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

Volume V

Naval Operations including diplomatic background from September 7, 1804 through April 1805

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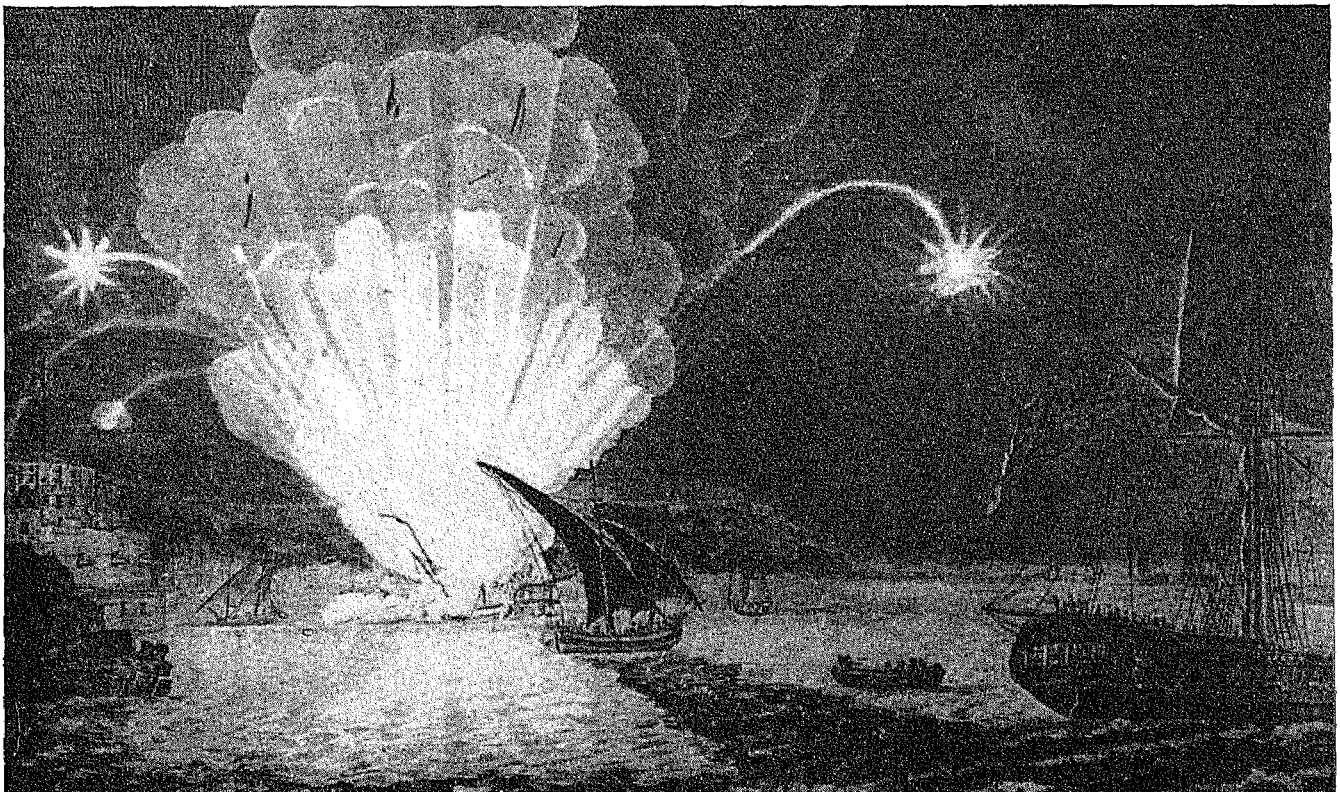
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NAVAL OPERATIONS

FROM SEPTEMBER 7, 1804 TO APRIL 1805

WARS WITH BARBARY POWERS



THE EXPLOSION OF THE U. S. KETCH INTREPID.

NAVAL DOCUMENTS

RELATED TO THE

UNITED STATES WARS WITH THE BARBARY POWERS

VOLUME V

NAVAL OPERATIONS

INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC BACKGROUND
FROM SEPTEMBER 7, 1804 THROUGH APRIL 1805

PUBLISHED UNDER DIRECTION OF

The Honorable FRANK KNOX
Secretary of the Navy

PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF NAVAL RECORDS AND LIBRARY
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CAPTAIN DUDLEY W. KNOX, U. S. NAVY (RET.)

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PREFACE

This fifth volume of naval documents on our wars with the Barbary Powers covers operations in the Mediterranean from the end of summer in 1804 until the following spring. The period coincides with the command of Commodore Samuel Barron, and forms a phase contrasting sharply with the preceding combat operations under Commodore Edward Preble.

The latter had developed the campaign along very aggressive lines, culminating in a series of bombardments of Tripoli in the summer of 1804 (Volume IV). He had urgently requested the dispatch of a more powerful force from the United States as being necessary to gain a decisive victory, and accordingly four more frigates were sent to the Mediterranean. Since only two captains junior to Preble were available for service he was necessarily superseded in command of the squadron by another Captain senior to him. (The title of "Commodore" was then merely ex-officio to indicate the officer commanding a squadron.) Thus, ironically, the reinforcing frigates which stood into Malta in September 1804, brought Commodore Preble's successor, denying him the opportunity to carry out his own plans with the ships sent for that purpose.

The combined squadron under Commodore Barron was the most powerful American force yet assembled and appeared to be admirably suited to the task of carrying the war to a successful conclusion. Initially the onset of winter weather prevented more than blockading operations, but with the coming of spring, the proposed attack on Tripoli in force failed to pass the discussion stage. A blockade was maintained off Tripoli, and naval support was given to the American land expedition against Derne under General Eaton, but most of the squadron normally remained in its bases at Malta and Syracuse. The blockade was regularly maintained with from two to five ships on station. In addition, occasional demonstrations were made off Tunis, Algiers and Tangier in order to dissuade the other Barbary rulers from interfering with our effort against Tripoli.

The disappointing naval inaction of this period seems to have been principally due to the ill-health of the new commodore. When he assumed command of the squadron, Barron was ill and much of his subsequent time was spent ashore. For days at a time he was unable to transact business, and seemed never really physically fit for active command at sea. For this reason, the promising plans of Preble fell by the wayside, and lacking sufficient direction the squadron carried on mainly in routine fashion. Barron's condition also probably caused him to listen sympathetically to proposals for a negotiated peace, and hence had a direct bearing on the rather inconclusive outcome of the war.

The American squadron was operating in waters far from home and in the theatre of Napoleonic Wars. At this time the British Navy was dominant in the Mediterranean, although Trafalgar remained to be fought. The documents indicate friendly relations between the

British and Americans, and the American squadron used the base at Malta extensively, receiving there the support and assistance of the British officials. The same spirit of cooperation is shown by the documents relating to American action in Egypt, where also British officers were helpful and cordial. On the other hand, there is considerable evidence that French officials were unfriendly, particularly in the attitude of the consul at Alexandria, and the pressure brought to bear upon the King of Naples to dissuade him from furnishing gunboats to operate with the American ships as he had done in 1804.

Gunboats had played an important part in the actions off Tripoli in 1804. Six of these vessels had been loaned to Preble by the Kingdom of Naples, and three more captured from Tripolitans and utilized as a part of our squadron. When in 1805 the government of Naples declined to lend gunboats again, steps were taken to fill their places from the United States. The Navy was already building gunboats for purely coast-defense purposes. Now the design and rig of ten of these were altered with a view to sending them across the Atlantic for service in the Mediterranean, and the first of them had sailed before the conclusion of peace.

Although naval activity languished somewhat under Barron, another aspect of the campaign against Tripoli came to fruition in the period covered by this volume. William Eaton, who had been at Tunis as United States Consular Agent from 1799 to 1803 had returned to the Mediterranean with Barron, prepared to carry out an ambitious plan to bring American victory in the war. Yusuf Caramanli, the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli had usurped the throne of his elder brother, Hamet Caramanli. During his sojourn in Tunis, Eaton had conceived the plan of backing the cause of Hamet, and by aiding him in regaining his throne placing the United States in a highly favorable position. In the United States, he had been able to convince President Jefferson of the soundness of his plan, and he was appointed United States Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies. From Malta, Eaton was taken in the U. S. Brig *Argus* to Alexandria, whence he continued to Cairo, in search of Hamet.

Egypt was then in a state of extreme disorder. The troops of Napoleon had been driven out in 1801 by a combination of British and Turks. Nominally Egypt was a part of the Ottoman Empire, and once the French were gone, friction between the British and Turks had developed. When the British withdrew in 1803, the viceroy from Constantinople was left in nominal control. Actually Albanian troops imported by the Turks and the native military oligarchy known as Mamelukes were struggling for ascendency. By the time Eaton reached Egypt, the Mamelukes were in open revolt against the Turkish viceroy, and the leader of the Albanians, Mohammed Ali was about to make himself the real ruler of Egypt. Since Hamet Caramanli was then serving with the Mameluke army, it was with some difficulty that Eaton gained permission from the Turkish viceroy for the Tripolitan to pass safely through his lines in order to head the march on Tripoli with the Americans.

Eventually a motley army of American sailors and marines, Greek cannoneers, and Arabs was assembled outside Alexandria. The story of the march to Derne and of its support at coastal points by our naval units is recounted in the documents. After a multitude of trials and hardships, Derne fell before a combined land and sea attack, and the American flag was raised over its walls on April 27, 1805.

Eaton's plan contemplated a continuation of the advance along the coast, and a siege of Tripoli from the rear. Meantime, however, Tobias Lear, United States Consul General at Algiers, endeavored to persuade Barron to withdraw his support of the military operations. When Yusuf, the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli, showed signs of interest in negotiating a peace with the United States, Lear urged that efforts be made to come to terms. The Commodore's illness probably contributed to his willingness to accede to Lear's proposals, and he showed increasing coolness toward Eaton. Ill-health finally forced Commodore Barron to relinquish command of the squadron to Captain John Rodgers, on May 22, 1805. By this time, the opportunity for an aggressive naval campaign in 1805 had been largely wasted and peace negotiations were well under way. Peace was subsequently concluded in June, 1805, before Eaton could move westward from Derne.

Thus the period from September 1804, to April 1805, was filled with cross currents of colorful action, marked by diplomatic intrigue as well as a land campaign and routine blockading operations.

As the title of this volume indicates, it is a collection of documents primarily related to naval operations, and in no sense a compendium of all naval material for the period. Logistic and administrative papers have been largely excluded except as they bear directly on operations. Although most of the material published here has been drawn from originals in the Office of Naval Records and Library, a careful search has been made in other government collections, and in public and private archives both in the United States and abroad. All possible sources have not been completely examined, but every effort has been made to gather a well rounded and representative collection of papers bearing on the operations. About twenty per cent of available operational documents have been omitted because of substantial duplication of contents. The collections of the Navy Department, Library of Congress (Porter, Preble, Rodgers papers) and the Huntington Library (Eaton papers) have been included almost complete. No extensive file of Barron papers, aside from those in the Navy Department, was found. This has resulted in less material on Barron's plans and actions during the time of his command than was desired. Commodore Barron's house at Hampton, Virginia, burned and it is probable that many of his personal papers were destroyed at that time.

The current World War has caused some collections to be unavailable so that relevant materials from these may have to be included in a supplementary volume to be published later.

As in previous volumes of this series, the documents have been arranged in strictly chronological order. It will be found, however, that the extensive index is designed to serve as an analytical guide. By its use, subjects or individuals may be easily traced.

In using the published material, the reader should note that nautical time and civil time were both in use, and complicated chronology in many cases. When at sea, a ship's log was kept according to nautical time, with the day beginning at noon rather than at midnight. The nautical day opened twelve hours earlier than the civil day. Thus, the nautical day of March 12, would begin at noon of civil day March 11, and close at noon of civil day March 12. When in port, the log would be shifted to civil time for the duration of her stay. Corre-

spondence was generally dated according to civil time, whether written at sea or in port.

In addition to the individuals, private organizations and government activities, mentioned in previous volumes as aiding in this work, special acknowledgment is made to the *American Neptune* Lieutenant Commander E. Breed, U. S. N. R., Lieutenant M. V. Brewington, U. S. N. R., Mr. H. Clifford Campion, Robert A. Potts, and Lieutenant W. M. Whitehill, U. S. N. R.

The detailed preparation of this volume was principally the work of Miss Loretta I. MacCrindle. Others who gave valuable assistance were Miss Catherine MacDonnell and Miss Georgia Freese. In its later stages, the work was under the general supervision of Lieutenant J. H. Kemble, U. S. N. R.

The publication of these documents was made possible by the Acts of Congress approved March 15, 1934 and February 7, 1942, quoted below:

> "*Provided*, That in addition to the appropriation herein made for the Office of Naval Records and Library, there is hereby appropriated $10,000 to begin printing historical and naval documents, including composition, clerical copying in the Navy Department, and other preparatory work, except that the 'usual number' for congressional distribution, depository libraries, and international exchanges shall not be printed, and no copies shall be available for free issue: *Provided further*, That the Superintendent of Documents is hereby authorized to sell copies at the prorated cost, including composition, clerical work of copying in the Navy Department and other work preparatory to printing without reference to the provisions of section 307 of the Act approved June 30, 1932 (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 44, sec. 72a)."
>
> "For continuing the printing of historical and naval documents including composition, clerical copying in the Navy Department, and other preparatory work, in accordance with the provisions of the appropriation made for the commencement of this work as contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935, $100, together with the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1942: *Provided*, That nothing in such Act shall preclude the Public Printer from furnishing one hundred and fifty copies of each volume published to the Library of Congress."

DUDLEY W. KNOX,
Captain, U. S. Navy (Retired),
Officer in Charge of Office of Naval Records and Library,
Navy Department.

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ABBREVIATIONS INDEX TO SOURCES

A–4	Archivist's symbol, Navy Department Archives.
Ac 3647	Accession number, Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress.
Acct	Accountant.
Aff	Affairs.
Am	American.
Appts	Appointments.
Bk	Book.
Bn¹B 162 H	"The Life and Services of Commodore William Bainbridge" by Thomas Harris.
Boston PL	Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
CD	Consular Dispatches, State Department Records.
CL	Consular Letters, State Department Records.
CMR	Court Martial Record.
Col	Collection.
Cong	Congress.
Cong. LB	Letter Book of letters to Congress from Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department Archives.
Cor	Correspondence.
Dana, H. W. L., Col	Collection made available by Mr. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana.
Decatur, Stephen, Col	Collection of Mr. Stephen Decatur.
Dip. Cor	Diplomatic Correspondence, State Department Records.
Disp	Dispatches, State Department Records.
Disp. to Con	Dispatches to Consuls, State Department Records.
Doc	Document or Documents.
Dom. L	Domestic Letters, State Department Records.
EPP	Edward Preble Papers, Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress.
FA	Foreign Archives, State Department Records.
Fox, J., Papers	Josiah Fox Papers, Peabody Museum.
GLB	General Letter Book, Navy Department Archives.
Hepburn, Earle, Col	Collection of Mr. Earle Hepburn, Philadelphia, Pa.
HS of Pa	Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
H. E. Huntington L&AG	Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California.
Inst. to Min	Instructions to Ministers, State Department Records.
Inv	Invalid.
JRP	John Rodgers Papers, Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress.
L&AG	Library and Art Gallery.
LB	Letter Book.
LC	Library of Congress.
Let	Letters.
LR	Letters Received, U. S. Marine Corps.
LS	Letters Sent, U. S. Marine Corps.
Maine HS	Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.
Mass. HS	Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.
MCA	U. S. Marine Corps Archives.
MC LB	Letters received from Master Commandants, Navy Department Archives.
Misc. LB	Miscellaneous Letter Book, Navy Department Archives.
Misc. L	Miscellaneous Letters, State Department Records.
NA	The National Archives, Washington, D. C.
NA. NDA	Navy Department Records in the National Archives.
NA. SDA	State Department Records in the National Archives.
Nav	Naval.

Naval Chronicle	"United States Naval Chronicle" by Charles Washington Goldsborough, 1824.
ND	Navy Department.
NDA	Navy Department Archives.
NHF	Naval Historical Foundation, Washington, D. C.
No. 9217 Bm[1]E 14	Rare Book, "Life of the late William Eaton", Brookfield, 1813.
No. 9516 Bn[1]D 291M	"Life of Stephen Decatur" by Alexander Slidell MacKenzie.
Nom	Nominations.
NR&L	Office of Naval Records & Library, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
NYHS	Courtesy of The New York Historical Society, New York, N. Y.
Off. Comg. Gunboats	Letters to Officers Commanding Gunboats, Navy Department Archives.
Officers LB	Officers Letter Book, Navy Department Archives.
OSW	Letters to Officers of Ships of War, Navy Department Archives.
PL	Public Library.
Pres	President.
Roosevelt, F. D., Col	Private Collection of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
SDA	State Department Archives.
Sec	Secretary or section.
Sen	Senate Files in National Archives.
USMC	United States Marine Corps.
USNA	United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
VA	Veterans Administration, Pensions, Washington, D. C.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

FROM SEPTEMBER 7, 1804 TO APRIL 1805

WARS WITH BARBARY POWERS

NAVAL OPERATIONS

FROM SEPTEMBER 7, 1804 THROUGH APRIL 1805

WARS WITH BARBARY POWERS

To Sir Alexander John Ball, Governor of Malta, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

U STATES SHIP *President*
Malta 7. Sep. 1804

SIR, I regret extremely that the circumstance of my having spoken a Barbary cruiser on my passage from Gibraltar bars the pleasure of offering you my personal respects previously to leaving this port; at the same time I feel a pleasure in expressing a grateful sentiment for the hospitality and tenders of friendly offices you have manifested —

I cannot, Sir, give you any interesting intelligence from America; nor any thing European so late as you will have received through more distinct channels — But a circumstance occurred on the passage which cannot be altogether uninteresting to a naval Commander; as it may, perhaps, account for some of the innumerable dangers marked on the charts of the Mediterranean —

On the 24. ult. at ½ past 3. p.m. the W. point of Almaria bay bearing N. about six leagues distant, and the small Island of Alboran S. about eleven leagues — the ships *President* and *Constellation* sailing in Company, with a light westerly wind and uncommonly smoth sea, having about three knots way, were alarmed by a violent shock like striking on an uneven, rocky bottom, which at every stroke seemed to lift & let fall the ship about one foot — We were then at dinner in the cabbin; and, supposing the ship aground, ran immediately upon deck; but we discovered no appearance of a shoal, nor had the ship lost her way — At the same instant the people of the cutter, which was towing a stern, cried out in great consternation, that *The boat had struck something!*

The weather had been so remarkably fine, Captain Campbell of the *Constellation* had visited us, and was still on board — His ship, being about a mile distance, made signal to speak us — On coming along side — On coming along side, she reported that she had struck upon rocks — It appeared from enquiry, however, that she felt the same shock, at the same instant, and in the same manner as above described — I soon spoke a Spanish ship, then a league and an half distant, whose master informed that he had felt the shock at the same time —

At ½ past 8. a.m. the next day, at least five leagues distant from the place where this shock was felt, both ships, being distant from each other 1½ mile, experienced another similar shock, attended with a rumbling noise resembling a vessel running over a shoal — The

continuation of the first shock was about 40 seconds — that of the second a minute —

The effect which these singular occurrences seemed to have on the feelings of the ship's people was also remarkable: the alarm, agitation, and amazement appeared much greater than would have been created, I believe, had the ship been actually aground.

(Signed) SAM: BARRON

His Exᵛ Sir ALEXANDER J. BALL, BART: &c. &c. &c.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

To James Leander Cathcart, Leghorn, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *Septᵉ 7ᵗʰ 1804.*

DEAR SIR Having arrived in those seas with an additional force to the Squadron here before me I cannot deny myself the pleasure of addressing you ever grateful for the polite and hospitable attention I experienced at your house while in Leghorn, I hope in the course of the winter to pay you my personal respects. —

I have been mortified extremely by the contrary winds which has lengthen'd our passage in an uncommon degree, it being now two months since we left the United States, this has compel'd me to call here for a supply of water, I shall this day proceed with the *President & Constellation* for Tripoli but fear the season is too far advanced to bring the Bashaw to terms before the arrival of the *Congress* and *Essex* which I left at Gibraltar until the views of the Emperor of Morocco are ascertain'd in equiping for sea his whole marine force: this circumstance threatens hostility somewhere, & if the commerce of the United States should be his object great indeed would be the havock if left unprotected, he has again demanded a free passage for a vessel loaded with wheat for (as he says) the poor of Tripoli, this has been refused in the most unequivocal terms, & it is thought that this will be a pretext for war. I have no news being quarantined here in consequence of having examined a Tunisian Corsair on my passage up the mediterranean. — I assure you it will give me pleasure to hear from you, & if I can in any way serve you command me freely; be so good as to present my respects to Mʳˢ Cathcart & your charming children & believe me to be with much esteem. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part 2, 1803–1806.]

To James Leander Cathcart, Leghorn, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

MALTA *7ᵗʰ Septᵉ 1804.*

Dʳ SIR, I am on board the Squadron in Character of Navy Agent of the United States for the several Barbary Regencies. — but for the special purpose of reviving & giving effect to the plan of operation formed yourself & me in conjunction with Hamet Bashaw. — I candidly confess I entertained an individual wish that we should find affairs at Tunis in such a situation as to afford me an opportunity of gratifying a righteous resentment against that Regency. — But that Bashaw is as wise as wicked; & times his measures by too certain a calculation to commit himself; there is now no prospect that he will provoke chastisement while the means of giving it himself are so convenient. — I regret that he could not be prevailed on to accredit

you at his court, and more particularly since I have taken an agency in an affair of enterprize which could be materially assisted by your light.

Morris is dismissed the service. — Murray is supported by a mighty phalanx of mighty friends; but they have wisdom enough to keep him out of sight. He ought to have been cashiered for disobedience of orders. — During the storm which has broken around me, I have suffered a wreck of fortune; but don't know that my reputation bears any marks of the shafts which were aimed at it. I have certainly had the gratification to see all the measures adopted which you & I had so long recommended concerning the intercourse of the United States with the Barbary Regencies — And I am satisfied with the expression of the national opinion of my conduct as their representative at Tunis. — Thus far I have sketched my story. — and hope it will induce you to reciprocate yours. —

With very sincere respects to M^rs^ Cathcart your lady, believe me to remain,

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part 2, 1803–1806.]

To Lieutenant George W. Reed, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

Constitution Off TRIPOLY *Septem^r^ 7th 1804* —

SIR You will proceed to Syracuse with the U. S. Schooner *Nautilus* & two bomb Vessels in tow. On your arrival you will deliver the letter for Lieut^t^ Comm^t^ Dent which authorizes him to take command of the *Nautilus* —

An exact inventory must be taken of every article on board the Bomb vessels & the receipts of the Officers & principal gunners in charge of them taken for the same & lodged with M^r^ Dyson.

