a harbour with the *John Adams*; we anchored in the evening. On the 11th, the *New-York* ran in, and also anchored. The weather continued boisterous, and the wind a head, until the 19th, when we again weighed, and proceeded to Tunis, where we arrived on the 22d. Had captain Murray brought up supplies, as he was directed, with the assistance of the boats of the *Constellation*, I am convinced that we might have destroyed all, or the greater part of the cruisers of Tripoli. Had we have had provisions, I should have made the attempt before the sun had crossed the line. In the winter season, it is impossible to approach that coast, without endangering the safety of the ships.



CAPTAIN JOHN RODGERS, U. S. NAVY.

“Mr. Cathcart wrote to Mr. Nissen, the Danish Consul at Tripoli, that he was authorized to treat on terms of mutual reciprocity, with the Bey of Tripoli; stating his proposals in part, which were rejected. For the particulars of Mr. Cathcart’s propositions, I beg leave to refer you to the honorable Secretary of State. He informs me he is furnished with a copy of his letter to Mr. Nissen; they, however, were rejected. But, Sir, as I am honored with the confidence of the government, to negotiate in their behalf, I shall use my utmost exertions to bring about a reconciliation. At this period, however, there appears to be some probability of the brother of the present reigning Bashaw, succeeding in raising an army to place himself on the throne. Should that take place, and a treaty were formed with the present Bashaw, it would become invalid on the accession of the other. I have been solicited by agents, or pretended agents, to co-operate with the brother to dethrone the Bey. Their demands have been from 50,000 to 16,000 dollars; 10,000 stand of arms, powder, and some light field-pieces. This I absolutely refused, but consented to bring the ships before Tripoli in June, and to furnish 20 barrels of powder, on condition that I could be satisfied, they had authority to allow the United States, an equivalent for their aid, in the event of success. Their answers were, that we would be permitted to make a favorable treaty. I was by no means satisfied with merely a pledge of those agents. Their word was not a sufficient guarantee: and in the event of our rendering them assistance, I shall take care to have the advantage clearly defined, and as binding as the nature of the case will allow.

“While we lay in Malta, I received information of an Imperial vessel, having Tripoline subjects on board with their property, constituting a principal part of the cargo, and bound to Tripoli. I immediately dispatched the *Enterprize* on a cruise, with orders to Captain Sterret, if he found the vessel circumstanced as was represented, to bring her into Malta. He fell in with her on the 17th, and on the 18th brought her in. I applied to Sir Alexander Ball, Governor of the Island, to permit the Court of Admiralty to try the prize; but as there is no regular Court of Admiralty at that place, it could not be decided there. The only place where I could then hope to have a decision was at Gibraltar. Captain Sterret, was ordered to take the Captain and Boatswain on board, together with the Moors; and some of them claiming Tunis for their country, I requested him (if he found it the case) to permit them to go on shore, and if the property (consisting of part of the cargo) was found to be theirs, after an investigation took place at Gibraltar, he might promise them, it should be returned. On my arrival at Tunis, I found the enclosed letter from Mr. Eaton, in answer to which, the Bey was furnished with a letter; the copy of which, I herewith have the honor to enclose you. The proceedings whilst at Tunis, I have journalized. You will, I trust Sir, approve of my conduct, under the circumstances I was placed in. Compelled as I was, to take Mr. Eaton out of Tunis, I considered Dr. George Davis as the most proper person to manage the Consular affairs, until the government should be apprized of Mr. Eaton’s removal. Dr. Davis received instructions from me, a copy of which is enclosed. I cannot forbear (in justice to myself, and the insult offered to my country) to attribute the cause to the duplicity of Mr. Eaton. Had he intimated to me his embarrassments, previous to my going on shore, and particularly, that he had bound the United States, by

placing their seal to the obligation given, I should not have put myself in the power of the Bey of Tunis. Mr. Eaton's entreaties to prevail on me to go on shore, and the secrecy the affair of his embarrassments was kept in, together with his promise to Hadge Unis, the commercial agent of the Bey, (the person the bond was given to) that I would assume the debt on my arrival, (which I firmly believe Mr. Eaton did promise,) strengthens my belief in his being accessory to my detention. As a security for the money paid by me, I insisted on Mr. Eaton's assigning all his real and personal estate to the government, which transfer, together with an attested copy of the bond, will accompany this.