[LC. EPP, Order Book, May 1803–June 1805.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 7 September 1804

John M'Donah died of a consumption, with which he had long been ill.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 7 September 1804

Laying too [off Tripoli] at 3 PM took the Officers and men out of gunboat N^o^ 3 & 7 with their arms &^c^ and cast off Gunboat N^o^ 3 At 6 the Commodore made Sig^l^ N^o^ 805 the *John Adams, Syren, Nautilus* and *Enterprize* sailed for Syracuse with the Gun and bomb Vessels in tow Cap^t^ Hull came on board from the Commodore

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, 7 September 1804

Gun boats sailed for Syracuse.

[LC original.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Friday, 7 September 1804

Moderate breezes from N E — We are laying by with the Squadron in Company 5 leagues N W b N from Tripoly.

The two brass guns which, on Wednesday last, we took out of the two Tripoline boats were, this afternoon transported to the *J. Adams*.

Employed with the Squadron till sundown in receiving the remainder of the Military Stores from the Gun boat & Bombards

At 6½ P.M. Tripoly bore by compass S ½ E. 5 leagues.

Parted company for Saragosa, the *J. Adams*, Cap[t] Chauncey *Syren* Cap[t] Stewart, The *Enterprize* Lieut[t] Robinson, & the *Nautilus* Lieut[t] Reid — The *Nautilus* on her arrival at Saragosa, will be commanded by Cap[t] Dent of the *Scourge*. Our light Gun boats & two Bombards went with the above vessels —

Rec'd from the *Syren* 452 Gall[s] Rum in 4 puncheons On Wednesday last we supplied the *Enterprize* with a kedge marked 4C. — 3Q. — 22 lb. — Supplied the *Nautilus* with a 7 Inch Hawser, half worn, 120 fath[s] —

Off the Spye Glasses supplied the Gun boats & Bombards two have been lost overboard, two blown up & One broken. From our Evening bearings till day light, we continued working to windward under Easy Sail with moderate breezes from E S E —

We have now in company the *Argus* & *Vixen* only.

At 6 A. M. made all plain sail for the coast with fresh breezes from S E. — At 10 A. M. we saw the Town of Tripoly bearing by compass South —

As we drew in with the land the wind veered to the E. Continued standing in for Tripoly till noon when we tacked to the North[d], Tripoly bearing S W b S, 4 miles *Argus* & *Vixen* in company. —

Employed this forenoon re-stationing the Officers & Seamen who were attached to the Officers & Gun boats —

Water on hand — 53 leagurs & 27 Butts which contain about 17,000 Gall[s] —

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 7 September 1804

We are now bound for Syracuse & have three Gun boats in tow. the Brig *Syren*. Schooner *Enterprize* and *Nautalus* has has 6 Gun boats & 2 Bumbards in tow. We learn that we are to proceed to Cyracuse deliver up the Gun boats & Bumbards which we borrowed from the King of Naples and are to proceed from there to Malta and there wait the arrival of Commodore Barron and in case he shoud not arrive in some short time. the further orders of Commodore Preble we have left off Tripoli the *Constitution* Brig *Argus* & Schooner *Vixon*. it is said they intend to continue the Blockade untill they have some news of commodore Barron or as long as the season of the year will permit them to remain in saifty. — The Bumbardment & attack by Gun boats being entirely given over for this season it being considered not safe for them to remain of[f] the station any longer.

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Siren* of 18 guns, Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 7 September 1804

(On a passage from Tripoli to Syracuse with gun boats &c.)

Fresh breezes from N E^{q} & pleasant lying bye with the squadron. At 3 took gun boat N^{o} 3 in tow, At 4 took one of the Prize gun boats in tow. ½ past 6 wore ship & made sail, Sunset Tripoli bore S S E 4 leagues.

Midnight light breezes & pleas^{t} At 6 made all drawing sail, the *Nautilus, Enterprize, Jn^{o} Adams* & gunboats in company —

Latt Obs: 33° 56′ N.

NDA.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 8 September 1804

[Off Tripoli] the Commodore and *Vixen* to leward

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Saturday, 8 September 1804

Moderate Breezes from EbN — Cruizing off Tripoly — *Argus* & *Vixen* in company —

At 1 P. M. we brought to, & sent a boat to the *Vixen* By two fresh Breezes — double reefed the Topsails and down Royal Yards —

The wind was fresh all the afternoon —

Tacked as necessary to hold our own & keep Tripoly in sight —

Employed this afternoon in quartering the ship's company & clearing away the birth deck, which has been necessarily lumbered during the operations against Tripoly —

At sun set Tripoly bore SbW½ W 4 leagues; We stood in till 8 in the evening when we tacked to the Northward — Sounded in Stays 39 fath^{s} At 8¼ P.M. in third reef in the Topsails —

We stood off till 6 A. M, 20 miles per log, heading N N E & at times N E b E.

At 6¼ A. M. we tacked to the South^{d} — Out all reefs except one in each topsail & set top gall^{t} sails — By 9 A. M. we saw Tripoly bearing S½ E —

Stood in for Tripoly till noon when we tacked to the Northw^{d}, Tripoly bearing S ½ E. 4 leagues, Wind fresh from N E b E — In top gall^{t} sails & double reefed the Topsails —

The Gunner with his crew employed surveying his stores — He reports, Expended in the actions with the Tripoline Batteries, Gun boats & Gallies 641 Round Shot — 573 Strand of Grape & Cannister & 30 double head Shot — of powder, 4028 lb — The double head was fired when we were within musket shot of the Bashaw's Castle, mole head, and half moon batteries — The Cannister was fired when we were within two cables length of 19 of the Enemy's boats & three gallies —

[LC. EPP Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 8 September 1804

At. 6. Oclock this morning the breeze very light and Variable and so much ahead as not to be able to lay our course. all the squadron in sight this morning at Meridian light air and pleasant the *Syren Nautalus & Enterprize* in company — Nothing particular Occured this day. —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

To Robert Montgomery, U. S. Consul, Alicante, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS *Sept^r 9^th^ 1804*

* * * * * * *

On the first of Sept^r arrived here an English Frigate, the *Narcissus*, Capt^n^ Donnelly, from Lord Nelson, with a letter to the Dey, which, *it is said*, was written in a friendly Stile; saying that a New Consul w^d^ be sent out, as soon as peace sh^d^ take place between France & Eng^d^; but demanding the release of all the Maltiese, taken under British protections. — This was, however, not complied with; but no altercation took place. The Ship rec^d^ a supply of Stock &^c^ and sailed it is said for London. — I did not see the Commander; being at my Garden on his arrival, and not expecting him to Sail so soon as he did, which was the third day after his arrival, when I had gone to town to see him. — We have various reports of the Marabout, some say he is powerfull; others that he has retired to the Mountains, with few followers. — It is Certain, however, that the land communication between this & Tunis, has been stop'd for almost two months. —

By my last letters from Tunis, the Bey was fitting out all his Cruizers; but our Charge d'Affaires Expresses no apprehensions of a rupture with us while we are so strong in this sea as we are at present. — I enclose the copy of a letter from Capt^n^ Bainbridge of the 10^th^ of July, which will shew his situation at that time, as well as that of his unfortunate Companions. —

I have not heared from our Squadron since I wrote you last. I presume, ere this, they have commenced their Operations against Tripoli; and I am in daily expectation of the arrival of a Frigate from them to take me up.

I trust our differences with Spain will be amicably settled. A rupture with the U States would be inevitably followed by the loss of the Floridas, and their Mexican Territories; not more from the situation and disposition of our Citizens, than from the opportunity it would give her Subjects to become indipendant

I shall take the liberty to ask you to forward by the Courier, or any Other Vessel, 4 or 5,000, good Corks which are an article not to be purchased here at present? The Bill of them shall be paid at Sight. —

Wheat is at the extravagant price of 2¼ Doll^s^ and Barley one Dollar. Meats & Vegetables are reasonable.

P. S. I take the liberty to enclose a letter for our friend M^r^ Kirkpatrick, and one for Mons^r^ Talleyrand Ministre des relations exterieures a Paris, from the Consul here, respecting Capt^n^ Bainbridge. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 9 September 1804

The Bashaw took me with him, and his suit to his country seat where we spent the most of the day. About 5 o'clock P. M. we went to see the great *Marabewt*, or Mahometan priest, in whom the Bashaw had great faith, and thought he could foretel events. It was said by the Turks, that he foretold the stranding and capture of the *Philadelphia;* and that he got offended with the Bashaw and caused and foretold her being burnt. But I had heard nothing of these mysteries until a little previous to this. He now said that the commodore's ship, the *Constitution*, would never return to America; that she would either be blown up, or run on shore; and that the Bashaw would have success in his warfare with America.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 9 September 1804

At ½ past the Commodore made Sig[l] 792 bore away and made Sail

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Sunday, 9 September 1804

Fresh breezes from ENE. Cruizing off Tripoly — *Argus & Vixen* in company.

Fresh breezes all the afternoon. Tacked as necessary to keep Tripoly in sight —

By 5 P. M. we had three reefs in each topsail — Our principal object is to keep up a Strict Blockade. In the day time we extend the *Argus* to the Eastw[d] & *Vixen* to the Westward to the very extreme of signal distance. In the close of the Evening they are called in p[r] Signal.

At 6½ P. M. tacked off shore for the night — Tripoly bears S S W, 4 leagues —

By 1 A. M. we had stood off 22 miles under easy sail heading NNW & NNE — At 1¼ A. M. tacked to S E b E winds moderate from N E b N.

By day light the wind [weather] became overcast & cloudy wind N N E — Out all reefs except one in Each topsail and set top gall. Sails.

Continued on a wind to the E S E till 8 A. M. at which time the Weather had cleared away with pleasant breezes from N b W.

At 8¼ A. M. bore up to the South[d] & set Royals in order to make the Town of Tripoly which we ran for till noon when we answered the *Argus* Signals for strange sails in the N E, Tripoly, at this time S W b S 5 leagues.

Hauled on a wind, tacked towards the *Argus* & gave chase under all plain Sail.

As the Haze cleared away we saw two of the Strange Sail which are running for us.

Noon Moderate Breezes from N b E.

Surgeons Report. 10 sick, 7 conv[sct]

This forenoon the ships company were cleaned & mustered in divisions —

Latitude Observed 33° 10′ N.

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 9 September 1804

We have this morning a perfect calm. not a breath of air sturing and very warm. at Meridian a light breeze at 3. P. M. the Brig *Syren* made the signal to speak us. hauled up the courses backed the Main Topsail. at 4 the *Syrens* boat came along side at ¼ past 4 Capt Chauncey went on board the Brig *Syren* in the Gig — at 7 the Captain returned at Midnight clear & pleasant with moderate Breezes.

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Siren* of 18 guns, Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 9 September 1804

(On a passage from Tripoli to Syracuse with gun boats &c.)

Light airs & variable, our consort all in sight. At 2 made a signal for the *J. Adams* to heave too. At 3 shorten'd sail & back'd the main top sail. ½ past 3 sent the barge on board the *J. Adams*. At 5 fill'd away & made sail. At 8 back'd the main topsail the barge return'd with bread. ½ past 8 hoisted in the barge & fill'd away At 11 brac'd about the yards, — Midnight moderate breezes & pleas[t] At 1 tack'd ship —

Meridian fresh breezes & pleasant, the Consort all in sight —

Latt: Obs: 34° 42′ N.

[NDA.]

[10 September 1804]

U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean.]

THE SQUADRON OF COMMODORE SAM[l] BARRON:

On the Capture of the *Philadelphia*, Congress passed Act of 25[th] March 1804. — The President was authorized to employ such of the armed vessels as he might deem requisite for protecting the Commerce and Seamen of the United States and for carrying on warlike operations against the Regency of Tripoli, and any other of the Barbary Powers which might commit hostilities against the United States. Whereupon the President directed to be put in Commission, to be under the Command of Comm[re] S. Barron, the following Vessels, Viz[t]

President
Congress
Essex
Constellation
J. Adams — Store Ship, armed *en Flute*.

The President further directed that the United States' Vessels of War in the Mediterranean under Commodore Preble, consisting of,

Constitution, *Siren* Brig, *Argus* Brig, *Vixen* Schooner, *Nautilus* Schooner, *Enterprize* Schooner, should be under the Command of Commodore Samuel Barron.

On the 26 June 1804 the *John Adams* left the Capes and on the 5 July was followed by the Squadron which appeared off Tripoli the beginning of September. On the 10th Commodore Preble resigned to Comre Barron the Command of the joint Squadron and returned to the United States in the *John Adams*. —

The Season being too far advanced for another attack on Tripoli the Squadron was detached different ways to protect our Commerce.

The Government having received information of the probable advantages of a co-operation with Hamet the ExBashaw of Tripoli appointed William Eaton Esqr Agent for the Barbary Powers, to be under the orders of Commodore Barron. Mr Eaton took passage for the Mediterranean on board the *President*, & in Novr Sailed for Alexandria in Egypt in search of Hamet, who had joined the fortunes of the Beys. Having proved successful in discovering & extricating the ExBashaw from Egypt, Mr Eaton with Lt OBannon of the Marines, Midsn Mann & Peck and some few other Americans, traversed the Deserts of Lybia and on 15 Apl [1805] arrived at Bomba a Town about 120 Miles to the Eastward of the East Cape of the Gulf of Sidra and there made a stand for the purpose of making arrangements with the Squadron and collecting the Adherents of Hamet. Having collected 500 Arabs, Mr Eaton with 10 Marines, a Company of Greek Christians, Lieut OBannon & Midsn Mann advanced with Hamet and on 27 April 1805 attacked and took, in conjunction with the *Argus*, *Nautilus*, and *Hornet*, the Town of Derne in the Province of the same Name. In this action Mr Eaton was shot through the wrist, & Lt OBannon & Mr Mann planted the American Colours on the Walls. Jussuf the Reigning Bashaw of Tripoli having received Information of Mr Eaton's movements dispatched a force against him which arriving after the surrender of Derne, attacked & drove the Troops of Hamet posted before the place but were finally repulsed from works thrown up by the Americans. Several other Skirmishes took place alike unfortunate to the Tripolitans. Mr Eaton and his party were then preparing to advance to Bengazi, but the Bashaw alarmed at the ill fortune of his Arms, threatened by the Squadron in front, and dreading the progress of Mr Eaton, made overtures of peace through the Spanish Consul at Tripoli.

On the 22d May 1805 Commodore Barron resigned to Capt John Rodgers the Command of the Squadron, his Ill Health having incapacitated him from the duties of the Station.

In May, the Government dispatched to the support of the Squadron, Gun Boats No 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10, which were soon followed by the *Spitfire* and *Vengeance*, Bomb-Ketches.

The overtures of Peace having been received from the Bashaw of Tripoli, Consul General Lear was sent from Malta to Tripoli, to adjust the terms of pacification. After a short time spent in discussion, Mr Lear offered his ultimatum which was accepted by the Bashaw and on the 3d June 1805, PEACE was made and signed. The following are the preliminary articles,

I. There shall be a firm and lasting Peace upon Principles of reciprocal advantage.

II. The Exchange of Prisoners, man for man, and the payment of Sixty thousand dollars to Tripoli for the balance in their hands.

III. The evacuation of Derne by the Americans, and their using all means in their power to persuade Hamet to withdraw from the Territory of the Bashaw, in this case the Bashaw to give up the wife and Children of Hamet.

Signed by TOBIAS LEAR. —
& JUSSUF — BASHAW. —

These Articles being carried into effect, the Frigate *President*, Cap^{t} Ja^{s} Barron, having Com^{re} Barron on board sailed for the United States and the Remainder of the Squadron in the Beg^{g} of July Rendezvoused at Syracuse under the command of Com^{re} John Rodgers.

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *President*, 2 April 1804 to 22 September 1805.]

THE FRIGATE *President*:

Put in Commission	2: April	1804.
Sailed from Washington	25th May	"
" " Capes	5th July	"
Arrived at Gibraltar	12th August	"
Sailed from Gibraltar	15th "	"
Arrived at Malta	5 Sept^{r}	"

Off Tripoli till 24th — Syracuse 28 Sept^{r} Off Tripoli with the *Vixen* 27 Nov^{r} Left the station Dec^{r} her Fore Mast being defective. Syracuse 31 Jan^{y} 1805. Part of Feb^{y} & March cruised to the Eastward betwixt Breganzi & Tripoli. Returned about 1 April. Off Tripoli with the *Constitution* 21 April. Malta 28th — Off Tripoli with the *Constitution* 6 May. & with the *Essex* 26th — May 30th Cap^{t} James Barron from the *Essex* took Command. In Malta Harbour June 3rd. Syracuse 7th to July 7 — Sailed for the United States July 13. from Malta. Arrived at Gibraltar 27: Sailed August 3^{d} — Arrived in Hampton Roads Sept^{r} 11 — Sailed 15 — Arrived in the Eastern Branch Sept^{r} 22^{d} 1805 and was Dismantled & paid off immediately. —

OFFICERS WHO RETURNED AS PASSENGERS IN THE *President*—

Com^{re} S. Barron
Cap^{t} W^{m} Bainbridge

Lieut^{s}
Jacob Jones
D. T. Patterson
Ja^{s} Biddle
Ja^{s} Gibbon
Ben: F. Read
} Of the late *Phila^{a}* Frigate. —

Sloss H. Grenell
Tho^{s} O. Anderson
J. Blakeley

MARINE OFFICERS.

Cap^{t} Hall
Lieut^{s} Greenleaf
Osborne
Howard. —

PURSER Spence
BTSN GO Hodge
GUNR RD Stephenson
SL MR JoS Douglass
S. MATES Cowdery &
NS Harwood
MIDSN Renshaw
WM Cutbush
W. Wormeley
RL Gamble

} Of the late Frigate *Philadelphia.*

SY MR M. Dove
CARPTR Moore
GUNNER Prime.

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding; 2 April 1804 to 9 November 1804.]

THE FRIGATE *Congress*:

Put in Commission	2: April 1804.
Sailed from Washington	21: May "
Capes	5: July "
Arrived at Gibraltar	12: AugT "

Ordered by Commodore Barron to watch the conduct of the Ships of War of the Emperor of Morocco, and if appearances were not suspicious, to repair off the Coast of Tripoli. The *Congress* accordingly appeared before Salle and other Moorish Ports on the Ocean and not finding indications of hostility, returned to Gibraltar Bay. Sailed from Gibraltar 2: SepR Arrived at Syracuse abL SepR 18 — & repaired off the Coast of Tripoli. Relieved by the *Constellation* & repaired to Syracuse & there taken Command of by Capt Stephen Decatur NovR 9, 1804. —

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *Essex*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding; 2 April 1804 to 22 August 1805]

THE FRIGATE *Essex* —

Put in Commission	2: April 1804
Sailed from Washington	27: May "
" " Capes	5: July "
Arrived at Gibraltar	13 AugT "

Ordered by Commodore Barron to remain and watch the Conduct of the Vessels of War of the Emperor of Morocco. — C[a]diz Bay 19 SepR — Tagus River 29th — Sailed abL 18th OctR arrived at Syracuse 30th Malta 7 FebY 1805. Sailed from Syracuse for Venice 9 March. Trieste 20th — Sailed May 2d Malta 12th — Sailed 25th — off Tripoli to 11 June then at Syracuse. Sailed 13th — Tunis Bay 19th — Sailed 22d Syracuse 26th. July 2d M. Cmdt Chr Stewart took Command. Sailed for Tunis Bay in Company with the Squadron 14th — Malta 16th — Sailed 24th — Off Tunis AugT 1. to 22d. During this interval the Bey of Tunis agreed to send an Ambassador to the United States. AugT 22d M. C. Stewart exchanged Ships with CapL H. G. Campbell of the *Constellation.*

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding; 2 April 1804 to 29 November 1805]

THE FRIGATE *Constellation* —

Put in Commission	2 April	1804
Sailed from Washington	12 June	"
" " Capes	5 July	"
Arrived at Gibraltar	12 Augt	"
Sailed from Gibraltar	15 "	"
Arrived at Malta	5 Septr	"

Off Tripoli 28th. — At Malta abt 20 Octr Sent to Tunis Bay Latter part of Oct9. Returned about 1 Decr Malta 7 Febry 1805. In Company with the *Nautilus* in vicinity of Tunis Bay between 7 Febry & latter part of same month. From 28 Febry to the begg April, off Tripoli. Returned to Syracuse middle of April to stop a Leak. Sailed MAY 10 — Malta 11th — Sailed 18th — Off Cape Bon 20th — Off Tunis 21st — Tunis Bay 22d Sailed 31st — Tripoli 5 JUNE receiving a Part of the Crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*. — Derne 12th — for the purpose of bringing off the ExBashaw Hamet & Mr Eaton who had taken that place by Assault but who by the Treaty with Jussuf Bashaw were to abandon it. Sailed from Derne 14th — Syracuse 22d — During the time the *Constellation* went to Syracuse in Apl until 22d she made from 6 to 8 & 10 Inches water per hour. Sailed JULY 14th — Malta 16th — Sailed 23d — in company with the Squadron. Tunis Bay 30th — to AUGUST 22d — During this interval the Bey of Tunis agreed to send an Ambassador to U States to adjust all differences being compelled to this measure by the Squadron which blocked up the Bay. On 22d August Capt Campbell exchanged Commands with M. Cmdt Chs Stewart of the *Essex*. Sailed from Tunis Bay 23d Augt Malta 24 — Sailed 26th — 28th Ship made 2 feet water per hour. Off Pantelaria 30th — In sight of Alicant SEPr 8 — Malaga for water 14th — Sailed 15 — Gibraltar Bay 17th — Sailed 21st — Batteries at Cabaretta Point fired at the Ship — Cape Henry Novr 9 — Off St Mary's 10th Navy Yard Washington 29 Novr [1805]

Laid up in Ordinary

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Lieutenant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding; 8 March 1804 to 26 February 1805]

THE FRIGATE *John Adams* —

Put in Commission	8 March	1804 —	
Sailed from Washington	23 May	"	
" " Capes	26 June	"	
Arrived at Gibraltar	22 July	"	
" " Malta	4 Augt	"	and Off Tripoli 7th—

Continued off Tripoli until abt 5 Septr. Then repaired to Syracuse and arrived there 15 Septr. Left Syracuse Octr 9. & arrived at Malta 10: — Returned to Syracuse with Preble on Board 4 Novr Sailed on the 15, for Messina: Arrived on 18: — Sailed 21st for Palermo: Arrived 28 — Sailed for Naples 1st Decr: Arrived 6th. Sailed for Gibraltar 23 Decr: Arrived 5 Janry: [18]05: Sailed 8 January for the United States: Arrived at New York 26 Febry 1805.

[NDA. Ships' Service, 1801–1809.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

Constitution Off TRIPOLY *Septem*r *10*th *1804*

SIR I am honored with a letter from the Secretary of the Navy dated the 22d May, notifying me that you have been sent into these seas to supersede me in the command of the U. S. Squadron — I have therefore to request your permission to return to the United States in such ship as you may think proper to allow me for that purpose —

The State & condition of this ship is such as to make it necessary that she should go into Port to be thoroughly recaulked & her rigging refitted — This ought to be done as soon as possible: in her present situation she ought not to be exposed to the Hazard of a heavy gale of wind, which we have good reason soon to expect —

If not inconsistent with your plans of operation I wish your permission to go to Messina, Syracuse & Malta in her, to settle the accounts of the Squadron & deposit the military stores loaned by the Neapolitan Government — It will also be necessary that I visit Palermo & Naples in the Ship in which I return home to settle the accounts of the Squadron at those places —

If you will please to appoint an officer to command this Ship, the arrangements for delivering her up can be made either at Syracuse, Messina or Malta & in the mean time the necessary repairs can be made about the Hull & rigging — I wish you health, Success & Honor

& am with sentiments of Esteem & respect
Sir Your Most obedt Hble Servt

(Signed) EDWARD PREBLE

Commodore SAMUEL BARRON
Commander of &ca

[LC. EPP, LB, April–Nov. 1804.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS *Sep. 10*th *1804* —

DEAR SIR, I had this pleasure on the 6th ult. enclosing a Duplicate of the 16th July, by a Spanish Vessel bearing my Passport, and presumed that they have come safe to hand. — All the Consuls here, have recd letters from Tripoli but myself; and am still ignorant whether my communication of the 23d June with enclosures was received: It is more than two months, since I have been favored with a line from Col. Lear.

Letters from America, give no intelligence, which can interest you; but refer me to others in the Squadron. — The movements of Europe, are still unknown to us; and can only repeat my best wishes for your health and tranquillity.

Sympathetic ink [*Written in lime juice.*]

Write me I pray you without delay; and if you have suffered any material change in your situation request "Your friend" N. to send me a Courier express. — I am still ignorant as to the decision of Govt with respect to yourselves. Letters from two or three Public Officers, imagine the war will be of some duration; I know not on what basis, their opinions are founded — if so, the arangement already spoken of, should be immediately made — I conceived it as the most

necessary measure, that can be taken — all is quiet with me here — no news of, or from M[r] Russel — write me I pray you as speedily as possible, and still consider me,

Y[r] Sincere friend

G. D.

Capt. W[m] BAINBRIDGE, *Tripoli* —

[NYHS. Geo. Davis LB, Vol. 1.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 10 September 1804

At 2 PM the U. S frigates *President* and *Constellation* arrived hove to and spoke Commodore Barron shortened sail to Keep Company found that we Could Spare the Commodore all Staysails studding sails and Royals at ½ past 9 filled away —

Light airs through the night from NE the Squadron in Company at 7 the Commod[e] made Sig[l] N[o] 571 wore and stood before the wind Cap[t] Hull went on board the Commodore and returned at 9 —

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, 10 September 1804

Comm. Barron arrived with the *President* and *Constellation* and took command.

[LC original.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Monday, 10 September 1804

Moderate breezes from NbE.

In chase to the NNE of Tripoly — Tacking as necessary to chase to windward.

At 2 P. M. the *Argus* exchanged Signals with the chase —

At 4 P. M. joined company [with] the U. S. Ship *President* — Commodore S: Barron & the *Constellation* Cap[t] Campbell —

Commodore Preble hauled down his broad Pendant & waited on Commodore Barron —

Continued laying to till 7 P. M. when Comm[re] Preble came on board & filled with the Squadron to NWbW.

Sunset Moderate breezes from NNE Tripoly in Sight bearing SWbS¼ S. 5 leagues.

Moderate through the night during which we continued standing to NW & NWbN under easy sail

At 7 A. M. wore & brought to with the Squadron four or five leagues NWbN from Tripoly.

A[t] 8 A. M. Comm[re] Preble waited on Comm[re] Barron

Forenoon Moderate breezes veering between N N E & N N W, with cloudy overcast weather —

Continued laying by all forenoon, ships head N E. Tripoly in sight bearing S b E, 4 leagues.

Our Squadron now off Tripoly consists of the *President, Constellation, Argus & Vixen* —

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 10 September 1804

At 5 this morning pleasant weather the *Syren Nautalus* and *Enterprize* in sight at Meridian moderate breezes & pleasant. at Midnight cloudy with a heavy sea —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *President*
Off Tripoly — Septem^r 11^th 1804

SIR, I cannot withold my acquiescence to your wishes to return to America; — I have to lament the want of your aid on this station; but as there is an officer now here to fill up the vacancy & from some circumstances with which I have become acquainted since my arrival in the Mediterranean, I am persuaded your presence will be very acceptable to the Secretary of the Navy, there being at present but few officers of rank in America —

The Frigate *John Adams* Cap^t Chauncey, as soon as she deposits her stores &^c &^c, and is otherwise ready can accomodate you not only with your passage to America, but you will also please to use this ship for the purpose of conveying you to Palermo & Naples to settle the accounts of the Squadron whilst under your command.

The State & condition of the *Constitution* make it necessary that she should go immediately into port to refit — I conceive it Hazardous to risk a gale of wind with her & as the season is particularly dangerous you will do well to take the first opportunity of going to Port for this purpose after having called at Malta, Syracuse & Messina to settle your accounts, & deposit the stores loaned by the Neapolitan Government.

You will please to give the command of the ship to Cap^t Stephen Decatur & direct him as soon as she is in readiness for sea to join the Squadron off Tripoly —

Wishing you a safe arrival after a pleasant passage to your country & friends, I remain with sentiments of respect & esteem
Sir Yr Mo Ob^t Hb^le Serv^t

(Signed) SAM^l BARRON

Commodore EDWARD PREBLE
U. S. Ship *Constitution*

[LC. EPP, LB, April–Nov. 1804.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Copy TANGIER *11 Sept^b 1804* —

DEAR SIR! You will receive by Lieut Woolsey a letter I had prepared before your boat came — I have now to Acknowledge your favour of this day, and altho' I cannot say the Services are really necessary longer on this station, still considering the uncertainty you will See by my letter of yesterday we are yet in, on the destination of the Empereours frigates, I think you will be of my opinion that it will be extremely proper to ascertain that before you leave us — I shall hope it may be speedily accomplished to satisfaction and then

you will be able to join the Commodore with the fullest confidence of that measure meeting his approbation — It cannot be long I should suppose ere we shall see one or more of the smaller vessels of the Squadron this way — if you get up before that happens it will be very prudent to take measures for its not being known either here or at Gibraltar

Since I wrote you this morning I have been assured a person arrived on Saturday at Tetuan from the Empereur with One hundred & forty five Thousand dollars to be employed under the direction of Alcayde Hashash in the purchase of Naval stores for building & equiping Galleys and other Vessels of War. if this be true its a strong proof of a sudden determination to augment his Marine, but the whole of the plan has not yet been developed —

[Mrs. James S. Barron original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 11 September 1804

This day Commences with light airs and pleasant at 2 P, M, hove too Commodore Barron with all the Captains of the Squadron came onboard at ½ past 2 they went on board the *President* set and took in sail Occas[y] Tacked when Necessary

At Midnight moderate and Pleasant At 11 AM sent the two 18 Pounders with their apparatus on board the *President*

At meridian Pleasant laying too Tripoli bearing SWbS

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Tuesday, 11 September 1804

Light airs from NNE. Cruizing off Tripoly; the *President, Constellation, Argus* & *Vixen* in company.

Comm[re] Barron with the Captains of the Squadron visited the *Constitution* —

Wind light and variable from the Northward, all the afternoon —

At sun set Tripoly bore S W b S nearly 4 leagues. Night moderate & cloudy with light airs from N E b E. Sounded as necessary.

At 1 A. M. the *Vixen* parted company for Malta & Saragosa — She has orders for the *John Adams* the *Syren, Enterprize* & *Nautilus* to rejoin the Commodore.

As the wind was light she was in sight at day light. from which time till day light we had light airs or calms.

Employed setting up the Bobstays & staying the foremast.

Carpenters repairing the Boats — Sail Makers mending the Main Sail—

Noon light airs from WNW — Tripoli bears SWbS, 4 leagues, Squadron in company.

Surgeons report 15 sick & 7 conv[sęt] —

Water now remaining 47 leagurs & 25 butts — 14,750 Gall[s] —

Ship's supposed draft is

	ft.	in:
Abaft	22	— 7
forward	21	
	1	— 7 Difference

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding Tuesday, 11 September 1804

At 6 this morning saw the Island of Malta bearing N by E. distance 8 or 9 Leagues — at Meridian Malta bore North 6. Leagues. the Schooner in sight from the mast head to Windwd & the Brig to Leward. at sunset the N E. point of Malta bore N Distance 5 or 6 leagues the S E. Point N. by W. ½ W. 4 or 5. leagues. the Island N W. by N ½ N. distance 4 Leagues. —

NDA original Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 12 September 1804

This day Commences with light breezes and Clear Pleasant Weather at ½ past 3 the Commodre made Sigl Nº 571 made all sail by the wind 3 strange sail in sight two were brought too by the Commodre at 4 he made Sigl Nº 276 at ¾ past we made Sigl Nº 330 to the Commodore he made sigl Nº 154 made sail in chace at 8 TKd to the N & E the Chace in sight bearing NNE at ¾ past 8 lost sight of her Tacked Occasy set and took in sail as Necessary light winds inclinable to Calm through the Night supposed the chace to bear NE of us at ½ past 5 AM saw the Chace bearing north ends fresh breezes all drawing Sail set the [chase] bore North by Compass Hull down Fleet in Sight

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board Frigate *Constitution*, 12 September 1804

Captured 2 Greek ships in sight of Tripoly for breach of blockade.

[LC original.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Wednesday, 12 September 1804

Moderate breezes from NbE, and pleasant-Cruizing in compy with the Squadron 7 or 8 miles NNE from Tripoly — At 2 P. M. we gave chase to three strange sails in the ESE which were running along the Coast, in for Tripoly — Continued chasing them till 5½ P. M. when we shortened sail & boarded two of them — The third escaped by hauling on a wind to the NW — The *Argus* was ordered to chase her — These two vessels are under imperial colours loaded with wheat & we suppose them bound for Tripoly as we took them in sight of the town bearing W ½ S — 4 leagues & about 5 miles distant from the Coast — Sent officers & men on board them with directions to proceed to Malta for adjudication — Rec'd 28 Greeks from one & 26 from the other — Both Ships are armed — On the close of the Evening the *Argus* was permitted by signal to part company & go in chase — Moderate breezes from NE & NbE till Midnight, from which time till day light calms or light baffling winds veering between NE & NNW — At 4½ A. M. being taken aback from the wind from NbW, the *President* & *Constitution* fell foul of each other — Lt Chas Gordon was at this time officer of the Watch — Before we got foul of each other or were taken aback we were heading NNE with the wind from NW — the *President* was standing to the Westwd — The *Constitution* fell stem on the *Presidents* larboard bow — Our damages

are, The flying & standing Jib booms with the Sprit Sail yard carried away — Our cutwater within the two principal bobstays broken entirely off & our figure head broken to pieces — Employed all forenoon in bridling the Bowsprit into the Hawse holes with a 9 & an 8 Inch: Hawser — cut an additional hole in the cutwater for another bobstay — The *President* being full & continuing her head way, paid the *Constitution* off while we were aback & unable to brace about, which brought the two ships alongside each other. Our sheet anchor & her spare anchor hooked each other — It was a fortunate circumstance for the *President* that the anchors hung the ships otherwise she must have lost her lower yards — Her sails being full & ours aback it was impossible to clear the ships & save the lower yards by any other method than running a Spring Hawser from her lee bow to our quarter deck capstern which we hove tawt, & a bow fast from ship to ship — After the Head way became sufficient to give effect to the rudder we cast off the Bow fast & cleared without farther damage —

The *Argus* & her chase were in sight from the Mast head all forenoon — The *Constellation* was ordered p^{r} signal to chase and keep the *Argus* in sight —

Forenoon — fresh breezes from NNW.

Noon the land to the E. of Tripoly in sight from the Mast head, bearing S. nearly 8 Leagues — Tripoly we suppose to bear S W 12 Leagues.

The *President* & two Greek prizes in company — The *Constellation & Argus* in sight from the Top in chase to the Westward.

Latitude observed 33° 19′ N.

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from log, presumably of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Wednesday, 12 September 1804

Moderate breezes from N b E with pleasant weather — We are cruising off Tripoli — The *President, Constellation* and *Argus* in company — 7 or 8 miles N E b N from Tripoli — At 2 P M gave chase to three strange sail in the E S E which were running along the Shore in for Tripoli — Continued the chase till 5 P M when we shortened sail & boarded two of them — The third escaped by haulling on a wind to the N W — The *Argus* was ordered to chase her. These two Ships are under Greek colours — loaded with wheat — and we suppose them bound for Tripoli as we captured them in sight of Tripoli bearing W ½ S — 4 leagues and at about five miles distance from the nearest part of the coast. Sent Officers & men on board them with directions to proceed to Malta for adjudication — Receiv'd 28 Greeks from the one & 26 from the other — Both Ships are armed — In the close of the evening the *Argus* was permitted by signal to part company and go in chase Moderate breezes from N E & N E b E till 12 (midnight) from which time till Day light calms or light baffling winds veering between N E and N N W — The *Argus* & her chase in sight from the Mast head all forenoon the *Constellation* was ordered p^{r} signal to chase & keep the *Argus* in sight — Forenoon — fresh breezes from N N W — Noon — the land to the Eastw^{d} of Tripoli in sight from Mast head bore South nearly eight leagues

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 12 September 1804

At 4. this morning a heavy Squall and Rain from the Westw^{d} & with a great deal of thunder and lightning at 5 A. M. the Brig *Syren* and *Nautalus* in sight. —

this evening at Sunset discovered Mount Etnea 90 Miles distance —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

To John Russell, Weaver, Reading, Berks County, Pa., from Charles W. Goldsborough, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department

NAV DEP^{t} *Sep^{t} 13th 1804.*

Your letter dated the 8th ins^{t} has been Received — This Department has not the settlement of prize accounts with the Captors — In the case of the [Austrian] Polacre *Paulina*, I believe the Vessel has never been adjudicated, I understand that no distribution of prize money has been made — and it is doubtful whether the Captors will ever receive any — Or will ever be entitled to Receive any —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

U STATES SHIP *President* OFF TRIPOLI.
Sep 13th 1804 —

SIR You will be pleased to take into either the Port of Malta or Syracuse, the two Greek Vessels said to be loaded with wheat, & intercepted by the Squadron in the Attempt to enter the Blockaded Port of Tripoly — From the Confession of the Masters of those Vessels, they had a previous Knowledge of the Port being in a State of Blockade & there is little doubt, in my Mind, that they are good Prizes. The third Vessel, which made off, & in chace which, the *Constellation*, & *Argus*, now are engaged, will if taken, be sent to the Port into which you may have conducted the other two, You will please to examinine those Vessels, & dispose of them as circumstances may induce you, I shall remain before Tripoly untill a Sufficient Number of Vessels arrive, to keep up the Blockade & enable me to go to Syracuse, in the mean time I Submit entirely to your discretion the arrangem^{ts} respecting the Prizes —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SHIP *President*
Off Tripoli September 13th 1804

SIR The state and condition of the *Argus*, under your Command, requiring that she shoud go into port for the purpose of refitting &^{c} I request you to proceed with all practicable expedition to Malta or Syracuse, and there refit your Vessel, which being compleated, you will take on board two Months provisions & Water & proceed for the Port of Alexandria and if at that Port or Smyrna, you find any American Vessels you will give them convoy as far as Malta, and immediately after join the Squadron off this place

You will take under your care the Ship S^{t} *Michael* intercepted by

the Squadron in the attempt to enter the blockaded port of Tripoli. You will find Commodore Preble at Malta, or Syracuse, with two other Ships captured in making the same attempt, You will receive his orders with respect to the disposition of the *S*^{t} *Michael*, cause all her papers to be delivered him, and furnish him with all the information you may be able to gain from her crew &^{c} on your passage you will inform the Commanders of the Vessels you may find at Syracuse that I shall be off Tripoli

Very respectfully I am Sir
Y^{r} Ob^{t} Serv^{t}

(Signd) SAMUEL BARRON —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

[Enclosure]

Verbal orders of Commodore Barron to Captain Hull of the U States brig *Argus*, in presence of the undersigned, on board the *President*, Sep. 15. 1804.

SIR, the *written* orders, I here hand you, to proceed to the port of Alexandria or Smyrna for the purpose of convoying to Malta any vessels you may find there, are intended to disguise the real object of your expedition; which is to proceed with M^{r} Eaton to Alexandria in search of Homet Bashaw, the rival brother and legitimate sovereign of the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli; and to convey him and his suit[e] to Derne or such other place on the coast as may be determined the most proper for co-operating with the naval force under my command against the common enemy: or, if more agreeable to him, to bring him to me before Tripoli —

Should Homet Bashaw not be found at Alexandria, you have the discretion to proceed to any other place for him where the safety of your ship can be, in your opinion, relied upon.

The Bashaw may be assured of the support of my squadron at Bengazi or Derne; where you are at liberty to put in, if required, and if it can be done without too great risque. And you may assure him also that I will take the most effectual measures with the forces under my Command for co-operating with him against the usurper, his brother; and for re-establishing him in the regency of Tripoli. Arrangements to this effect with him are confided to the discretion with which M^{r} Eaton is vested by the Government

Attest { ISAAC HULL
WILLIAM EATON.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 20.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 13 September 1804

still in chace Tacked Occasionally and took in and set sail when Necessary At 4 PM the *Constellation* by a favourable Squall gained our wake at 6 fired a Gun at the Chace she bore away for the *Constellation* at 7 Spoke the Chace a Polacre Ship from Constantinople bound to Malaga the *Constellation* sent Officers and men on board of her at 9 bore away for the Squadron

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Thursday, 13 September 1804

Fresh breezes from the North^{d} Cruizing in company with the *President* — The land to the Eastw^{d} of Tripoly in sight from the Mast head, bearing S. by compass nearly 30 miles —

Constellation & *Argus* in sight from the Mast head in pursuit of their chase to the W S W.

At 1 P. M. tacked to the N E & parted company with the *Constellation* & *Argus*, & at 5 P.M. tacked to WNW, in expectation of falling in with them, but on the close of the Evening they were not in Sight.

Our two Greek prizes were some ways to leeward. We ran down for them to reach our wake.

Moderate breezes during night veering between N E & NbW.

Made & shortened sail as necessary to follow the Commodore & keep the prizes in company.

From day light till noon light airs or calms.

At 8 A. M. we were taken aback. Winds from NNW Filled to the Eastw^{d}

At 9 A. M. Comm^{re} Preble waited on Comm^{re} Barron

Ships company employed this forenoon washing their cloaths & cleaning between decks.

Noon light airs from NW — Tripoly Supposed to bear (variation corrected) S$\frac{1}{4}$ W distance 45 miles —

Latitude observed 33° 38′ N.

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 13 September 1804

We are this morning out of sight of land not a breath of Air. at 11. discovered a strainge sail on the Larb^{d} bow. fired a Gun as a signal to speak her. We are now on an allowance of Water. of one quart a day. at Meridian Schooner *Nautalus* in sight. still calm —

at about 5 P M. sent our barge on board the Strange Sail. to know whether they could supply us with water she proved to be a Neapolitan prise to the Tunisans. they were out of both water & provisions our barge returned with the Captain of her who shewed Capt. Chauncey his papers. We sent him on board of his own ship again & gave him a Bll of Bread —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

(Extract) Off Tripoli *14th September 1804*

Dear Sir I expect to have the pleasure of seeing you before you sail for America, if not I can only wish you a pleasant Passage and happy sight of your Friends &c

Commodore Preble will go home in your ship and having Affairs to arrange before he leaves the Mediterranean of a Publick Nature you will of Course receive his Orders

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *Congress*
Algiers Bay, Sept^r 14, 1804

DEAR SIR I have sent a Boat on shore merely to Enquire how you are, & to be inform'd whether you have any communications to make — I have no news worth communicating, further than Lieu^t Hooper will be able to give you — The three Letters which accompany this, was handed me by M^r & M^rs Law[?], who were well, as were the rest of your friends in the neighbourhood of Washington. —

Pray present my best respects to M^rs Lear & believe me

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To U. S. Consul, Salonica, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS *Sept^r 14^th 1804.*

SIR This will be handed to you by Sidi Hagi Hassien, the Vickel, or Agent of his Excellency the Dey of Algiers, who is sent to Salonique, on the business of his Master. — Should he need any assistence you can give him in the prosecution of His business, or in Chartering a Vessel, if he should have need of one one, I am persuad^d you will do it, when I assure you that I have experienc^d such marks of attention & friendship from his Excellency the Dey, towards the United States of America, since my residence here, as will fully warrant this mark of Civility and regard from the agent of Our Nation.

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To N. Busnah, Algiers, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS *Sept^r 14^th 1804*

SIR I have been honored with your letter of this date requesting that I would at the request of his Excellency the Dey give a letter to the American Consul at Salonique in favor of Sidi Hagi Hassien, who is to go thither as the Vickel of His Excellency.

I do not know whether there is an American Consul at that place, or not. If there should be One there, the enclosed letter will meet due attention.

Please to present my best respects to His Excellency the Dey, and assure him of the pleasure I shall always take in proving the friendship of my Nation towards him when it is in my power.