"The apparent determination of the Northern Powers, to meet and subscribe to all the demands of the Bey of Tunis, rather than risk a war; furnishes in my mind, strong grounds to apprehend a rupture with the United States. His cruisers are fitting out, and he has declared that he will not regard a blockaded port, and that he will continue his commerce with Tripoli, and resort to reprisals, if any of the vessels were taken or detained by our squadron. In fact, I conceive the Bey is alarmed, lest if the Bashaw of Tripoli should be compelled to a peace, it might induce the tributary powers to attempt the same measures with him; his ports are certainly more susceptible of blockade than any other of the Barbary States. The menacing conduct of the Bey of Tunis, with his declared desire of preferring a war with us, I have no doubt will point out the necessity of encreasing the squadron in the Mediterranean. A force is the only hope we can have of continuing in peace with the Barbary States. They all appear predisposed to be at war: and should they commence hostilities, when we are unprepared to meet them, (particularly as our merchant vessels pay no regard to their safety,) it would cost millions to reclaim our citizens, and bring about a negotiation. — You will readily perceive, Sir, the necessity of employing the whole force, before Tunis and Algiers; and the disappointment of not having a supply of provisions, by the *Constellation*, obliged me to bring the whole squadron to Gibraltar.

"These unavoidable circumstances, have left an opportunity for the Tripolines to put to sea, and I am extremely apprehensive, they will do some mischief to our merchant-men, before we can get on the coast of Tripoli.

"The *John Adams*, and *Adams*, shall be dispatched as soon as possible, with convoy; and the *New-York* will proceed direct, if there should not be any American vessels wanting protection; if on the contrary, it shall be afforded. As soon as the *Enterprize* is manned, she shall be employed to the best advantage in my power. Our unsettled state with Morocco, has induced me to detain the *Adams*, until the period of the term of the enlistment of the people, is expired. Your letter bearing date October 23d, 1802, was not received until the 4th January. Had your letter above alluded to, come to hand before, it would have been extremely hazardous to send the *Chesapeake* on the coast in the winter season. She is decayed, works, and is still an uneasy sea-boat.

"Captain Barron delivered the 30,000 dollars, to Mr. O'Brien, on his passage to Malta, intended for the Dey of Algiers. Mr. O'Brien's communications I have enclosed, they will serve to make you acquainted with the Dey's determination.

"On the 19th inst. in the evening we appeared off the Bay of Algiers. I directed Captain Sterret, to keep close to the town, and at day light to make the signal for Mr. O'Brien. At 12 o'Clock, on the 20th, he brought him onboard the *Chesapeake*. I then enquired of Mr. O'Brien, if the Dey had consented to receive the cash, instead of stores. He informed me, the Dey positively refused to accept of any other mode of payment than that expressed by treaty. In consequence of this declaration of the Dey, I wrote to him (the contents I have the honor to enclose) and required Mr. O'Brien to return the \$30,000. He said he would, if the Dey would permit him to re-ship it, which he very much doubted. I told Mr. O'Brien, I did not conceive the Dey had a right to detain the money, if he would not accept it, in the way it was offered. Mr. O'Brien left us at 4 P. M. I desired Captain Sterret to wait until Mr. O'Brien returned with an answer, and if he brought off the money, to take charge of it, and follow me down to Gibraltar. Captain Sterret brought the enclosed letter from Mr. O'Brien, but did not get the money. The Emperor of Morocco has furnished the late Tripoline ship with papers, and claims her as his property; as such has demanded the Consular passports, and they were furnished. They, with the Emperor's certificate, have been presented to me, and I have consented to regard her as the property of the Emperor of Morocco, and promised to let her depart unmolested. A copy of the passport from Mr. Simpson, and the Emperor's certificate, I herewith send you. I have not received later information from Mr. Simpson, than the enclosed. Captain Barron will be instructed to call for his dispatches."