M^r NAFTALE BUSNAH

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 14 September 1804

[Off Tripoli] At at 10 hove too alongside the Commod^e at ½ past Capt^n Hull went on board of him At 11 made Sig^l N^o 1230 to the Commodore —

[NDA photostat.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Richard O'Brien

MALTA *Sep*^{t} *The* 14th *1804* —

D^{r} SIR — On the 3^{d} 7th and 28th of August and 2^{d} Ins^{t} The Sea forces of the U States before tripoli — attacked The Castles Gunboats and Corsairs of that City.— in these 4 attacks The U States has lost. Captain Somers. Lieut^{s} Decator Caldwell and Wadsworth and M^{r} Dorsey and Israel Midshipmen. with about 45 men Killed wounded. and blown up —

The 6 Gunboats and 2 bombards — with The *Siren Enterprize Scourge Nautulas* — and *John Adams* — left — the Coast of tripoli — The 7th Ins^{t} destined for Syracousa —

The *President* and *Constellation* arrived here the 5th Ins^{t} and on the 7th Commodore Barron Sailed and next morning — Cap^{t} Campbell — They arrived off Tripoli on the 9th and This morning arrived here. The *Vixon* Cap^{t} Smith, in 3 days from the fleet before tripoli — he left there. The *President Constitution Constellation* and *Argus* — it is Considered if the weather will remain fine that the frigates will attack tripoli —

The Season is past for Gunboats to remain on That station no doubt but Tripoli must have Suffered Very much. but The force has been inadequate — to reduce it to American terms. and obtain the freedom of our fellow Citizens. I left the fleet. the 22^{d} ul^{t} and expect with my family to return to The U States in The *John Adams.*

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, Second Series, Feb. 1775–May 1805.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Friday, 14 September 1804

Moderate breezes from the Northward — Cruizing in company with the *President,* 15 leagues N ¼ E from Tripoly with the two Greek prizes in company —

This afternoon we were a little alarmed by two water spouts passing to leeward of us — The[y] broke within two miles from us — At 3 P. M. parted company with the *President.* She returns to the rendezvous off Tripoly — The *Constitution* is now bound to Malta — [with the two Greek prizes] — Cap^{t} Hull took passage in the *President* in order to join the *Argus* — On the afternoon of Wednesday last when the Squadron gave chase to E b S, Comm^{re} Barron, Cap^{t} Campbell & Cap^{t} Hull were on board the *Constitution* — Observing the chase to be three Polacca Ships, Merchantmen, The *Argus* was ordered p^{t} signal to haul up for one of them which was considerably to windward, while the other two were brought to by the *Constitution, President & Constellation* — At Sun set the same evening Comm^{re} Barron & Cap^{t} Campbell joined their respective ships & in the Urgency of the *Constellation* following the *Argus,* time would not permit a boat to attend for the following officers belonging to the *Constitution,* then on a visit to the *Constellation* — viz^{t} Lieut^{t} Tarbell, M^{r} Morris Purser, Doct^{r} Wells & M^{r} Greenleaf Lieut^{t} of Marines — Night Moderate —

The *Constellation, Argus* & her chase in sight next morning and untill towards noon — I mention these particulars as Possibly they may have relation to future claims —

After parting company with the *President* we had cloudy overcast weather all the afternoon, till towards evening when we had pleasant weather —

At 6 P. M. we brought to, & sent two marines on board of each prize — The 52 Greeks which we have on board have the liberty of the ship in the day time & are under guard during the night —

From Sundown till day light, light breezes & variable from the Northward & from day light till noon the like wind & weather from the South^{d} —

The two Prizes sail well on a Wind & keep company going large with little difference in sail —

Doctor Marshall, late of the *Scourge* now on board this ship, reports 17 Sick & 9 Conv^{acct} —

This forenoon, saw two water spouts at a great distance

Noon light breezes from S S E with cloudy, overcast weather to the Eastward —

We are now on our passage from Tripoly to Malta, which we suppose to bear nearly N E 102 miles — The two Prizes in company.

Latitude observed 34° 14′ N.

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 14 September 1804

We are this morning in sight of Sicily. a light breeze and fair. we are this day reduced to one quart of Water per man for 24 hours. at half past 5 this morning saw the land ahead at ½ past six saw the *Nautilus* on our weather quarter at 10 saw a strange sail two points on our Weather Bow. squally with rain attended with thunder & Lightning. at 2 Oclock the *Nautilus* Boat came along side for water — We coud not supply them at 3 P M saw four strange sail in sight at 6 the North^{d} part of Cape Passero bore N N W ½ W and North ½ East. —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

To Timothy Mountford, Algiers, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS *Sept^{r} 15th 1804*

DEAR SIR As I am about to leave Algiers, for a short time, to endeavour to negotiate a Peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli, in compliance with the Orders of my Gov^{t} I shall leave in your charge all my Property, in Algiers. I shall retain at the Garden, Sidi Alli, and Francisco. Segn^{r} Juan will remain there also, & one or two Carbiles to take care of the horses & mules & work the Garden I have settled all my acc^{ts} to this time, so that you will only have to attend to such as may occur, till my return, to defray which after the money you have may be exhausted, you will be furnished by M^{r} D. C. Bacri. Should a Ship arrive from the U. States, with the annuity for this Regency, before my return, you will attend to the delivery of the Cargo &^{c} but will make no settlement therefor, by any means untill my return: The Documents left with you, will point out the usual mode of receiving the Cargoes sent as annuities, and the Sweedish Consul, M^{r} Norderling, will be so good as to give you advice & information, on this subject, as well as on any others, when you may need it

I leave three Consular & Six Prize Certificates signed in Blank, in case any sh^{d} be wanted for the Cruizers, during my absence

You will be pleased to write to me, by any conveyance, which may offer, for Malta; if there should be no direct, it w^d be best to write by the way of Tunis, In case of very urgent necessity you may dispatch a Courier extraordinary, to Tunis with letters for me, writing to our Chargé des Affairs, the case, & desiring them to be forwarded, should letters arrive for me, you may open them, & from their Contents, judge if any thing is to be done immediately, in consequence of them

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

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

N^o 82. — Duplicate. — TANGIER *15^th Sept^r 1804.* —

SIR N^o 81 conveyed copy of my correspondence with Sidy Muhammed Selawy last Month. — I have not yet received any answer to my Letter of the 26^th, but my Friend at Rhabat advises me he had read and explained it to him on the 2^d Instant. — Captain Rodgers went off Sallé and at his return here on the 27^th Ult^o acquainted me the Emperours three Ships had retired within the Bar of that River. — As I knew that could not be done at this dry season of the year, until a great part of their Artillery and Stores had been taken out, I was induced to believe it had been determined they should be laid up. — On this principle I did not see cause to offer any objection to the strong desire Captain Rodgers expressed of joining Commodore Barron.

By many subsequent advices it however appears the Ships did not go within the Bar at any time since they assembled in Sallé Road, and that they put to Sea on the 30^th August. — Captain Rodgers mistake must have proceeded from his not being acquainted with the distance the Barrs lay from the apparent entrance of the River. —

The destination of these Ships is not certainly known, but generaly supposed to be for Lisbon, and that the two largest are to be Coppered and new rig'd there. —

On Tuesday last the *Essex* arrived here from Gibraltar. Captain [James] Barron also expressed a wish to go to the Commodore, under an Idea that his Services were no longer necessary here.

As we had no certainty of the destination of the Frigates, I gave it as my oppinion it would be proper to ascertain that before he left us, and I presume he is gone to the Westward in that view. — I cannot but express my regret that other services should seem to these Gentlemen so urgent as to enduce this Station being left without any Vessel of War, since by experience we have so fully seen the advantages arise from a contrary conduct. —

I have now to advise that a sum of money in Spanish Gold said to be about One hundred and forty thousand dollars arrived here this morning, appropriated by Muley Soliman for encreasing his Marine. — It goes to Lisbon in a Portuguese Brig of War, as is pretended for purchase of Naval and Ordnance Stores and Building Materials for Sea Service. —

This measure so unexpected and unprecedented in this Country to such an extent, must proceed from some imperious motive. — In my oppinion the report of this money being destined for the purpose mentioned, merits no sort of attention; besides many other arguments might be offered for this being the case, it is notorious Muley Soliman

has no Arsenals or Magazines for the deposit of such a quantity of Stores. — I have not a doubt but we shall find the chief object in view, is the purchase of Armed Vessels, with probably some essential articles of Naval and Ordnance Stores; particularly Gun Powder; of which the Emperour has but a very slender stock at this time. — I have requested Consul Jarvis to be watchful on their opperations at Lisbon and to give you and Commodore Barron the earliest intelligence thereof. —

The two Galleys of Tetuan have layen in this Mole perfectly inactive for these last fifteen days. — during that time we have had a fresh Gale at East, with very little intermission. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, Jan. 1803–Oct. 1810.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

U States Ship *President* off Tripoly *15 Sept*r *1804*

Sir Captain Hull has in charge the Russian Ship *S*t *M*[*i*]*chael*, intercepted in the attempt to Enter Tripoly, I have directed him to take your orders as to the Disposition of the Sd Vessel, as her Case Seems exactly to resemble that of the two others, which you carried under your Charge to Malta I presume your determination with respect to the one, will equally Affect the whole three

I Submit, (as in the Case of the other two) this Vessels Emamination &c. entirely to your discretion, I presume that if they can not prove, that they were bound to some other Port, The Situation, & course we found them Steering, will admit of no doubt, that they were bound directly to Tripoly —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 15 September 1804

took 26 men from the Poleacre Prize and put her in Charge of Lieut Morris Mr Mann & 9 men and left 6 of her men on board of her recieved from the *Constellation* 350 Gallons of Water and 8 Sick men came on board from her and four from the *President* At ¾ past 4 Capt Hull and Mr Eaton came on board

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 15 September 1804

Went on board the brig *Argus* for Malta, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm1 E 14.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 15 September 1804

P. M commences with fresh breezes and Clear weather Standing in for the Bay of Algiers

At 3 shortened sail and hove too Of[f] the town of Algiers

½ past 3 Mr Lear the consul Came a long side

At 4 shortened sail and came too with The larbd bower in 25 fathoms water Algier light house bearing N W B W distance 2½ miles Cape Matifor E B N distance 6 or 7 miles

At 4 the fort fired a salute of 21 guns which we answered with the same number at 5 The Consul left the ship

A M at 7 Capt[n] Rodgers went on shore and was saluted with 5 guns from The battery

at Meredian light Breezes and pleasant weather

[USNA.]

Extract from Commonplace Book by William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 15 September 1804

Went on board the brig *Argus*, Captain Isaac Hull, for Alexandria.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 207, Commonplace Book.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Saturday, 15 September 1804

Moderate breezes from the Westward with cloudy overcast weather — We are on our passage from Tripoly to Malta.

By two, P. M. the weather to the Eastward had the appearance of a heavy gale. We double reefed the Top sails & single reefed the Courses —

At this time our prizes were some distance astern. We continued under our Topsails till 5 P. M. at which time they came up: we then set the foresail, Jib & spanker.

By 5 P. M. the wind had shifted by degrees from WSW to SE, with pleasant weather, which continued till 12 Midnight, when the weather became cloudy with Lightning to the NNE.

In third reef in the Topsails & stowed the Jib

Towards daylight judging the ship to be within 9 or ten Leagues of Malta, in order to prevent Surprize by currents, we sounded several times — No bottom with 80 fath[s]

Continued under low sail till day light when we saw the SW[t] part of Malta bearing NNE, 10 Leagues — Moderate with overcast weather & frequent thunder and lightning in the N E, all forenoon.

Noon — We are situated 10 miles SW $\frac{1}{4}$ W, from the SE extreme of Malta & nearly 7 miles from the land — The West extreme of Gozo bearing N$\frac{1}{2}$ W, in sight from deck —

At This Time, as well as at several other times, we have found no material currents in crossing between Tripoly & Malta —

The prevailing winds off Tripoly during the besieging of that Town, from the 28[th] July to the 13[th] Septem[r] were variable between NNE and SE, with frequent changes to the NNW. We left the *President Constellation & Argus*, cruising off Tripoly

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 15 September 1804

At day light this morning saw the *Syren & Nautilus* at 8 Oclock we were beating round Cape Mourde Pore at 12 Cape Moren De Pore bore N E by N Distance about 3 Leagues —

at half past three 3. we made the mouth of Harbour of Syracuse. cast of[f] the gun boats oposite the light house. at 6. Oclock came to Anchor in the Harbour of Syracuse the light house bore S E distant $\frac{1}{2}$

mile — It may very Justly [be] said what a falling off in this place from its once anciant Grandure

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Siren* of 18 guns, Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 15 September 1804

(Standing in for the harbour of Syracuse.) Light airs & pleasant plying to wind ward under easy sail the *John Adams* & a Schooner in sight in tacking got gun boat Nº 3 foul of us & stove our cutter over the stern. at ½ past 6 cape Passarro bore N by W. cape Roque N by E set royals stay sails &c. &c. —

Midnight gentle breezes & pleasant. —

Meridian moderate & clear supplied the gun boats astern

Latt Obs 36° 54′ N.

At ½ past 1 P. M set royals & steering sails a fine breeze from the Southwd standing for the harbour of Syracuse At 6 came too in 7 fathoms water furl'd all sail. found the *Enterprize, Nautilus; Scourge,* Bombards & gun boats at anchor At 7 hoisted out the launch & barge —

Midnight light airs & cloudy Wind E by N

(NB, those remarks include 36 hours)

[NDA.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SHIP *John Adams*
Syracuse 16th September 1804

SIR I had the honor of writing you on the 5th of last Month from Malta, at which Time I was preparing to leave that place to join the Commodore off Tripoli, which I did on the 7th and received his Orders (a Copy of which I enclose you Nº 1 [see 8 August 1804]) to continue on that Station untill his further Orders; where I remained variously employed untill the 6th Inst when I received the Commodore's further Instructions (a Copy of which I also have the Honor of enclosing you Nº 2 [see 5 September 1804]) to proceed to Malta and Syracuse to deliver my Stores, and from thence to the United States, touching at the Different Ports on the North Side of the Miditerranean to afford Convoy.

You will perceive by my Instructions that I was first to go to Malta, but the Commodore gave me verbal Orders afterwards to proceed with the Gun Boats that I had in tow to this Place, in Company with the *Syren, Nautilles* and *Enterprize,* where we all arrived Yesterday Evening with all the Gun Boats and Bombards on a very short Allowance of Water — I had but 60 Gallons on board, and some of the other Vessels much less. I am now preparing to discharge one half of the stores agreeable to Orders, with the other Half I shall proceed to Malta and deliver to Mr Higgins after which I shall Ballast the Ship and Use every Exertion to carry into Effect the other Parts of my Instructions — I shall necessarily be detained here 12 or 15 Days to get the Ship in a Situation to proceed down the Meditterranean; for she is now a mere Wreck, not having been in port long enough to do any thing to her since I left the Eastern Branch. Mr Dyson informs me that Commodore Barron, with two Ships arrived at, and sailed from Malta for the Coast of Tripoli on the 7th Instant

and that the other Ship was hourly expected from Gibralter to join them.

I shall be silent as to our proceedings off Tripoli for I presume that the Commodore has detailed them fully in his Dispatches —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 16 September 1804

[At Single Anchor in Bay of Algiers] At 10 [A M] rec^{d} on board 3 Bullocks 13 sheep And a quantity of Vegitables as a present From the Dey 35 Sick

[USNA.]

Extract from Commonplace Book by William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Sunday, 16 September 1804

Sunday — Made Malta — Arrived next day —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 207, Commonplace Book.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Sunday, 16 September 1804

Cloudy overcast weather with frequent squalls from the N E. accompanied with thunder lightning & rain. We are now 9 or 10 miles SW, from the SE extreme of [sic] under double reefed topsails, with our two prizes in company —

By 3 P. M. the weather had cleared away, when the Wind Shifted to E S E — Out all reefs except one in each topsail in order to work round the SE end & proceed to Malta — From a watch tower standing on the very extreme of this part of Malta, SE by compass, there runs out a dangerous shoal, a mile & a half from shore. Between 6 & 9 P. M. we made several short boards in order to pass it —

Wind, moderate through the night from ESE & SE with constant lightning in the NE.

By 5 A. M. we rounded the Island & Steered NW, for the harbour of Vilette which was then in sight —

At 6 A. M. we were taken aback by a squall from the NNW, which shifted immediately to the NE. We close reefed the topsails, single reefed the courses and sent down top gall^{t} yards. —

By 8 A. M. the weather cleared up, when we saw the Harbour of Villette bearing WbN, 5 or 6 miles. Made sail, Bitted a range on the two Bowers, unstowed them & ran in for the Harbour —

At ½ pas 10 A. M, we came to with the best bower in the outer harbour in Vilette —

Veered to a third of a cable & furled sails — The two prizes in company

Wind N E. — Found here the U. S. Schooner *Vixen*

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Siren* of 18 guns, Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 16 September 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) Commences with heavy squalls of wind & rain, rec^{d} fresh provisions for the Crew. launch employ'd watering,

Crew employ'd braking out hold &c. At 10 sent 3 six pounders on board the *Nautilus* —

Meridian light airs & cloudy sent the launch on shore with a raft of empty water casks loos'd all sails to dry —

Midnight light winds & variable —

[NDA.]

To Lieutenant Charles Gordon, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

Constitution — MALTA HARBOUR
*Septem*r 17th *1804*

SIR The Public business requires my going to Sicily for a few days. You will during my absence make use of every exertion to equip the *Constitution* for Sea: Her decks are all to be recaulked; the standing rigging overhauled & tarred: Such parts of the rigging as are unfit for service, you will replace with new; the main mast is to be examined & fished with two long fishes of 30 or 40 feet each. The Bowsprit stripped and Examined, and, if not sprung, the fishes replaced & the Bowsprit secured & rigged again Sails are to be examined & repaired; Boats repaired; the Hull of the ship outside & inside, Masts, Spars & boats painted — Make your requisitions on Mr Higgins for what may be necessary — You will be careful to keep good order and discipline on board, and to guard against fire as much as possible. You are on no pretence to suffer a breach of Quarantine by any person belonging to the ship —

[LC. EPP, Order Book, May 1803–June 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

Constitution SEPTEMr 17th 1804
Harbour of Malta

SIR Presuming that the good of the Service will be promoted by preparing the *Constitution* for sea without loss of time I have thought it advisable immediately to commence her repairs in this port, in order that she may be completed for sea as soon as possible: and have taken passage to Syracuse in the *Argus* — I shall settle my accounts at that place and return to Malta in 10 or 12 days, or as soon after that time as the *John Adams* or any other Vessel is ready to come over — I have left the charge of the ship to Lieut Gordon who is an active good Officer, and shall hurry Capt Decatur over as Soon as possible —

(Signed) EDWARD PREBLE

Commre SAMl BARRON
Commander in chief of the U. Squadron
in the Mediterranean

[LC. EPP, LB, April–Nov. 1804.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

Constitution MALTA HARBOUR
*Septem*r *17th 1804*

SIR I wrote you the 17th Inst, the day the *Argus* arrived with the Prize, Since which it has been stormy weather — The *Nautilus* arrived this morning in 7 hours from Syracuse, and sails tomorrow to join you with a store ship loaded with water — Capt Dent informs me that the Vessels with the Gun boats in tow had a passage of 11

days to Syracuse and were much distressed for water: So long a passage will account for their not having joined you before this —You will learn from Cap[t] Dent when to expect the *Syren & Enterprize* — The *Argus* sails tomorrow for Syracuse —

I enclose you copy of a certificate of a robbery committed on an American vessel by a Tunisian Corsair: but the certificate which the Barbarian required from the American is, I think proof positive that they are not at war with us. The story of an American vessel having been captured, I do not believe —

The *Constitution* is stripped and every exertion making to have her ready for service as soon as possible — Thirty one caulkers are constantly at work on board although we are still in quarantine—. Will it not be well to visit the Bey of Tunis soon? He requires good looking after — I enclose you copy of a letter from the Governor of Syracuse; and am sorry to learn from others as well as him that great irregularities have been committed by some of our officers, for which, I hope, they may suffer severely — I suspect you will find it necessary to make an example, & the sooner the better — If you can make it convenient to visit Syracuse, I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you there before I return to this place —

Tomorrow an examination of the Captains & Crews of the three Greeks commences before the court of Vice Admiralty at Malta — I hope they may prove good Prizes — I shall not however release them or dispose of them in any way until I hear from you — I have employed a person to Translate the papers found on board them: when finished, we shall be able to judge of the property & destination —

I have heard nothing from Gibraltar or the Frigates since you left there —

[LC. EPP, LB, April–Nov. 1804.]

To Sir Alexander John Ball, British Civil Commissioner for the Islands of Malta and Gozo, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

Constitution, MALTA HARBOUR
Sept[r] 17th 1804.

SIR I have the Honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's very obliging letter of the 30th Ult[o], and take this opportunity to assure you that the very polite and friendly attention I have been honoured with by the civil & military departments of the Island of Malta has made an indelible impression on my mind —

I regret that I am at present deprived of personally paying my respects on shore; but hope a voyage to Sicily will soon afford me that pleasure.

Cap[t] Decatur takes the *Constitution* & I return to the U. States with Cap[t] Chauncey in the *John Adams*. It will afford me the highest degree of satisfaction to have it in my power to render your Excellency acceptable services in that Country.

I enclose for your Excellency's perusal an answer to the memorial of Gaetano Schembri respecting the detention of vessels in which he was concerned — You will oblige me by directing it to be delivered to him.

His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BALL *Bart*
His Britannick Majesty's Civil
Commissioner for the Islands of Malta & Gozo

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Monday, 17 September 1804

[On board U. S. Brig *Argus*.] At midnight arrived at Malta. Found the *Constitution* there.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 17 September 1804

[Bay of Algiers] ½ past 3 [PM] M[r] Lear the consul and his Lady came on board

At 4 weigh[d] & made sail ½ past 7 Calm. let go a Kedge anchor and shortened Sail

A, M. — at 3 light airs from the South[d] Weigh[d] the Kedge and made sail

At 11 Cape Coxine bore W S W Algiers light House S W ½ S distance 4 leagues Cape Matafor S ¾ E distance 2 leagues — 33 Sick

Latitude Observed 36° 57′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Monday, 17 September 1804

Moderate breezes from E N E. We are at single anchor in the outer harbour of Malta. At ¼ past noon, the health boat from the Pratique office came alongside — We have a number of Tripoline prisoners on board — Hoisted a yellow flag as a signal of Quarantine.

At 1 P. M. out all boats & made the necessary arrangements for warping the ship into the inner harbour — Employed in this work till 9 P. M.

Night moderate with rain —

A. M. Employed mooring ship. Moored in the inner harbour in 8 fath[s] each way — The best bower S S E; the small bower NNW — We are now situated a cable & a half distance from the shore, N & S, and completely land locked on every point of the compass except N E b E —

This forenoon the Commodore went on shore at the quarantine ground.

At noon loosed sails to dry.

Winds moderate from S E b E. We received fresh beef and vegetables for the ships company.

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 17 September 1804

[Syracuse Harbor] We this day commenced discharging our Cargo. We sent on shore the 4 Tripolila Prisoners to the Castle —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

To Secretary of the Navy from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

MALTA *Sep. 18. 1804.*

SIR, (*Go to Egypt for Hamet Bashaw*) Exhibit A is an expression of my opinion of the probable advantages of co-operating with Hamet



WILLIAM EATON.

Bashaw, delivered Commodore Barron at sea on the 21. Aug. & contrast — B. additional observations on the same subject, after an interview with Mr OBrien at Malta, on the 8. Sep. — C [See letter of 13 September 1804, to Master Commandant Hull from Commodore Barron]. & D [See enclosure of Exhibit C (of 13 September) dated 15 September 1804.]. the result of deliberations after having advised with and consulted Commodore Preble before Tripoli —

(*Porcile released by the Government. Why?* —) Commodore Barron declares he does not consider any construction of the President's instructions will justify him in furnishing cash, arms and ammunition to Hamet Bashaw — I hoped, in some measure to remedy this inconvenience by applying to that use cash which I expected to realize *on a claim I have against* the Chevalier Antonio Porcile of Sardinia for payments made as his surety, at Tunis, some years ago on account of cash borrowed by him for the purpose of ransoming his daughter Anna Maria Porcile — But I am astonished to learn, by the tenor of his letter to the President, that he considers himself released from this debt by an act of the Government of the United States — This conclusion of his is, to me, altogether enigmatical; but I presume it a misconstruction on his part of some instructions, unknown to me, communicated to my successor at Tunis touching the release of the chevalier's daughter from detention on account of his obligations — However the fact may be, it has disappointed my last resort for the means of assisting the operations of the plan in which I am at length formally engaged — I am therefore compelled to draw on the Navy department, on account of my salary, for the sum of one thousand dollars in order to meet the contingencies of my voyage to Alexandria, and to aid me in putting that plan in motion —

(*Refference to Commo Preble & Con. OBrien.*) I forbear adding any thing to my former observations to government on the subject of this cooperation — Commodore Preble and Consul OBrien, who will be at Washington, will better satisfy enquiry whether my calculations concerning it have been correct and my arrangements judicious: as they will also be the best commentators on my own statement to Congress concerning my general agency on the coast of Barbary — I cannot forbear, however, expressing, on this occasion, the extreme mortification I suffer on account of my actual situation; destitute of commission, rank, or command; and, I may say, consideration or credit. And even without instructions for the regulation of my conduct while ostensibly charged with the management of an enterprise on which, perhaps, depends the successful issue of this war. I am not ignorant that I ought to ascribe this mortifying situation, as a remote cause, to the indirect, undue influence of Captain Murray's insinuations — There is not one statement made by Murray, relative to Barbary affairs, in which my agency has been implicated and calculated to invalidate my truth and throw suspicion on my integrity, but what has proved incorrect in matters of fact, if not maliciously false; yet it has required the testimony of an experiment to work conviction of his misrepresentations, and the force of demonstration to do away the injurious impressions they stamped on the belief of his powerful friends. In the issue I have been materially wronged, both in my reputation and circumstances; so, indeed, has the public service. — But, while I have a right to feel indignation towards his hypocricy, and a regret for the influence it had over measures; I owe

nevertheless, to the candor with which you have listened to my statements, to the confidence you have placed in them, and to the uniform inclination you have manifested towards the system of operations I would have recommended, the sincerest acknowledgements.

And I beg you will be assured, Sir, that this confidence shall not be disappointed; for, besides the concern I feel that my fellow citizens in slavery as well as the general interest of my country should be benefitted by the success of the enterprise now in view, there is a bond upon my honor which I shall take care to discharge — Hamet Bashaw is the only man in existence to whom I ever plighted my faith without having succeeded in acquitting myself of the engagement — However forlorn therefore the prospect before me may present itself I am determined to place my breast in this unintentional breach of good faith, and thus convince him and the world that though, as an American, I may be unfortunate, as such, I cannot be unfaithful. If my project succeed, the government will take the benefit of a *miracle*; for I have, at present, very little reason to ground its prospect of success on ordinary agencies — If it fail, government sacrifices nothing; though my family may feel a sacrifice — But I shall continue still to indulge the hope that some provisions, proportionate to the magnitude of the object, will yet be made to assist my exertions before the season for decisive operations commence next spring —

The requisite field artilery and small arms may be procured at Malta, and of the king of the two Sicilies: They did not come on board at Hampton as was expected — A small fund should be established also at Malta on which requisitions may be made to answer unavoidable necessities — I believe fifty thousand dollars will be sufficient to the purpose —

(*Three Wheat prizes* —) Three large polacca ships, laden with wheat, have been captured attempting to enter the blockaded port of Tripoli, and sent into Malta, within a few days — The cargoes amount, in all, to about thirty six thousand bushels — This providential supply might serve a ration to an equal number of arabs about seventy or eighty days; and might be used as a most effectual bribe to detach those famishing forces of the enemy from his interest, if the prizes could be adjudicated upon in season. I have no doubt of their being legally condemned, as the masters confess they knew of the blockade, and as they were intercepted standing directly into port within an hours sail —

(*Fit time to treat with Tunis* —) I regret that I have not powers to sieze this moment of distress at Tunis to modify our treaty with the Bey so as to place our intercourse with that regency on the footing of the most favored nations. It may not be too late next year. On the contrary, a successful termination of our controversy with Tripoli will facilitate the event.

I sail tomorrow for Alexandria. If I can there raise a small number of mamlukes and embark them at Egypt I intend to surprise Bengazi on my return, if the place should be found accessible, bring off the Governor, and place a garrison there of the troops of Hamet Bashaw —

Though under no injunctions to make communications officially, it is presumed you will not be dissatisfied to be apprized of my prospects, resolutions and advances as often as any thing interesting

occurs — This is the only appology I can offer for directing unofficial papers to your address —

WILLIAM EATON

Hon[le] ROB[t] SMITH
Sec. of the Navy &c. &c. &c.

P. S. Malta 27. Oct. (accompanying triplicate)

Such was arrangement at the date of the preceding. The *Argus* returned into this port on the 23[d] inst., after having repaired at Messina. Found here the *President, Constitution, John Adams, Vixen & Enterprize.* The *Congress, Constellation* and *Nautilus* having been ordered off Tripoli, and no account of them since a very severe gale on the 20. 21. @ [&] 23[d] the *Argus* is dispatch in search of them; and, of course, the expedition to Alexandria suspended — The Commodore tells me she will proceed thither immediately on her return into port —

Information will be undoubtedly communicated by the ordinary reports of the very imperfect state of health which has compelled Commodore Barron to take lodgings on shore — His physician, Doc. Cutbush, has been under serious apprehensions of alarm for him, and, it seems, is not yet wholly relieved from them. It appears to me very improbable that he will be able to keep the sea this winter — And, I much fear, will not have sufficient health to transact the business necessarily preparatory to the operations of next spring and summer — Much is to be done which requires health and assiduity. I cannot but repeat my earnest wish that something more explicit may be expressed in the Com[res] instructions, and correspondent provisions made, concerning the aids to be advanced Hamet Bashaw, in case this chief can be used to our advantage — He is cautious in using a discretion on the subject — &, I believe, determined in any situation of the Bashaw's affairs not to furnish any supplies without special instructions.

(*Reform the consular character* —) Previously to leaving America I thought it my duty to suggest to the proper departments some changes, which seemed indispensible with our national dignity, in the consular appointments on the Mediterranean coast. I am still more than ever convinced of the necessity of the measure — The character of our Government suffers through those representatives; so would our interests if agents were not substituted to execute the duties properly attached to their offices — M[r] Appleton at Leghorn, though harmless, wants character; M[r] Barnes, at Sicily, probity; M[r] Pulis, at Malta, national attachment and fealty; and M[r] Matthieu, at Naples, wants every thing.

The navy agents at those places appear to be judiciously selected — I believe they would not disappoint the confidence of the President if the national seal were placed in their hands — And, as they have the laboring oar, it seems but reasonable they should enjoy the honor & the profit of this confidence —

I have suspended the negociation of the bills mentioned on the 18. ult. until the brig shall proceed aloft.

Allow me to repeat the assurance
of my perfect respect

WILLIAM EATON

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. EA, 206.]

[21 August 1804]

EXHIBIT A. to letter of Sep. 18***

(Advantages of co-operation with Hamet Bashaw)

Apparent *advantages* of co-operating with the deposed Bashaw of Tripoli against the Usurper —

1st By investing Tripoli in the rear, through the co-operations of Hamet Bashaw, we cut off the enemy's retreat from the country and effectually prevent him recieving supplies from any quarter whatever—

2d Dread of retaliation, when thus invested, will deter the enemy from treating our captives with cruelty —

3d In case of a close investment, the inhabitants of the city, seeing their retreat cut off in the rear, will be very apt to open their gates to the beseigers, to receive their legitimate sovereign, and to surrender the usurper to punishment. We should thus get possession of the enemy's person and suit; and our captives would be restored to us without ranson —

4th Preliminaries of peace are already agreed upon with Hamet Bashaw, on our own terms; &, when definitely concluded, will, most likely be permanent: for, if gratitude on his part be not a sufficient guarantee, we hold his brother and chief admiral, Lisle, as hostages; who may be used to turn the tables upon him whenever he becomes faithless.

5th The experiment will cost us very little, even if it fail of success; nor shall we loose any ground by the failure; we shall then have the enemy in the same position as at present— The success of the measure will save both life and cash: articles well worth economy in a country where there is no redundancy of either. The general as well as particular advantages to the United States equal all they coud possibly realise from the most effectual coercion —

6th But to sum up all considerations in one, which ought to weigh down all others, the faith of the United States is pledged to the friendly Bashaw, by letter from Mr Madison to me, by engagements of legitimate Agents of the United States and by conventions of several of our commanders — By adhering to these engagements, we certainly have the advantage of keeping faith and supporting a dignity of character which would impress a high sense of our national perseverance and honor on the minds of the other Barbary regencies, as well as to revive that sentiment among nations whose good opinion is more to be desired —

(Disadvantages of acting against Tripoli without Hamet Bashaw)

Probable *disadvantages* of acting without his co-operation —

1st No doubt the enemy's town may be battered to the ground; but he has a retreat in the rear.

2d Our fellow citizens in captivity will most likely be placed on the ramparts of the enemy's batteries and forced not only to expose their breasts to our shot, but to fight against us; while we are compelled to the painful alternative of cutting down the ranks of our own brethren to get access to the enemy

3d In case of forcing an evacuation of the town, by a bombardment, the enemy having a retreat in the rear, it neither secures to us the release of our captives, nor our own terms of peace: the captives will be carried away to the mountains, and pacification will be delayed or evaded —

4th But should the enemy either find himself reduced to the necessity of yielding to terms; or prevailed on by policy to come to an accommodation, his faith is an insufficient guarantee to the peace: he will violate it as soon as he can do it with probable advantage and security: examples are too numerous to leave the conjecture doubtful

5th The experiment is sure to cost us some expense of blood; and, most probably, some sacrifice of time and money by the damages our shipping may sustain; which would at this moment be more sensibly felt as we are threatned with war by a nation against whom all our naval resourses would be required, and might be more profitably employed — But if defeated in the experiment the enemy gains a decided advantage Whereas even the success of the measure would fall short of the beneficial effects which might be secured at less hazard; as it would leave us in perpetual apprehensions from the enemy's known perfidy; as well as from the possible event of restoration of the legitimate Bashaw, who would thus become a decided enemy —

6th Totally to abandon our engagements with the friendly Bashaw because the indecision, inactivity, or bad generalship of certain of our late commanders may have left him in a dubious situation would stamp the shade of an equivocal mind on our government, which would inflict a wound on the national sensibility and a blemish on our portrait —

To Com. Barron 21. Aug. 1804.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA, 206.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

EXHIBIT B. to letter of Sep. 18

Is it not more consistent with the dignity and interest of the United States to expend money in reducing than in pacifying an open enemy?

With half the sum authorized, according to Colonel Lear, to be given for a precarious peace with the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli, applied to assist the legitimate sovereign, the usurper may be made prisoner; an honorable and permanent peace secured; and this expence saved to the United States by the re-embursement of Hamet Bashaw —

Mr OBrien is decidedly in the opinion that this plan may be easily effected. He says the rightful Bashaw has a powerful party in Tripoli: that the usurper has spread the report of his death with a view of baffling their hopes; and that, in order to attack their superstition and their desparation to his cause, he inculcates the idea into his subjects that the Americans are infidels and savages, canibals and monsters of cruelty — Whereas, were their lawful sovereign shown to them in our fleet, with assurances that we are neither at war with their religion nor their repose; but that we respect both, and seek nothing more than that justice which would restore them to peace and to their proper allegiance, the very soldiery called to the defence of the enemy, would desert him and take an opposite part: the Arabs are generally in favor of the friendly Bashaw — This opinion is general where the circumstances are known —

But if fighting alone can secure our honor, I should nevertheless object to taking a vicious horse by the heels when we have a bridle in his mouth and can sieze the reins! Besides, it is the *success* of a measure, more than the mode of effecting it, which secures public

eclat. Those who should be of a different sentiment may take consolation from the probability, that the resistance which despair would induce the enemy to attempt will be sufficient to all the purposes of glory —

Sep. 8. 1804.
To Com^re^ BARRON.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. EA, 206.]

[18 September 1804]

Resolution of the Congress of the United States Concerning attacks on Tripoli

RESOLUTIONS expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of Commodore Edward Preble, the officers, seamen, and marines of his squadron.

Resolved, &c., That thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby, presented to Commodore Edward Preble, and through him to the officers, seamen, and marines, attached to the squadron under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct displayed in the several attacks on the town, batteries, and naval force of Tripoli, in the year 1804.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries, and naval force of Tripoli, by the squadron under Commodore Preble's command, and to present it to Commodore Preble in such manner as, in his opinion, will be most honorable to him: and that the President be further requested to cause a sword to be presented to each of the commissioned officers and midshipmen who have distinguished themselves in the several attacks.

Resolved, That one months' pay be allowed, exclusive of the common allowance, to all the petty officers, seamen, and marines, of the squadron, who so gloriously supported the honor of the American flag, under the orders of their gallant commander, in the several attacks.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be also requested to communicate to the parents, or other near relatives, of Captain Richard Somers, Lieutenants Henry Wadsworth, James Decatur, James R. Caldwell, Joseph Isreal, and Midshipman John Sword Dorsey, the deep regret which Congress feel for the loss of those gallant men, whose names ought to live in the recollections and affections of a grateful country, and whose conduct ought to be regarded as an example to future generations.

APPROVED, *March 3, 1805.*

[Attention is invited to page 214 of "Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs" by Gardner W. Allen, and letter of 18 September 1804 to Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, printed on pages 293 to 308, in *Naval Documents. United States Wars with the Barbary Powers*, volume IV.]

[Navy Register, 1798.]

[18 September 1804]

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

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May 17, 1806.*

SIR: In pursuance of the resolution of Congress, of the 3d of March, 1805, requesting the President of the United States to cause a gold medal to be struck, emblematical of the attacks on the town, bat-

teries, and naval force, of Tripoli, by the squadron under your command, and to present it to you in such manner as, in his opinion, would be most honorable to you, the medal which will herewith be delivered to you by Lieutenant Jones has been struck. You will receive it, sir, as a testimony of your country's estimation of the important and honorable services rendered by you; and you will be pleased to accept an assurance of the great pleasure I have in the honor of presenting it to you.

R. SMITH

To Commodore EDWARD PREBLE.

[NDA and Am. State Papers. Nav. Aff., Vol. 1.]

[18 September 1804]

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

PORTLAND *June 17th 1806* —

SIR, By Lieut Jones of the Navy I had this day the honor to receive your Official letter of the 17th Ult° accompanying a gold medal struck in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of the 3d March 1805 emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries and naval forces of Tripoli, by the squadron under my Command. — please to communicate to the President of the United States, that I accept with gratitude, this honorable testimony of the approbation of my country — and I pray you to be assured that I am truly sensible of the very handsome & obliging manner in which it has been presented.

EDWARD PREBLE

[NDA. Captain's LB, 1806, Vol. 2.]

[18 September 1804]

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

NEW-YORK, *12th February, 1806.*

SIR — In compliance with your letter of the 6th instant, which this day came to hand, I hasten to detail the services rendered to the crew of the United States' late frigate *Philadelphia*, by Nicholas C. Nissen, Esq. his Danish Majesty's consul residing there.

In consequence of the mode of imprisonment, it was impossible for the officers to procure the necessary articles of subsistence. They were therefore necessitated to receive their daily provision, &c. through another channel. Mr. Nissen generously offered his services to obtain our necessary supplies, which he did in the most faithful manner, for nineteen months and three days, the period of our captivity, and at times when the funds placed at my command in Tripoli were expended, he continued our daily supply by his own means, until ours were renewed by the commodore of the Mediterranean squadron, or George Davis, Esq. charge des affaires at Tunis, to whom we are greatly indebted.

Had it not been for the friendly aid of consul Nissen, we should not have received our subsistence in so regular a manner as we did, and should have been exposed at a great expense to the impositions of the lowest class of our enemy. His attentions were not confined solely to the officers, but were equally extended to the seamen and soldiers.

Consul Nissen was the first Christian we saw after landing on the shore of Africa, and he met us the very evening of our misfortune,

with the philanthropy of a man of feeling, and immediately administered to our wants, by sending provision and bedding from his house, and ameliorated as much as possible our truly unpleasant situation.

I cannot, in justice to his attention, omit mentioning a circumstance which shows the lively interest he took in our situation, and the hazard he ran to serve us. When commodore Preble attacked Tripoli, Mr. Nissen's house was as much exposed as any in the town, and himself in danger from the bombardment. I solicited him frequently to leave his dangerous situation, and retire to the gardens, where the consuls were. He requested me not to importune him more to leave the town, for he preferred running the risk of the shot and shells from our squadron, and attending to our wants, to resorting to the gardens. In thus pursuing the dictates of a feeling mind, he was very near losing his life by a shot from the *Consitution*: Had he not acted in this friendly manner towards us, it is very probable we should have been several days without provisions, as the enemy were occupied and exasperated.

I have, sir, detailed to you generally, the services rendered to the officers and crew of the *Philadelphia*, at Tripoli, by Nicholas C. Nissen, Esq. but it is impossible for me to convey a just sense of them. Nothing but a perfect acquaintance with our situation, and the aid we received, can truly estimate the services rendered.

W. BAINBRIDGE.

To the honorable R. SMITH,
Secretary of the Navy.

Having received this information, Congress passed the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be made known to Nicholas C. Nissen, Esq. his Danish Majesty's consul residing at Tripoli, the high sense entertained by Congress of his disinterested and benevolent attentions, manifested to captain Bainbridge, his officers, and crew, during the time of their captivity in Tripoli.

APPROVED *10th April 1806.*

[Naval Chronicle, Vol. 1.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Marcello de Gregorio, Governor of Syracuse

Copy SYRACUSE *19th September 1804*

SIR I avail myself of the present occasion to congratulate you on the honor you have acquired in your late glorious expedition against Tripoli. I have not failed to state the relation of it to the Court, which manifests the highest gratification both on account of your success, as well as the intrepidity of that conduct in the Neapolitans which has merited your approbation.

Your presence is very necessary here. It is with the utmost regret I am constrained to acquaint you that the discipline which you enforced, is no longer maintained; for which reason, continual applications of the Inhabitants here, are made to *Me* for redress. I have waited for your arrival with the utmost anxiety, fully persuaded, that the event would restore things to their former good order; but

I learn with the utmost concern that you will return to the United-States without touching here. I thus lose a good friend, for whom I entertain the most perfect esteem; and whom I shall ever retain on my memory

Please accept the assurances of my highest respect and perfect esteem —

(Signed) MARCELLO DE GREGORIO

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 19 September 1804

[Harbor of Valetta, Malta.] Received 13 Tripolitan Prisoners from the *Constitution* At 8 AM sent away all the Greek Prisoners

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from log book of U. S. Brig *Argus*, 18 Guns, presumably kept by Sailing Master Samuel B. Brooke, U. S. Navy, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 19 September 1804

[Malta] This day Commences with fresh breezes and Clear Weather Employed Watering Rec^{d} fresh beef for all hands from the U. S Ship *Constitution* At 10 AM. 13 Tripolitan Prisoners came on board from the *Constitution* and sent away all the Greek Prisoners

At Meridian fine Pleasent Weather people Employed as Necessary

[LC. EPP, *Argus*, 1804.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Wednesday, 19 September 1804

Moderate breezes from the SE. We continue in Quarantine. Employed overhauling the rigging aloft, reeving the lower Geers, and Top tackle Pendants in readiness for striking the lower yards & topmasts —

The Greek Polacca which the *Argus* brought in is in Quarantine with the other two— The Men belonging to them remain in them — Their Captains are on board the *Constitution* —

A. M. Strong breezes from the SE.

At day light a Maltese Ketch came alongside Employed this forenoon in putting on board the ketch, for Messina, the Six 24 pounders which we received in Naples, the two Bombs taken out of the Bombards off Tripoly, the two brass howitzers received at Messina & all the remaining shot & shells— We also put on board of the *Argus* this forenoon all our Tripoline Prisoners which are to be sent to Saragosa —

At 7 A. M. eleven additional caulkers came on board, & are employed with the others in caulking the upper deck— One of the small brass guns received in Messina was sent in the Ketch with the other Stores— the other is on board the *Enterprize* We this forenoon returned to the *Argus* her Anchor which we received some time ago in Saragosa,

Surgeons report 5 Sick — conv^{sct}

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Siren* of 18 guns, Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 19, September, 1804

[Syracuse] Gentle breezes & clear, rec^{d} fresh Provisions for the crew — M^{r} Anderson & M^{r} Brown was arrested, they being seconds in the above affair.

Meridian moderate breezes & pleasant with a number of ships articles, sails &c. M^{r} Nicholson was taken on shore & buried a quantity of provisions &c &c. sent thet launch on shore At 2 P M the remains of rec^{d} from the *John Adams*

Midnight light winds & cloudy. —

[NDA]

To Colonel Dwight from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

MALTA *Sep. 20th 1804*

SIR, Commodore Barron's squadron arrived here on the 5th and fell in with Commodore Preble off Tripoli on the 9th instant — The enterprize of this judicious and gallant commander has effected astonishment here. You will undoubtedly have the facts in detail before the public. With the small force under his command he has stamped an impression on the Barbary mind which will not be erased this generation and has restored the character of our arms to its proper consideration among the neighbouring nations — As evidence of this conclusion I extract the following paragraph from a letter addressed to the Commodore by a distinguished commander in the british navy whose abilities and valor have raised him to high rank, great eminence, and to the government of the most important port in this sea — [*]

* * * * * * *

This encomium has the more weight as it comes from a quarter too independent to use adulation, and very capable of judging of the merit of brilliant actions —

The Pope of Rome expresses himself on the subject — "*The American Commander, with a small force and in a short space of time, has done more for the cause of Christianity than the most powerful nations of Christendom have done for ages!*" I firmly believe the Holy Father is correct. If I could obtain as handsome a certificate, and as fairly, I should be apt to be very indifferent about an absolution for past sins, and should be in danger of being so about committing fresh ones — But this is a kind of selfish, sinful sentiment in which you can take no interest — I will assure you therefore, as I know you will share the pride I feel on this occasion, that an American is no longer ashamed of an American Uniform here — And that a Barbary cruiser vews an American flag in this sea with as much caution as a scullking debtor does a deputy sheriff in our country — The Bey of Tunis twists his mustaches in sullen amazement. Dispair broods frowningly on the dark brow of the pirate of Tripoli — And the whole coast of these regencies seem astonished with the forebodings of uncommon curses; for its is an inauspicious omen, but now known to them, that the order of things should be so inverted that *Christians* should be seen carrying Turks by the board, and Turks flying before Christians, an hundred to one superior in number and on their own ground —

Hamet Bashaw is still in a situation to be brought on the enemy's rear — I am now bound to Alexandria to arrange with him a plan of

co-operations: and in about forty days I hope to organizing my saracen militia on the plains of Lybia in order to bring them to the field early next spring. If suitable supplies are furnished for this enterprise I form sanguine expectations of realizing all my calculations on this project. If these supplies are with held I shall be compelled to draw on the enthusiasm of Arabian resentment and bigotry as a substitute for field artilery, muskets, musket catridges, flints &c. &c. — for I shall not abandon the object.