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE 30 March 1808

SIR, The Secretary of the Navy, to whose Department the transmission of the Articles for Algiers has lately been transferred has given orders for collecting the maritime stores and other articles, the lists of which you have transmitted, with the exception only of the powder, on which as there would be a loss of two or three Cent p^r Cent it is not believed that the occasion demands such a sacrifice, especially as the money in your possession, if ultimately accepted on the annuity, the stores &c above alluded to, the Consular and biennial presents, which are soon to be made, ought sufficiently to gratify the Dey's expectations from our liberality: at least the urgency is not considered so critical as to preclude the delay necessary for endeavours to repel the demand.

It may be proper here to recall to your recollection some circumstances, which may account for the omission till now of effectual measures for collecting and forwarding those stores. They may tend at once to give you proper impressions and allay the suspicions and impatience of the Dey. When the present administration succeeded to the management of the public interests, they found our relations with the Barbary Regencies in an alarming situation, all of them openly menacing our peace, and Algiers and Tunis founding their dissatisfaction upon the large arrearages due and withheld from them. To the latter all her dues were soon paid up, and to the former, we have given satisfaction, except as to the last year's annuity, for

which we sent the same sum of money that had contented her the year before, but which she has not now thought proper to accept. A more reasonable expectation could not have been entertained than that her conduct would have been the reverse of what you inform me it is, both as to the refusal of the cash in payment of the annuity and her peremptory requisition of stores greatly exceeding in value the arrearage. If our punctuality instead of producing a harmonizing temper becomes a temptation to extort more than justice admits, there will be little encouragement to that line of policy towards the Dey.

My letter of the 10th May last must have been misunderstood, if it could be construed to withdraw the small pension you allow your Mother out of your salary. I have ordered the only draft that since appeared from her to be paid.

To satisfy the debt due to the Jews, cash is preferable to goods. If other motives to this preference were wanting, it would be sufficient to recall to view the expence and trouble incurred in procuring the extraordinary articles forwarded in the [*George*] *Washington* on her last trip, which were then rare, and are now unsaleable, and which they have returned without assigning any reason. You will be pleased to claim a credit from them (which they are bound in writing to admit) equal to the insurance paid upon the Articles they received in the *Sophia* and the *Washington* on her first voyage to Algiers. The inclosed certificate from the Purveyor, which, from its date, you will perceive, was intended to be transmitted long ago, will serve to ascertain the amount of the credit.

The President in compliance with the usage which admits of the refusal of a Consul on grounds peculiar to the person, will shortly appoint another for Algiers to succeed you. He will no doubt be sent out without delay, and with all the requisite instructions for substituting his responsibility on the public account for yours. It is also intended that he shall carry out tops and samples of the new passports, which are to supercede those now in use, after a sufficient lapse of time from our hearing of their being distributed on the coast of Barbary to enable all the vessels of the United States to be supplied with them.

There are several other subjects in your latest letters (some of them personal) requiring answers, which shall be duly attended to.

JAMES MADISON

[NA. SDA. Disp. to Con, Vol. 1, Oct. 1800–Feb. 1817.]

To Charles Simmes, Alexandria, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 31 March 1803

I have received your letter of the 29th inst —

We have not been in the Custom of discharging, sick seamen after they have performed a cruise — We have generally kept them under the care of a Physician until restored — There may however have been some instances where seamen have been discharged sick — but I know of no provision for them after being discharged other than that under the control of the Treasury Department

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802–1803.]