You will have an acquaintance with Commodore Preble — He has too well distinguished himself to need private introductions — And his talents are too conspicuous to make it necessary for me to say that such an acquaintance is an acquision — Yet I cannot with-hold from you an expression of my serious apprehensions that, however justly we may appreciate the valor and abilities of his successor, the service will suffer from his retiring — The unbounded confidence the officers on the station have in his capacities as a commander, and the very marked regrets they manifest at his leaving it, render this apprehension natural without detaching any thing from the merits due to the manly and amiable disposition of Commodore Barron —

[*See letter to Commodore Preble from Sir Alexander John Ball, Governor of Malta, dated 20 September 1804.]

Hon: Col: DWIGHT

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. EA 208.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Sir Alexander John Ball, Governor of Malta

MALTA *20th Septemr 1804*

MY DEAR SIR I have but this moment received your letter of the 17th Instt inclosing one for Mr Schimbri which I immediately forwarded — I am happy to learn that I am to have the pleasure of seeing you before your return to America —

I beg to repeat my congratulations on the services you have rendered your country, and the hair breadth escapes you have had in setting so distinguished an example to your countrymen whose bravery and enterprize cannot fail to mark the character of a great & rising nation in a manner that will be ultimately attended with the best & most important consequences to your country —

If I were to offer my humble opinion it would be, that you have done well in not purchasing a peace with money — A few brave men have been sacrificed; but they could not have fallen in a better cause: and I even conceive it better to risk more lives than to submit to terms which might encourage the Barbary States to add fresh demands & insults

[LC. EPP, LB, April–Nov. 1804.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

Constitution MALTA HARBOUR
Septemr 20th 1804

DEAR SIR I am honored with your letter of this date informing me that the Judge of the British Vice Admiralty court has allowed the Register, Interpreter &c of that Court to assist in taking that depositions of the Greeks on board the vessels lately detained by the U. S. Squad-

ron off Tripoly for a Breach of Blockade — You are therefore at liberty to take such measures as will be most likely to complete the business in the shortest possible time — You will also take charge of the papers of said vessel & have them translated —

[LC. EPP, LB, April–Nov. 1804.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

Copy

U. S. Ship *John Adams*
Syracuse 20th Sept.r 1804

Sir In a Circular Letter from the Navy Department of the 30th of May last I am directed to oblige the Purser, in issuing Slops to take Receipts for the Identical Articles issued and that the Value of each Article will be fixed on or before my return, but as I have now transferred my Crew to the *Enterprize*, their Accounts cannot be settled untill the Prices of their Slops are fixed, and as I have no Instructions from the Navy Department on that Head, I must request that you will direct in what Manner the Accounts shall be settled.

If you will fix the Prices or PerCentage on the Slops and say what Articles are to be considered Slops and what the Purser's Stores I will see that the Accounts are settled and forwarded to the Commander of the *Enterprize* from Malta for which place I shall sail in a few Days, and where I shall be happy to receive any Instructions on the above together with any Dispatches or Commands for the United States.

The Marines of the *Enterprize* have been transferred to this Ship for the Purpose of going Home, but as I have no Instructions respecting my own I have detained them untill your pleasure is known. Be so good as to forward my Gun Carriages to me at Malta if Convenient as I shall be truly a *Man of War without Guns* if I am obliged to go Home without them —

I sincerely congratulate you on your Arrival and wish you every Success against the Enemy: I at one Time indulged the Hope of composing a Part of the Squadron, but it appears, that the Service requires my returning to the United States with the *John Adams*

P.S. Since writing the within I have received an Order from Capt. Decatur to transfer to the *Enterprize* all the Marines whose Time has not, nor is not about to expire, which Order I have Comply'd with

I. C.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

Extract from Commonplace Book by William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Thursday, 20 September 1804

The *Nautulus* arrived at Malta; brings intelligence of the capture of two American vessels by Corsaires of Tunis — Boarded two Tunisian cruisers at Malta which had M.r Davis' passports of the 3.d Sep. instant —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 207, Commonplace Book.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 20 September 1804

[Syracuse Harbor] We are still discharging our cargo. &C. — Lieut. Jas S. Higinbothom: M.r Parker. Swarengen and Magruder

left the ship to join the Schooner *Enterprize* and 45 Seamen & Boys. & 10 Marines, came from the Schooner *Enterprize* Geo. Mitchell & Walter Boyd Midshipmen & 35 men and boys & 11 Marines —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Surgeon's Mate Lewis Heermann, U. S. Navy

U: S: Schr: *Enterprize*. Syracuse *Septr 21st 1804*

Sir, It is with regret, that domestic circumstances render it necessary for me to adress this to You & to sollicit Your leave for returning to the United States: during the lapse of near thirty months I was repeatedly induced to promise myself that satisfaction, & was as often disappointed. I flatter myself You will take my petition into consideration & assuming the liberty of assuring You, that I have allready been sufferer from circumstances, besides making greater sacrifices inevitable, entertain no doubt, You will grant a request, which can be of no detriment to the present service.

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 21 September 1804

[Harbor of Valetta] At 6 AM arrived here the U. S. Schooner *Nautilus* from Syracuse we was run foul of by a large Transport Ship recd no Injury but Sp[r]inging our Starboard Cathead

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 22 September 1804

[Harbor of Valletta Malta.] At 4 AM The wind hauled to the NW Prepared to Weigh Weighed and warped out of the harbour at ½ past 7 made sail stood off & on for the Commodore at 9 he came on board with Mr Eaton Mr Randolph & Mr Morris Made Sail

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, 22 September 1804

Sailed for Syracuse in the *Argus* to settle accounts.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 22 September 1804

Sailed for Syracuse. Commodore Preble on board [U. S. Brig *Argus*].

[NR&L. No. 9217 Bm1 E 14.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Siren* of 18 guns, Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 22 September 1804

[Syracuse] Commences with light airs from the N E & cloudy. At 10 recd fresh Provisions for the crew.

Meridian light winds from the northw^{d} & fine weather. Rec^{d} 10 sheep, water & butter from shore ½ past 3 hove short. ½ past 4 weigh'd & stood out, made sail working out of the harbour in Co: with the *Enterprize*. ½ past 4 Cap^{t} Decatur came on board. At 6 calm. ½ past 6 hoisted out the barge too tow the brig. At 7 came too & furl'd all sail, the *Enterprize* came too also. At ½ past 7 shipp'd 15 men that formerly belong'd to the *Enterprize*. —

Midnight Calm. —

[NDA.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

U. States Ship *President*
off *Tripoli 23*rd *Sept*^{r} *1804.*

Sir Circumstances make it necessary that I should go into Syracuse & Malta to make some arrangements, with respect to the future operations of the Squadron —

You will therefore please to remain here with the *Congress* and *Constellation*, until you are reinforced with some smaller Vessels two of which I expect momentarily from Syracuse, as soon as they arrive, you will proceed with one of the Frigates, to Syracuse to Water leaving one of *them* here, to cooperate with the smaller Vessels, until relieved by another Frigate, it is my wish to have all the large Ships, ready for a particular Service. some time in the next month. —

As it respects Vessels attempting to enter Tripoli with contraband articles, you will proceed with them as Circumstances may point out to you. Provisions are by no means to be suffer'd to pass & if you suppose that any Vessels which you may intercept with Provisions &^{c}, really intended to enter the Port, with a Knowledge of the existance of the Blockade, Send them to Malta, address'd to M^{r} Higgins our agent, to wait for orders. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, 1804-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 23 September 1804

At 4 PM three Strange sail in Sight at Kept away in chace of 2 Sail to leeward fired 2 Guns at 1 of them and brought her to at 9 ordered her boat on board of us she proved a Tunisian Cruizer from Malta

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from log book of U. S. Brig *Argus*, 18 guns, presumably kept by Sailing Master Samuel B. Brooke, U. S. Navy, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 23 September 1804

This day Commences with mod^{e} Breezes and Clear Weather

At 4 AM weighed the stream Anchor at ½ past 5 Weighed the Bower at [sic] And warped out of the harbour at ½ past 7 Cast Off the Warps and made Sail in Comp^{y} with the Ketch

From 8 to 9 standing off and on the harbour of Malta waiting for Commod^{e} Preble at 9 the Commodore M^{r} Eaton M^{r} Morris and M^{r} Randolp[h] came on board to go to Syracuse the harbour of Malta bore W S W dist^{t} 3 miles At Meridian the Ketch astern hove too and and took her in tow —

[LC. EPP, *Argus*, 1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 23 September 1804

[Syracuse Harbor] At half past 7. this morning the Brig *Syren* and Schooner *Enterprize* got under way and stood out of the Harbour — at half past 2. P M the U States Brig *Argus* came in and Anchored with Commodore Preble M^r Eaton & M^r Randolph on board soon after the Brig *Syren* & Schooner *Enterprize* came in — During these 24 hours came in five Merchantmen two from Malta two from Messina and one from Mashill —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Siren* of 18 guns, Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 23 September 1804

Calm & pleasant weather. At 4 a light breeze from the S. W^q At 6 weigh'd & made sail, stood out of the harbour [of Syracuse] *Enterprize* in Co: At 9 back'd the main topsail & spoke the *Enterprize* — several sail in sight rec^d fresh beef for the crew. —

Meridian a fresh breeze fill'd away. the *Argus* in sight to windward with a Ketch in tow. At 2 spoke the *Argus*, was requested to ware & stand in again (by Comm: Preble —

At 4 came too in 6½ fathoms, also the *Argus Enterprize* & Ketch. —

Midnight fresh breezes from the E^q —

[NDA.]

To Joseph Barnes, U. S. Consul, Naples, from Abraham Gibbs, U. S. Consul, Palermo

PALERMO *24 Sept^r 1804*

DEAR SIR I have before me your obliging favor without Place or date, but I concluded it was from Leghorn written 3 Ins^t, having received other letters of that date. I am looking out for yours every hour as a Vessel is expected in from Naples & another from Leghorn. the Scene begins to be very interesting & I have the pleasure to say that all the Gunboats & Bombards were safe returned with two prizes, at Syracuse on the 15 Ins^t with the *John Adams* loaded with stores &c. the *Constitution* is still off Tripoli with Commodore Barron & three more frigates. they have compleatly beaten the Turks but unfortunately have lost 6 brave officers & ab^t 40 men & I regret very much that Cap^t Somers, Lieu^t Decatur, Wadworth Dorsey &^c are among the slain. the Neapolitans behaved well & not one lost, the Bashaw has offered to make peace almost upon any Terms. & I am in great expectation of good news from that quarter every day. Many thanks for *your* News — under every point of view I consider a continental War inevitable, & permanent with England as long as Bonaparte continues at the head of affairs, for his ambition has no bounds & M^r Pitt has declared that England cannot disarm for that reason even in the Event of Peace —

We have had no arrivals from the United States for some time & I consider it a fortunate circumstance for every market in the Mediterranean is overstocked with Colonial produce — nothing has been done here for some time & any prices that I might quote you would be at random —

You will find enclosed the only letter I have received for you.
London 56½
Leg. 12
Naples 11 8¾

[NA. SDA. CL, Palermo, 1802–1838.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS *Septem*r *24*th *1804*

DEAR SIR Since I had this pleasure every thing has remained in perfect tranquillity, as relates to ourselves; and indeed infinitely more so with this Govt than we ought to have expected — another complaint was offered to the Bey on the 15th Inst, by the owner of a Tunisien Corsair, which was handled a little roughly by the *President* — His Excellcy dismissed the complainant, without even giving him the satisfaction of calling me to the Palace —

I learn by a letter of the 3d Inst from Wm Eaton Esqr that the reinforcement has arrived; and is probably at this time before Tripoli; as I know there are letters in the fleet for me; (one package to the care of Lt Ludlow) will you pardon my requesting that they may be forwarded me, by the first safe conveyance, Via Malta — It is announced from various quarters, that the *French Fleet has left Brest; fell in with the English Forces; engaged; and beaten* with the loss of three, some say eight Ships of the Line — the French Admiral, and an English Ship of the Line blew up — Lord Nelson returns to England in the course of the ensuing month — The Northern Powers are said to have formed a Coalition against France; if this should ultimately prove the case (which may happen) Spain will have other occupation than the Lousiana business — *I offer you this Political paragraph, as I ere*d [sic] *it* —

I have advices from Col, Lear up to the 1st of Septr — nothing particular as to our affairs — the Govt seems, disposed for vigorous measures, in those Seas — Their labours will be crowned with success, to the honor of America & disgrace of Europe; If they do not become fatigued, with the probable length of the war — It would afford me particular pleasure to see you at Tunis, for many, great, and weighty reasons — and when I might again assure you in person; of the high consideration

distinguished respect, and sincere regard
with which I have the honor to be &c

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE *24th of September 1804*

SIR, I arrived here yesterday in the *Argus*, and met with the *Syren & Enterprize* off the Harbour, the wind blowing so strong from the Sea that they could gain nothing by keeping out, and as I was desirous of sending to Malta some Rigging &cs for the *Constitution*, I desired them to return — they sail tomorrow to join you. The Gun & Mortar Boats are still here waiting for convoy to Messina; the expence to Government is so great, that I have desired Captain Hull to convoy them round; this will be in favor of his fitting the *Argus* with expedition, as caulkers are not to be had here at present, and

there are plenty at Messina. He sails tomorrow, and I hope will be detained there, but a very few days in compleating the necessary repairs I go by land to settle Accounts &c^{a}, and shall return to Malta in the *Argus* or *John Adams*, as will Captain Decatur. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at Syracuse before I leave it. I have provided an excellent house for an Hospital where the sick are now comfortably accomodated.

I refer you to Captain Stewart for further information and have the honor to remain with esteem & respect Sir

P S. Captain Decatur goes to Messina with me to arrange the business of Prizes &c^{a} in order that you may not be troubled with applications respecting them after I leave this. M^{r} Eaton, & M^{r} Randolph accompany us. — On our passage from Malta, we boarded a Tunisine Corsair of 16 Guns, but a few days from Tunis, with M^{r} Davis's passport. — E P. —

[LC. EPP, LB, April-Nov. 1804.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE *24th September 1804.*

SIR You will please to repair to Malta in the *Argus* and on your arrival there, take command of the U S. Ship *Constitution* at anchor in that Harbour — prepare her with all possible expedition for a cruise of three Months and proceed off Tripoli to join the Squadron blockading that coast under command of Commodore Sam^{l} Barron. I am happy that my supercedure in the command of the Squadron, and consequent return to the United-States affords an opportunity of placing you immediately in the exercise of the duties attached to that Commission which you have so gallantly earned, and your Country thus generously bestowed. I feel a pleasure in leaving the *Constitution* under the command of an Officer whose enterprizing and Manly conduct in battle, I have so often witnessed; and who merits so eminently entitle to so handsome a command

May you ever continue in the pursuits of Glory, and be crowned with success —

[LC. EPP, LB, April-Nov. 1804.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, 24 September 1804

Arrived at Syracuse and ordered Capt. Decatur to go to Malta and take command of the *Constitution*.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Monday, 24 September 1804

Arrived at Syracuse [in U. S. Brig *Argus*]. The *John Adams* here.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm^{l} E 14.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 24 September 1804

at 1 PM spoke the U. S. Brig *Syren* and *Enterprize* At 3 PM came too in the harbour of Syracuse in 9 f^{ms} Water *Syren* and *enterprize*

in Company found here the U. S. frigate *John Adams* 8 Gun boats and 2 bomb Vessels

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from log book of U. S. Brig *Argus*, 18 Guns, presumably kept by Sailing Master Samuel B. Brooke, U. S. Navy, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 24 September 1804

This day Commences with Mod^{e} Breezes and Pleasent Weather at 4 P M three strange sail in Sight at 5 bore away in Chace of 2 sail to leward set studding sails & Royals fired 2 Guns at the chace at 9 brought her too she sent her boat on board She proved to be a Tunisian Cruizer, from Malta

At midnight light airs and pleasent W^{r} At 2 AM calm Cast off the Ketch at 5 saw the land bearing from W N W to W S W —

Lat^{e} Obs^{d} 36° 51′ N.

[LC. EPP, *Argus*, 1804.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 24 September 1804

[Off Tripoli] at 1 [PM] Discoverd two sail a head ½ past 3 Spoke the *President* and *Constellation* at Sunset the high Land to the eastw^{d} of Tripoli bore South At ½ past 6 M^{r} Lear the Consul and his lady went on Board the *President*. at ½ past 10 the *President* and *Constellation* took their departure for Malta

A. M. at 8 the town of Tripoli Bore S S E

At 10 discoverd a sail on the Larb^{d} Bow

At Meredian Moderate breezes and clear weather the town of Tripoli bore S B W distance 4 miles

[USNA.]

To Assistant Surgeon John W. Dorsey, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE *25th Sept^{r} 1804*

SIR, You are hereby directed to take charge of the sick and hurt officers seamen & marines at the Hospital in this place until further orders from Commodore Samuel Barron — commander in chief of the United States Naval forces in the Mediterranean; and will make your requisitions for Hospital Stores on George Dyson Esquire Naval Agent.

[LC. EPP, Order Book, May 1803–June 1805.]

Extract from log book of U. S. Brig *Argus*, 18 Guns, presumably kept by Sailing Master Samuel B. Brooke, U. S. Navy, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 25 September 1804

This day Commences with mod^{e} breezes and fine pleasent Weather At 1 P M spoke the U. S. Brig *Syren* and Schooner *Enterprize* at 3 came too in the harbour of Syracuse in 7 fathoms water found here the U. S frigate *John Adams* and 8 Gunboats & 2 Bomb Vessels Commodore Preble M^{r} Eaton M^{r} Morris & M^{r} Randolph went on Shore —

At Meridian d^{o} W^{r} Emp^{d} as Necessary

[LC. EPP, *Argus*, 1804.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 25 September 1804

P. M commences with moderate Breezes and clear weather ½ past 12 discoverd a sail to the Eastward made sail and gave chace At 2 spoke the schooner *Nautilas* with a store ship under hir convoy
Latitude Observed 33° 03′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Tuesday, 25 September 1804

Fresh breezes from N W, We continue under quarantine Caulkers employed on the upper deck, carpenters employed in dubbing between decks, Received this Afternoon a Caulkers stage from the dock yard, ships company employed in rattling down the topmast & lower Rigging, condemned and hove over board on Monday last one Barrel of Pork and 100 pounds Salt Beef, Received in the course of the day from the Quarantine ground 69 Gang Casks of Water, Night moderate, —
A M. at 7 nine Carpenters came on board they are victualed on board with the others, They have been employed this forenoon in taking down the Figure head which is cut to peices & thrown aside as useless, Ships company employed in woulding the Bowsprit, In taking the wouldings & fishes off the Main mast, and in Rattling and taring the Rigging, Caulkers all, (except a few to compleat the upper deck) employed on the Gun deck, Noon pleasant weather, —

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

To Secretary of State from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

Nº 19. TUNIS *Sept*ʳ *26*ᵗʰ *1804*.

SIR, I am this day honored with your letter of the 8ᵗʰ of June, apprising me of the decision of His Excʸ the President, relative to our affairs in these Seas. — *If a considerable procrastination*, of the war, should not vary the views of Government, our labours will ultimately be crowned with Success; — but such an important object, *cannot be acquired*, in one campaign — The active and Successful operations of Commodore Preble, with a single frigate, against the whole forces of Tripoli, could not fail to have impressed on the mind of the Bashaw, just Sentiments of respect and fear, for that Nation, which has hitherto, been placed as the most insignificant of Powers — This in itself is not Sufficient — *The Secret adviser*, (or Prime Minister) of every Barbary Prince, must necessarily be the POLITICAL ENEMY of the Power at war; and invariably one, whose Situation enables him to make such calculations "on the expences" *objects to be acquired* possible result &c. &c. as ought to have the greatest weight, in directing the decisions of the Chief. — Mʳ BEAUSSIER (than whom, none can so well make known, the Bashaw's intentions) in his letter to Commodʳ Preble, Slightly touching on this Subject, is most unquestionably correct —
My opinions relative to the affairs of Tripoli, have not of late been Suggested; from a conviction that those whose immediate duty it was to report on this subject, were Men of years, fill'd with wisdom and experience; and consequently had made known every circumstance, which could have any influence; in fixing the determination of His Excʸ the President — I beg leave to offer one remark, and the

force of which is so apparent, that it ought to have some weight, *altho' coming from me.* — The Commander in Chief of our present formidable forces (formidable for acting against such an insignificant enemy) or whomever else is empower'd to conclude the peace — Should never offer terms but once; these terms being rejected, no apparent Success of Arms, should induce us to renew them, for when they are to be accepted, the Bashaw will readily devise means to make it known. — Every offer that is made him, not only adds to his Insolence; but increases his pretentions in a double ratio — he has heretofore (except within a few months) laughed at the war; and even yet considers the present armament as a Bugbear, to purchase a cheaper peace — these opinions should be corrected, by convincing him that their object is no less, than the perfect annihilation of his Gov^{t}; and in order to enforce such a belief; and permit the other Regencies to draw Salutary deductions for themselves; our military operations should not be interrupted by vain attempts to treat for the peace; but should be continued with a Zeal, and activity equal to producing such an event —

I some time since Suggested to Commodore Preble, that the most expedient & effective means to release our People, would be to treat for their ransom, with some power, which has a real interest in such an event. — This Regency offers a field for the negociation. — The Bashaw of Tripoli, owes about 120,000$ to the Tunisien Gov^{t}; — Their only hopes of receiving it, are founded on the possible result of our war — As Tripoli's crown from the position of the Countries &c. &c — is very dependant on this Prince; and his love of gold so well known; we might expect that the most decisive measures, would be taken, to Secure that, which he now considers as nearly lost — The *Philadelphia* would have been received in part payment; this *by an unprecedented act of Bravery*, we have fortunately done away — The Batavian & Swedish Regalias are nearly exhausted; and a great proportion of the amount he calculates receiving from the U. States, will be necessary for defraying the expences incurred by the War — abstracted from these powerful motives, it is the real interest of this Gov^{t} that a Speedy peace should take place; and (*a part*) of our forces withdrawn from these Seas, because they are not only view'd *as the Rod for a peevish child;* — but stimulate the adjacent powers to follow our noble example — by combining such a negociation, with a final adjustment of our affairs here; I think the whole expences would not exceed the calculations made by Gov^{t} — We can have nothing binding on the part of Tripoli, as a Security for future peace, which wholly destitute of Commerce, possesses very little interest in its preservation; and consequently the poorer that Regency is kept, the more readily will it be satisfied with trifling Sacrifices —

Our affairs have undergone no change, as His Exc^{y} the Bey, is wholly occupied, with devising every possible means, to ward of[f] the evils, which might have resulted from the scarcity of Grain — Tunisien Agents, have been sent to the Levant, and almost every part of the Mediterranean; and considerable Supplies have already arrived; which have been purchased by the Gov^{t} — and redisposed of to the people at the same price — Wheat is 170 to 180, Piastres the Caffice, Barley 80 to 90 — extreme misery prevails throughout the interior of the Country; the people subsisting on roots, a little herbage, and those who can procure it, Oats — God only knows what will be

the result — effective means (it is said) will be taken to prevent the Arabs, flying to the City, during the winter —

The Marabout, is still at the head of his Army near Constantine; but does not appear to possess Sufficient talents or Courage for so great an enterprize —

It was not a Neapolitan frigate, as stated in my last, which captured the Tunisien Gallies; but a small armament from the Island of Sardinia —

No advises have been received from Captain Bainbridge, these two months; I have the honor to annex N^{o} 1. a copy of my last from Tripoli —

In a letter which I had the honour to address you on the 8th of April, you were informed, that the Bey, had refused in the most decided manner to receive Col. Lear, as one, authorized to transact public Affairs; and that he would enter into no negociation of any kind with any other person than myself — I am still ignorant of the motives which induced His Excellency to make this declaration — this does not prevent the projected visit of the Consul Gen^{l}, with whom, I shall ever feel a particular pleasure to confer;

(N^{o} 2. is a Copy of a letter addressed to Col. Lear.) It was however, to be presumed, that all public arangements, should be made by me; as long as I remain'^{d} Charged with these affairs; and was honored with any portion of the confidence of Gov^{t} — I never have Sollicited from His Exc^{y} the President, a confirmation of my appointment; or from the Hon^{ble} the Sec^{y} of State, an extention of my powers; nor could any regrets have been felt, by the immediate arrival of a new Consul; as implicit obedience to the orders of my Superiors, has, & I trust ever will characterize my public deportment.

Untill His Excellency the President, shall have commissioned a Consul to Succeed me here; I beg you to be assured on the forfeit of *that honor, which is dearer to me than life;* that the Interests of the U. States, shall never be neglected; or its dignity, in any way lessened — that a Scrutinising examination of my deportment here, will prove as honourable to myself, as I vainly imagined it was advantageous to my Country — I have remained nineteem months in this Regency, at the Sacrifice of my health; and personal feelings, from the puerile Supposition, that my Services at Tunis, were particularly necessary — How far I am justified in these assertions, every individual, who has had any public concerns (for the last year) direct or indirect with this Regency, can too well testify.

There being no emolument annexed *to this Consulate,* it never can be desireable, excepting on the Score of warmest patriotism.

I feel well Satisfied of receiving the excuses of the Hon^{ble} the Sec^{y} of State for these remarks — while I have ever attached a high value to all public employments; — and an unbounded Zeal in my Country's Service; I also possess a proportional respect for myself, in the full exercise of the duties of any Office I may hold; even when obtained by accident, or casualty —

With Sentiments of profound Respect and Consideration, I have the honor to be,

GEORGE DAVIS —

[NYHS. Geo. Davis LB, Vol. 1.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Commodore of U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Congress off TRIPOLI *Septem*^{r} *26*th *1804*

SIR I have the honor to inform you that a Polacre with 100 Sheep, 8 doz. Fowls, 5 Bags Onions, 12 bags Potatoes 39 Pumpkins, 150 Casks Water & some Hay & Barly, arrived yesterday under convoy of the *Nautilus*; — I have taken all the Water for the use of this Ship & have Shared the other articles with the *Constellation* — This large supply of Water, will prevent the necessity of the *Congress'*^{s} going into Port. —

Nothing worth mentioning, has transpired since you left us

Commo. SAMUEL BARRON
Ship *President*

[Mrs. James S. Barron original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 26 September 1804

At 8 [A. M.] the town of Tripoli bore S ½ W. Made and took in Sail as occasion required The *Nautilas* in company

At Meredian the town of Tripoli Bore S B E ½ E distance 7 or 8 miles

Latitude Observed 33° 8′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Wednesday, 26 September 1804

Moderate breezes from S W, We continue under Quarantine There are now employed on board 37 Caulkers & 20 Carpenters some of the latter are employed in taking down the figure head and cutting away the cut water, the rest in dubbing over between decks, The caulking of the upper deck being finished, the Caulkers are employed on the Gun deck & Cabbin, Ships company in taring down the Rigging, Stay'd the main mast and set up the Rigging, towards evening the wind shifted to E S|E hove in the stern cable, the ships sides are as usual wet round at sun sett, Night moderate, — A M ships company employed in blacking the yards rigging the Bowsprit & serving the Running Rigging, Caulkers at work on the Gun deck, The figure head & the carved work about it are all taken off, The extreme of the cut water on is entirely broke off, It is necessary to cut it into peices in order to drift out the Bolts, The Schooner *Vixen* continues at the dock yard under repair, This forenoon Cap^{t} Smith with the master builder of the dock yard came along side, received a launch of about 30 tons which is to be kept along side for the use of the Carpenters, we received our supplies from the Navy Agent by the conveyance of our own boats from the quarantine Ground Surgeons Report to Lieu^{t} Gordon nine sick & Seven convalescent. — Noon light airs & cloudy weather.

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Wednesday, 26 September 1804

Took room at the house of George Dyson, Esq. navy agent of the United States [Syracuse]; a plain, frank, up and down, hospitable Yorkshireman.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 26 September 1804

[Syracuse Harbor] Imployed to day discharging our Cargo &C — The Brig *Syren* & Schooner *Enterprize* got under way and stood out of the harbour at half past 12 U. S. Frigate *President* Commodore Barron arrived from the Coast of Tripoli Soon after the Brig & Schooner returned & Anchored Col[o] Lear and his Lady came passengers in the *President* —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 27 September 1804

[In Syracuse Harbor] At ½ past 1 PM arrived here the U. S. Frigate *President* Commodore Barron from Tripoli Cap[t] Hull went on board of him and returned at 10

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Thursday, 27 September 1804

Moderate breezes from E S E, We continue in quarantine with the three Greek ships, we continue to employ 37 Caulkers & 20 Carpenters, the Caulkers are employed on the gun deck, The Carpenters are in two divisions, one dubbing the birth deck the other in drifting the Bolts out of the Cut Water, and working on the head, this afternoon the mouldings for the Billet head, which is to be made were set up and secured to the Cut water. It was the opinion of Captain Smith of the *Vixen* Lieutenant Gordon and the master Builder of the dock yard that the head rails should be lowered. They unite in the outer extreems of the Cut water and lower Knee part of which is cut off in order to lower the head rails, Towards evening fresh breezes from S E, The peice of oak timber which we received from shore is nearly in the form of a Breast Work, It is 15 feet long and 17 Inches thick and is now a fitting to go on the Cut water, we also received two pine fishes for the main mast which was wounded in our first Action with Tripoly, as they would not answer we returned them. — Ships company have been employ'd this forenoon in scraping the upper deck, Rec[d] 75 Gang Casks of Water, The Carpenters have finished dubbing over on the birth deck, we received this forenoon a round spar 66 feet long for making a sprit sail yard, The one we have out now is a Jury one, The Caulkers have been employed this forenoon on the Gun deck, Carpenters in taking to peices the Cut water and making a sprit sail yard, Forenoon moderate with cloudy overcast weather, Surgeons report six sick, five convalescent & five discharg[d]. Noon Winds S S E, —

[LC. FPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Thursday, 27 September 1804

[Syracuse] The *President*, Commodore Barron, arrived. Col. Lear and Lady on board. The Commodore in ill health.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm 1 E 14.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 27 September 1804

[Syracuse Harbor] We are imployed overhauling our riggen &C as it seems we are to go from this to Malta as Soon as we can prepare the ship. Mr Randolph came on board to day to take his passage with us to the United States — We had several fryers on board from the Caposhien Convent which is situated at the Gardens of Latome —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Siren* of 18 guns, Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 27 September 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) Light winds & pleasant At 10 got under way & made sail saw a frigate coming into the harbour prov'd to the the U. S. Frigate the *President* Commre Barron at 11 fresh gales & pleast stood into the harbour again & came too. the *President* came too also.

Meridian pleast recd fresh provisions for the crew. —

Midnight light winds & pleast —

[NDA.]

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

Nº 2 SOUTH AT GIBRALTAR *28th Septr 1804*

SIR I had the honour of addressing you the 20th Instant, advising the Contagious & Inflamatory fever, that had spread Amongst the Inhabitants, my retiring to the South and leaving my Office encharged with Mr Humphrys, who I am sorry to say, was taken off in a few hours by the Fever, I have also been attacked, but thank God, got rid of it, and am doing well; as to the Inhabitants in Town, are all Shut up in their Houses, nothing doing in business, every thing in a State of Confusion & distress, and the disorder Seems to keep up to the same pitch; Capn Barron was at Cadiz the 20th intended proceeding the 21st for the Tagus, —

I hear of nothing new and have the honour to be with Respect. —

P. S. Herewith a Dispatch from Consul Simpson

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

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Friday, 28 September 1804

Moderate breezes from the Southward with cloudy overcast weather, we continue in quarantine employ'd 37 Caulkers & 20 Carpenters, the Caulkers have finished the Gun deck this afternoon. — Carpenters employed in making a sprit sail yard, repairing the Cut water and taking the head to peices, a rotten place is found in the Main mast nearly 18 feet above the Gun deck Partners, — It is reported by the

Carpenters very injurious to the mast, Ships company employed in blacking the yards, scrapping the lower masts & upper deck, Night moderate untill 2 A M when the wind shifted in a light squall to W S W Veered away on the stern Cable and swung to the two Bowers, morn-i[n]g cloudy and overcast untill 7 A M when we had a heavy Rain with thunder & Lightning. The Caulkers this morning commenced the Gun Room & Birth deck, during the lightning we had all the Hatch way secured; at 8 A M the wind shifted in a heavy squall from W N W to N N E We Bitted a range on the sheet Cable and unstowed the anchor, by 9 A M the weather had cleared away, Caulkers employed on the Birth deck & Gun Room, Carpenters in taking to peices the head & repairing the Cut water & completeing the spritsail yard, ships company in fitting the Ridge Ropes, strapping blocks & scraping the Gun deck, Received 52 Gang Casks of water arrived a Maltese Polacre which is employed as a Store Ship for squadron off Tripoly, She report[d] the arrival of the *Congress* & *Essex* off Tripoly a moorish Ambassador joined the *President* but from whence he cannot say, He left cruizing off Tripoly the *Essex* & *Nautilus* and was convoyed to this Island by the *Congress* when she parted company for Syracuse, The Navy Agent came alongside this forenoon He reports our quarantine out on the 10[th] of October which will be 25 days from its commencement, Weather from 9 A M till noon Showers by intervals Wind fresh Veering from N N E to E S E

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Siren* of 18 guns, Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 28 September 1804

Light winds & pleasant crew employ'd preparing for sea, Meridian L[t] Stewart went on board the Comm[r] — At 4 M[r] Carrol inform'd me that I was to prepare to go on board the *Scourge* for America, by the Order of the Commodore At 8 went on board the *Scourge*, she preparing for Sea. — the *Siren* got under way & stood out of the harbour [of Syracuse] —

[NDA.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant Charles Gordon, U. S. Navy

Constitution, MALTA HARBOUR;
29[th] Septem[r] 1804

SIR As there is not an Oak Fish to be procured in Malta which will answer our Main Mast, and finding a decayed place in the way of a knot on the Starboard fore Quarter of the mast, fifteen feet above the Deck, I have stopped the Carpenters from putting pine fishes until further orders from You — supposing you would send two from Messina, or those two which our Carpenter informs me we left at Syracuse

It will require fishes of 46 Feet to reach from the lower part of the Bibbs to four feet below the decayed place, which will make the mast perfectly strong —

As it does not affect the principal Front and Side fishes of the mast, but is confined to one of the Quarter fishes, I am of opinion it cannot weaken the mast materially —

The Bowsprit I have examined agreeable to your orders, and have

found no defect — The Cut Water and Billet Head will be finish'd in 6 or 7 days —

The Caulkers have completed the Gun and Spar Decks, also the Gun-Room & Steerage on the Birth Deck, and in three or four days will complete the whole

The Carpenters have finish'd dubbing the Birth-Deck, and are now all employ'd at the Head.

As M[r] Higgins informs me that those workmen must continue under pay during our Quarantine, which will not expire until the 10[th] of next month, I intend setting the Caulkers at work on the upper works outside in a few places which I find a little open

The standing rigging is all complete agreeable to your orders, except squaring the Dead Eyes of the Fore Rigging, which cannot be done until the Bobstays are secured, and the Fore Mast stayed

The running rigging which the Ship is in want of I will wait for until the *John Adams* comes over, as there is no good rope to be had in this place

All hands are employ'd in scraping and cleaning ship for painting which we shall commence at tomorrow

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 29 September 1804

Sat out for Messina by land, in company with Commodore Preble, Capt. Decatur, Mr. Morris, the Commodore's Purser, and Mr. Ryland Randolph, conducted by Lorenzo Abbate, a very attentive and intelligent Sicilian, lodged at a village called Lentina, near the lake of the same name.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[l] E14.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman (acting as Lieutenant) Jonathan Thorn, U. S. Navy, in charge, Saturday, 29 September 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) Pleasant weather the *Argus* & Gunboats got under way & stood out for Masina. —

[NDA.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARB[y] *Sep[tr] 30. 1804.*

SIR, The letters which you have sent to my care by your favor of 10[th] inst. have been delivered to the Minister of His Exc[y] the Bashaw, who, I dont doubt will have them remitted according to their adress.— Should M[r] Biddle demand any Sum of me within the limits you have fixed, it shall be furnished to him against his receipt in duplo, & shall draw upon you Sir, for the amount.

We have here no news that can be interesting to you Sir, and whereof you are not already, and better informed

(Signed) N C NISSEN

NB. Poor Capt. Bainbridge has been indisposed; but is now better; Several of the Officers are unwell, but of no danger, it has been common here the fever they sick of.

Sympathetic ink [Written in lime juice.]

DEAR SIR, The Packet for Capt. B. & letter for Mr Biddle were delivered to Sidi Dghies; but I know they are still in his possession, as well as another packet for Capt. B. sent from you the 6th of Augt— Pray Sir, send your letters, under the cover of Mr Holck — the couriers always present the letters here with saying, this is from Veckil American, thereby it is known that there are letters from you; when unknown I shall sometimes be able to get them to Capt. B. — Capt. B. has been sick, but is better, he has often wrote to you &ct. but his letters have not been forwarded. Inclosed is a small paper for Commodore P. from Capt. B. — New rigors have not been used in consequence of the attack, I dont think it hardly possible — Many of the Officers have been sick & are so, but I believe of a fever with pains in limbs, every body has felt here as contagious; not above 3 or 4, days neither dangerous; but Lord knows from what.

I candidly must tell you that all the attacks the Squadron except that of 3d Augt have had very little effect & the damage done is absolutely of no consequence. I recd a ball in a Belvedere, which had it come 3, minutes sooner had killed me for my curiosity, not I only had a star in a looking glass — I have wrote a note to Mr Biddle, informing him that a *Gentleman* in Tunis had opened a credit for him, hereby the young Gentleman can at least make use if his friends endeavours even should he lose their letters.

Let Mr Holck, explain to you my letters about your Affairs. Danish is almost a cypher; I hope you have recd my letter of 10, Sept. — I wrote much to Mr Holck, about your affairs, & gave freely my opinion, it may be wrong in conclusion; but not in good will.

Advice Your Commodore, likewise to blockade the eastern ports of Tripoli, many vessels enter there from the Levant with powder &ct.

The 27th Sept. went out a Cruiser, a boat with one gun, another is soon to follow. In several days we only see a frigate & Schooner off. — Should you Sir, any time have something interesting to communicate to Capt B. send a whole large sheet of paper written with lime juice, this I shall be able to send him, but there ought not to be a line with ink. Books often pass between us, & to preserve the covering or binding, we put a paper covering over the calf Skin. Sat . . .

Should Capt. B. send me any sheet for you before I close this you shall either find it herein or it shall be delivered to you by Mr H. as it could create suspicion in seeing such a blank sheet in a letter to you in case of opening the letters. Pray Sir, destroy my letters after perusal, this is necessary for all events. N C N.

[NYHS. Geo. Davis LB, Vol. 1.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 30 September 1804

P M commences with moderate Breezes and hazey weather

At 5 discovered a sail on the weather bow Made sail and gave chace the *Nautilas* in compy At sunset the town of Tripoli Bore S W B S. distance 8 leagues Shortened sail and gave over chace.

Latitude Observed 32° 58′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Sunday, 30 September 1804

Moderate breezes from E N E, we still employ 37 Caulkers & 20 Carpenters, Caulkers employed on the birth deck, Carpenters in repairing the Cut water & taking the head to peices, Ships company employd in painting ship. Guns & Carriages and in scraping, at 4 P M anchored here the U S. Brig *Siren* from Syracuse

A M Moderate & pleasant, as it is Sunday the Maltees Carpenters & Caulkers do not work, Ship Company employed in repairing the Boats & a few of the Ships company in painting, The painting of the Ship prevents the Watering Service Received from the *Siren* a quantity of new Running Rigging, The *Siren* Received it from the *John Adams* for the *Constitution*, Surgeons Report Ten Sick and four convalescent, This morning we Received fresh provisions & Vegitables for Ships company

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 30 September 1804

[Syracuse Harbor] At 3. P. M. the Brig *Argus* 8 Gun boats & 2 Bumbards got under way for Messina. Doct^{r} Griffin left the ship this day and Join the *Argus*. & Doct^{r} Weems. came on board and joined this ship. at 6. Arrived the U States Frigate *Constellation* 4 days from the coast of Tripoli at the same time U States Schooner *Enterprize* stood out the Harbour for Messina —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman (acting as Lieutenant) Jonathan Thorn, U. S. Navy, in charge, Sunday, 30 September 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) At 4 P. M the United States Frigate *Constilation* came too an anchor in the harbour.

[NDA.]

Extract from Pay Roll of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Commodore of U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, 1803–1804

No on S. B.	Entry			Appearance on Board		Names	Stations	D[*] D D or P [S Q]	When			For what reason
	Month	Day	Year						Month	Day	Year	
1	May	14	1803			Edward Preble	Captain *Commodore 21st May*	D	Octr	28	1804	To the U S Ship *John Adams*
2	June	1	"	Augt	1	Nathl Haridan	Sailg Mr	D	"	28	"	Do
3	"	1	"	"	9	John M Haswell	Midn	D	"	28	"	To Brig *Scourge*
4	"	1	—	—	—	William Moshier	Boatswain	D	July	11	1803	Turn'd over to U S: B *Argus*
5	May	24	—	"	9	Isaac Still	Sail Maker					
6	—	20	—	"	9	Dan: S Dexter	Midn	D	Novr	8	1804	To U S Ship *Congress*
7	—	20	—	July	18	Charles Morris *Acting Sailing Master Apl 17th 1804*	Midn	D	April	22	1804	To U S Brig *Scourge*
8	—	24	—	Augt	4	James S Deblois	Purser	D D	Novr	30	1803	Putrid Fever
9	—	24	—	July	21	Wm C Jencks	Lieut	D	Sepr	24	"	Turn'd over to U S frigate *Adams*
10	—	24	—	Augt	4	James Wells	Surgeon	D	Novr	8	1804	To U S Ship *Congress*
11	—	20	—	"	9	Joseph Tarbell	Lieut	D	Septr	14	1804	To U S Ship *President*
12	[June]	5	—	July	21	Thomas Robinson	Ditto	D	Septr	7	1804	To Schooner *Enterprize* as captain
13	[May]	24	—	"	17	John Davis	Midn	D	April	22	1804	To U S Brig *Scourge*
14	—	9	—	"	27	Ralph Izard *Actg Lieut 17th April 1804*	Master's Mt	D	"	22	"	To Ditto
15	—	24	—	"	18	William Burrows	Ditto	D	Janr	11	1804	Turn'd over to U S: S *Vixen*
16	—	20	—	—	20	Humpr Alden	Gunner	D	Augt	2	1803	Unfit for Duty
17	June	7	—	—	17	David Deacon	Master's Mt	D	Novr	8	1804	To U S Ship *Congress*
18	—	10	—	—	17	Alexr Laws	Midn	D	Novr	8	1804	To Ditto
19	—	13	—	—	17	Hethcote Reid	Master's Mt	D	Novr	8	1804	To Ditto
20	May	24	—	—	21	Samuel Elbert	Lieut	D	October	28	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*
21	—	24	—	—	16	John Rowe	Midn	D	Apl	22	1804	To U S Brig *Scourge*
22	June	16	—	—	26	Thomas Baldwin	Midn	D	Sepr	20	1803	Resigned
23	July	10	—	Augt	10	Noadiah Morris *Purser 1st December 1803*	Chaplain	D	Nover	8	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*
24	—	9	—	"	2	Peter Leonard *Chaplain 1st December 1803*	Clerk	D	Octor	28	"	To Ditto
25	—	2	—	July	26	Patrick Simm	Surgns Mate	D	Novr	2	"	To Ditto
26	June	23	—	—	17	Francis C Hall	Midn	D	Nov	8	"	To U S Ship *Congress*
27	July	24	1803	Augt	6	John Willson	Boatsn	D	Oct.	17	1803	Intemperance
28	—	15	—	—	3	Joseph Nicholson	Midn	D	Novr	8	1804	To U S Ship *Congress*
29	June	6	—	July	26	Leond Hunnewell	Midn	D	Octobr	28	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*
30	Augt	7	—	Augt	7	John Thompson *Ship's Clerk 1st December 1803*	Actg Midn	D	Octobr	28	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*
31	July	29	—	July	29	John Bartell	Seaman	D	Novr	5	1803	Unfit for duty
32	May	24	—	—	30	Thomas Hunt	Midn	D	Novr	8	1804	To U S Ship *Congress*

Extract from Pay Roll of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Commodore of U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, 1803–1804—Continued

No on S. B.	Entry			Appearance on Board		Names	Stations	D[ed] D D or P [S Q]	When			For what reason
	Month	Day	Year						Month	Day	Year	
33	July	28	[1803]	[July]	30	Thomas Marshall *Act[g] Surgeon 23[d] April 1804*	Surg[n] M[e]	D	April	24	1804	To U S Brig *Scourge*
34	—	7	—	—	9	Robert Erskine	Ord[y]	D	Oct.	17	1803	Invalid U S. frigate *New York.*
35	June	28	—	—	9	Mathew Bropay	Seam[n]					
36	July	11	—	—	12	Joseph Ballard	Ord	DSQ	March	12	1804	At Malta
37	—	6	—	—	9	John Bolton	Ord	D	March	12	"	Invalid Ship *William & Mary* Norfolk
38	—	2	—	—	9	Benj[n] Bartlett	Ship's Stew[d]					
39	—	2	—	—	12	John Brady	Boy					
40	—	13	—	—	15	George Brown	Boy					
41	—	2	—	—	9	John Brooks	Seaman	D	Oct.	17	1803	Invalid U S. frigate *New York.*
42	—	7	—	—	9	John Bemis	Q[r] Gunner	R	July	19	"	Boston
43	—	12	—	—	16	Mathew Booden	Ord					
44	June	27	—	—	9	James Curren	Ord					
45	—	28	—	—	9	John Covell	Ord					
46	July	2	—	—	9	Mark Clark	Seaman					
47	June	27	—	—	9	Owen Carroll	B[u] Yeom[n]					
48	—	29	—	—	11	John Cherry	Seaman					
49	—	28	—	—	9	John Clough	Ord					
50	July	2	—	—	13	James Clegg	Ord					
51	—	9	—	—	13	John Carter	Seaman					
52	July	7	1803	July	14	John Campbell	Q[r] Master					
53	—	5	—	—	12	William Collins	Seaman	DSQ	Aug[t]	6	1803	Marine Hospital Fort Independence
54	—	11	—	—	12	Joseph Cox	Boats[ns] Mate					
55	June	30	—	—	9	Willard Doane	Seaman					
56	July	5	—	—	9	John C Davis	Ordy					
57	June	29	—	—	9	George Dailey	Seaman					
58	July	11	—	—	15	Phineas Deane	Seaman					
59	—	5	—	—	12	Bern[d] M[c]Dermott	Ord					
60	June	29	—	—	12	Simon Fullerton	Ord					
61	July	1	—	—	9	John Fuller	Ord					
62	—	13	—	—	15	Thomas Farrell	Ord	DD	Jan[y]	5	1804	Consumption
63	—	5	—	—	9	George Gordon	Ord	R	October	28	1804	At Malta
64	—	6	—	—	14	Isaac Green	Q[r] Gunner					
65	—	9	—	—	9	Francis Gomer	Ord					
66	—	1	—	—	9	John M[c]Gunnical	Ord	DSQ	Aug[t]	12	1803	Marine Hospital Fort Independence
67	June	29	—	—	12	Ebenezer Hemmingway	Q[r] Master	DSQ	"	6	"	Ditto Ditto
68	July	8	—	—	12	John Hollingsworth	Ord					
69	June	30	—	—	9	John Heslop	Ord	D	April	22[nd]	1804	To U S. Brig *Scourge*
70	July	1	—	—	9	William Joblin	Q[r] Gunner					
71	—	7	—	—	11	Edward Jones	Ord					
72	June	30	—	—	9	John Kennedy	Ord					
73	—	29	—	—	9	William Low	Q[r] Gunnr					

74	July	9	—	—	11	John Lovell	Qr Gunr						
75	—	11	—	—	13	John Lind	Seaman		April	22	1804	Sent to U S Brig *Scourge*
									Augt	29	"	Returned
76	June	27	—	—	9	James Mihan	Ordy						
77	July	1	1803	July	9	Patrick Mihan	Ordy		April	22	1804	Sent to U S Brig *Scourge*
									August	10	"	Returned
78	—	1	—	—	9	James Newton	Seaman	D	Octr	17	1803	Invalid U S. frigate *New York*—
79	—	6	—	—	9	Acquiling Norris	Ord					
80	—	11	—	—	13	Daniel Newell	Ordy					
81	—	7	—	—	12	John Ormsby	Seaman					
82	—	15	—	—	15	William Osborne	Seaman					
83	—	1	—	—	9	John Plover	Seaman	R	Octr	17	1803	to British Ship *Amphion* Gibraltar Bay
84	—	12	—	—	9	Fredk Petterson or Patterson	Ord					
85	—	1	—	—	9	William Powell	Ord					
86	[July]	11	[1803]	[July]	17	Thomas Pierce	Ord	DSQ	Augt	12	1803	Marine Hospital Fort Independence
87	June	28	—	—	9	William Stewart	Ordy	DD	Novr	18	------	Fever
88	July	2	—	—	12	Richard Stevens	Boy					
89	—	5	—	—	12	Thomas Sutton	Seaman					
90	—	11	—	—	14	John B Smith	Boy					
91	June	28	—	—	9	John Speeden	Ord					
92	July	5	—	—	9	James Shortis	Seaman					
93	—	5	—	—	13	William Smith	Ordy	DSQ	March	12	1804	Malta
94	—	11	—	—	14	Robert Stewart	Seaman	R	Augt	11	1803	at Boston
95	—	7	—	—	14	John Smith	Ordy					
96	—	11	—	—	14	John C Smith	Seaman					
97	June	30	—	—	13	William Stagg	Seaman	R	May	11	1804	At Naples
98	July	12	—	—	15	William Scott	Ord					
99	—	16	—	—	17	Joseph Smith	Seaman					
100	—	8	—	—	9	John Thomas	Ord					
101	June	28	—	—	10	John Thompson	Seaman					
102	July	9	—	—	11	Lemuel Taylor	Ord					
103	July	1	1803	July	1	William Taylor	Ordinary	R	July	2	1803	At Boston
104	—	13	—	—	13	Daniel Venderbury	Ord					
105	June	13	—	—	9	John Walton	Boy	R	July	12	1803	At Boston
106	July	13	—	—	14	John Young	Ordy					
107	June	29	—	—	9	William Jarvis	Qr Master					
108	—	30	—	—	16	Noah Morse	Ord	DSQ	March	12	1804	Malta
109	—	28	—	—	18	Samuel Poole	Ord	DD	Octr	21	"	At Malta of a Fever
110	July	9	—	—	18	Jonathan Bates	Seaman					
111	—	11	—	—	18	John Cutter	Ordy					
112	—	13	—		18	John Mathews	Seaman	R	Decr	4	1803	at Syracuse
113	—	13	—	—	18	Mathias Coursey	Ord					
114	—	13	—	—	18	Nathaniel Marshall	Seaman					
115	—	13	—	—	15	Thomas Doane	Ord					
116	—	13	—	—	18	John C. Miedrez	Seaman					
117	—	13	—	—	17	John J Thompson	Seaman					
118	—	11	—	—	18	Thomas Peck	Ordy					
119	June	27	—	—	19	Richd Franklin	Cooper					
120	July	16	—	—	19	Titus Hoy	Qr Gunner					
121	—	8	—	—	18	John Porter	Qr Master					
122	—	14	—	—	18	James Wallace	Ord					
123	—	8	—	—	18	Thomas Woodford	Qr Master					
124	—	18	—	—	19	John Glover	Seaman					

Extract from Pay Roll of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Commodore of U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, 1803–1804—Continued

No on S. B.	Entry			Appearance on Board		Names	Stations	D[*] D D or P [S Q]	When			For what reason
	Month	Day	Year						Month	Day	Year	
125	[July]	20	[1803]	[July]	20	Patk McMullan	Seaman					
126	—	16	—	—	20	Isaac W Downs	Ord	DD	Septr	4	1804	Lost at Tripoli
127	—	18	—	—	21	John Davis	Ord					
128	July	21	1803	July	22	Thomas Jackson	Ord					
129	—	13	—	—	21	Isaac Hunt	Bnt Mate					
130	—	14	—	—	21	Mathias Mathews	Seamn					
131	—	14	—	—	21	Leonard Cozzens	Seaman					
132	—	16	—	—	21	William Williams	Seaman					
133	—	11	—	—	20	John Burns	Ord					
134	—	11	—	—	20	Daniel Millen	Gr Mate					
135	—	11	—	—	20	Samuel Clook	Seaman					
136	—	11	—	—	20	Robert King	Qr Gunner	D	April	22	1804	To U S Brig *Scourge*
137	—	11	—	—	20	Richard Penny	Seaman					
138	—	11	—	—	20	John Williamson	Seaman					
139	—	11	—	—	20	Martin W. Hand	Ord					
140	—	11	—	—	20	William Creedy	Ord					
141	—	11	—	—	20	Wm b. Williams	Ord		{April {Augt	22 29	1804 "	Sent To U: S: Brig *Scourge* Returned
142	—	11	—	—	20	Wm Willson	Ord					
143	—	11	—	—	20	Hugh McCormick	Seaman	DD	Septr	4	1804	Lost at Tripoli
144	—	11	—	—	20	Joshua Hewsburg	Seaman	D	Oct.	17	1803	Invalid U S frigate *New York*
145	—	11	—	—	20	David King	Ord					
146	—	11	—	—	20	John Jenkins	Seaman					
147	—	11	—	—	20	Nathl Bumford	Ord					
148	—	11	—	—	20	Peter Wallason	Seaman					
149	—	11	—	—	20	Samuel Lloyd	Qr Master					
150	—	11	—	—	20	John g Brown	Seaman	R	Octr	31	1804	At Malta
151	—	11	—	—	20	John Ramsay	Seaman					
152	—	11	—	—	20	Thomas Bedow	Seaman					
153	July	12	1803	July	20	Robert Liddy	Seaman					
154	—	11	—	—	20	Richd Beedland	Seaman	DD	Augt	27	1803	A fall from aloft
155	—	12	—	—	20	John Russell	Seaman					
156	—	11	—	—	20	Nichs Thompson	Seaman					
157	—	11	—	—	20	John Pyle	Ord	DD	Augt	16	1804	Of a Fever
158	—	11	—	—	20	Robert Malcolm	Seaman	D	Octr	17	1803	Invalid U S. frigate *New York.*
159	—	12	—	—	20	George Simmons	Seaman					
160	—	11	—	—	20	John Hudson	Ord					
161	—	11	—	—	20	Charles Smith	Seaman					
162	—	11	—	—	20	James Caton	Seaman	R	July	7	1804	At Messina
163	—	12	—	—	20	Edward Fitzgerrald	Ord					
164	—	11	—	—	20	John Degray	Seaman	D	Octor	28	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*
165	—	11	—	—	20	James Eyre	Qr Gunr					

166	—	11	—	—	20	Michl Ryan	Ord	D	March	12	1804	Invalid. Ship *William & Mary* of Norfolk
167	—	11	—	—	20	Robert Mead	Ord	R	Oct.	22	1803	to British frigate *Termagant*
168	—	11	—	—	20	William Johnson	Ord					
169	—	11	—	—	20	Thomas Burke	Seaman					
170	—	11	—	—	20	James Williams	Ord					
171	—	11	—	—	20	Philip Bennett	Ord					
172	—	11	—	—	20	William Howell	Seaman					
173	—	11	—	—	20	Isaac Bowers	Ord					
174	—	11	—	—	20	George Coppy	Boy					
175	—	11	—	—	20	William Roberts	Seaman					
176	—	11	—	—	20	Aaron Meachon	Ord					
177	—	11	—	—	20	James White	Seaman					
178	July	11	1803	July	20	C. I. Metts	Ord					
179	—	11	—	—	20	William Crilly	Seaman					
180	—	11	—	—	20	John Mackay	Ord					
181	—	11	—	—	20	Joseph West	Ord					
182	—	11	—	—	20	Frank Size	Seaman					
183	—	12	—	—	20	James Napier	Gr Yeo^{n}					
184	—	11	—	—	20	Phineas Northrop	Ord					
185	[July]	11	[1803]	[July]	20	John Santo	Seaman	R	Febr^{y}	29	1804	At Syracuse
186	—	11	—	—	20	Emanuel Lewis	Seaman					
187	—	11	—	—	20	John Kelly	Seaman					
188	—	11	—	—	20	Nath^{l} Carpenter	Seaman					
189	—	11	—	—	20	Samuel Graves	Seaman					
190	—	11	—	—	20	John Scott	Ord					
191	—	11	—	—	20	James Law	Seaman	R	Aug^{t}	1	1803	Boston
192	—	11	—	—	20	Joseph Dunbeaven	Seaman	R	Oct	4	1803	to British frigate *Medusa* Gibr Bay
193	—	11	—	—	20	Samuel Sloan	Boy	D	Nov^{r}	8	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*
194	—	11	—	—	20	John West	Ord					
195	—	13	—	—	20	James Allen	Ord					
196	—	12	—	—	20	James Willson	Seam^{n}					
197	—	11	—	—	20	W^{m} Bothrick	Ord					
198	—	11	—	—	20	W^{m} Ackerman	Ord					
199	—	11	—	—	20	Henry Ferman	Ord					
200	—	11	—	—	20	Charles Staples	Carp Yeom^{n}					
201	—	12	—	—	20	Jacob Cook	Seaman					
202	July	11	1803	July	20	Benj^{n} Hutton	Seaman					
203	—	13	—	—	20	Philip Brecou	Ord	D	Novemr	8	1804	At Syracuse
204	—	11	—	—	20	Andrew Getty	Seaman	DSQ	Aug^{t}	6	1803	Marine Hospital Fort Independence
205	—	11	—	—	20	John Reid	Seaman					
206	—	13	—	—	20	James Lindsay	Seaman					
207	—	11	—	—	20	Thomas Sumpter	Seaman	D	Octr	17	1830	U S. frigate *New York* Invalid
208	—	11	—	—	20	John McFate	Boats^{ns} Mate	D	April	25	1804	Turn'd over to U S Brig *Scourge*
209	—	13	—	—	20	John Johnson	Ord^{y}					
210	—	19	—	—	24	Geo^{e} Anderson	Ord^{y}					
211	—	20	—	—	24	Joseph Ferguson	Boy					
212	—	18	—	—	24	John Gallatt	Seaman					
213	—	18	—	—	24	William Bissett	Ord					
214	—	18	—	—	24	John Augustus	Ord					
215	—	19	—	—	24	Edward Joss	Ord					
216	—	18	—	—	24	William Yard	Ord					
217	—	19	—	—	24	William Duffy	Ord					
218	—	19	—	—	24	Thomas Kerridge	Boy	D	October	28	1804	To U S ship *John Adams*

Extract from Pay Roll of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Commodore of U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, 1803–1804—Continued

No on S. B.	Entry			Appearance on Board		Names	Stations	D[*] D D or P [S Q]	When			For what reason
	Month	Day	Year						Month	Day	Year	
219	[July]	18	[1803]	[July]	24	William Charlow	Ord					
220	—	19	—	—	24	Benᵃ Mullikan	Ord					
221	—	20	—	—	24	John Simmons	Seaman					
222	—	19	—	—	24	Moses Lipscomb	Ord					
223	—	19	—	—	24	Jacob Williams	Seaman	DD	Septr	4	1804	Lost at Tripoli
224	—	18	—	—	24	William Wood	Seaman Bt Mate, 28 August 1804					
225	—	19	—	—	24	Henry Appleton	Ord					
226	July	18	1803	July	24	William Brown	Ordy	R	Octr	17	1803	To B. Frigate *Amphion* Gib: Bay
227	—	18	"	—	24	John Ryan	Ord	DD	April	27	1804	Fever
228	—	19	"	—	24	Wᵐ Hoogland	Ord					
229	—	19	"	—	24	Anson Hall	Ord					
230	—	20	"	—	24	John Wallace	Ord					
231	—	19	"	—	24	Mathew Bradbury	Ord					
232	—	18	"	—	24	Peter Penner	Ord	DD	Septr	4	1804	Lost at Tripoli
233	—	20	"	—	24	James Bretton	Seaman					
234	—	19	"	—	24	Robert Kenny	Ord	DSQ	March	1	1804	At Malta
235	—	19	"	—	24	Thomas Doyle	Ord					
236	—	20	"	—	24	Thomas Jones	Seaman					
237	—	18	"	—	24	Gideon Morris	Ord					
238	—	18	"	—	24	James Rodden	Ord					
239	—	19	"	—	24	Denis O'Brien	Ord					
240	—	19	"	—	24	W. Sinclair	Ord					
241	—	19	"	—	24	Edward Mullan	Ord					
242	—	18	"	—	24	George Cade	Ord					
243	—	18	"	—	24	Joseph Falls	Carpᵗ Mate					
244	—	19	"	—	24	Daniel Saunders	Ord					
245	—	18	"	—	24	Nathl List	Ord					
246	—	19	"	—	24	John Chamberland	Ord	DD	Oct.	8	1803	Consumption
247	—	19	"	—	24	John Shaw	Ord					
248	—	19	"	—	24	Fredᵏ Ranky	Ord					
249	—	19	"	—	24	Jos: Marlett	Ord	R	April August Octobr	22 29 21	1804 " "	Sent to U S Brig *Scourge* Returned At Malta [Ran at Malta]
250	—	20	"	—	24	Charles Righty	Seaman					
251	July	19	1803	July	24	James Roberts	Ord					
252	—	19	"	—	24	Patrick Doyle	Ord					
253	—	18	"	—	24	John Barkwell	Sailmᵃ Mate					
254	—	19	"	—	24	Elmond Snyder	Ord					
255	—	19	"	—	24	Nicholas Stage	Ord					
256	—	20	"	—	24	Andrew Williams	Ord					
257	—	18	"	—	24	John Ryason	Ord					

258	—	19	—	—	24	Samuel Otway	Seaman					
259	—	19	—	—	24	James Johnston	Seaman	R	Octobr	3	1803	Gibraltar watering
260	—	19	—	—	24	Jacob Hendrickson	Ord	DD	May	17	1804	By a fall from aloft
261	—	19	—	—	24	John Brown	Seaman	D:D	Novr	17th	1803	Fever.
262	—	19	—	—	24	Patrick Campbell	Ord					
263	—	19	—	—	24	Robert Davis	Ord	DSQ	Augt	12	1803	Marine Hospital Fort Independence
264	—	18	—	—	24	Benjamin Hogan	Ordr					
265	—	19	—	—	24	John Williams	Ord	DSQ	Augt	6	1803	Marine Hospital Fort Independence
266	—	16	—	—	25	Mark Little	Seaman					
267	—	16	—	—	25	George Gifford	Seaman					
268	—	18	—	—	25	John W Gibson	Seaman	R	Octor	23	1803	To British Ship *Termagant*
269	—	18	—	—	25	Robert Marshall	Seaman					
270	—	19	—	—	25	William Garland	Seaman	R	Octr	3	1803	Gibraltar —
271	—	19	—	—	25	James Carling	Seaman					
272	—	19	—	—	25	John Burrell	Seaman		{April {Augt	22 29	1804 "	Sent to U S Brig *Scourge* returned
273	—	11	—	—	25	David Allen	{Seaman Boatsns Mate 25 April 1804					
274	—	21	—	—	25	Robert Clark	Ord	DD	Septr	4	1804	Lost at Tripoli
275	July	21	1803	July	25	Moses Brown	Gunr Mate					
276	—	25	—	"	25	John Warren	Ord					
277	—	25	—	—	25	Adam Smith	Seaman	D	Octr	28	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*
278	—	19	—	—	20	John Conway	Seaman					
279	—	21	—	—	26	William Beverly	Seaman					
280	—	25	—	—	25	William Bucket	Seaman					
281	—	20	—	—	25	John Greer	Qr Gunner	D	Octr	28	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*
282	—	19	—	—	25	David Pentacost	Ord					
283	—	26	—	—	29	Leonard House	Boy					
284	—	26	—	Augt	1	John Kemp	Seaman	D	Octr	28	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*
285	—	26	—	July	29	John Cross	Ord					
286	June	20	—	Augt	9	Samuel Bowman	Seaman	D	Octor	28	1804	To U S Ship *President*
287	Augt	4	1803	Augt	9	Thomas Moore	Carpentr					
288	July	27	"	July	28	Abijah Shepherd	Ord					
289	—	29	—	—	30	Thomas Pierce	Seaman	R	Octr	4	1803	To British Frigate *Medusa* Gib: Bay
290	—	29	—	—	30	Alexr Martin	Boy					
291	—	29	—	—	30	Jno Fitzgerald	Seaman	R	July	7	1804	At Messina
292	—	30	—	—	30	Michael Price	Seaman					
293	—	30	—	—	30	Samuel L. Rider	Ord					
294	—	30	—	—	30	William b Brown	Boy					
295	Augt	7	—	Augt	7	James Dunham	Seamn	D	Octr	28	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*
296	July	6	—	—	6	Bryan Leckin	Armr					
297	—	27	—	—	9	Jno Burchard	Mr at Arms					
298	Augt	1	—	—	7	Josh Robinson	Seamn					
299	July	27	1803	July	27	Isaac Wilder	Ord	D	July	29	1803	Unfit for duty —
300	Augt	1	"	Augt	5	Ezekial Darling	Boy	D	April	22	1804	turned over to U S Brig *Scourge*
301	—	2	—	—	2	William Jewell	Qr Gunr					
302	—	3	—	—	7	William Mahy *Qr Gunner October 17th 1803*	Gunner	D	Octr	17	1803	Unfit for duty. to U S ft N[ew] York
303	July	24	—	July	24	Elisha Dick	Ordr	D	Septemr	7	1804	to Schooner *Enterprize*
304	Augt	2	—	Augt	2	Geon Summers	Seaman	R	May	11	1804	At Naples
305	—	4	—	—	4	Fredk Johnson	Seaman					
306	—	6	—	—	6	William Harrison	Seaman	DD	Septr	4	1804	Lost at Tripoli

Extract from Pay Roll of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Commodore of U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, 1803–1804—Continued

No on S. B.	Entry			Appearance on Board		Names	Stations	D[*] D D or P [S Q]	When			For what reason
	Month	Day	Year						Month	Day	Year	
307	[Aug.]	6	[1803]	[Aug.]	9	James Brumade	Cook					
308	—	8	—	—	8	Patrick Toole	Seaman					
309	—	8	—	—	8	George Wood	Seaman					
310	—	8	—	—	8	Samuel Wall	Ord					
311	—	2	—	—	8	David Darling	Boy	DD	July	14	1804	By a fall into Main Hold
312	July	25	—	—	6	William Humphreys	Carp[r] Mate					
313	—	2	—	—	1	John B Thompson	Ord					
314	—	30	—	—	6	John Dickins	Seaman					
315	—	12	—	—	5	Bernard Leonard	Qr Mr					
316	—	12	—	—	6	Mich[l] Carey	Qr Gunnr					
317	—	6	—	—	5	Benj[a] Phillips	Qr Master					
318	—	8	—	—	1	Joseph Darius	Ord	D	Septr	7	1804	To Schooner *Enterprize*
319	—	6	—	July	28	Thomas Bowline	Ord	D	Octor	28	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*
320	—	14	—	—	20	Wright Smith	Seaman					
321	—	25	—	—	28	William Bartley	Ord					
322	—	5	—	Augt	6	Andrew T [or F.] Proudfoot	Ord					
323	July	30	1803	Augt	13	James Butler	Ord					
324	Sepr	16	"	Septr	16	Charles Gordon	Lieut	D	October	28	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*
325	"	16	—	"	16	Henry Wadsworth *Acts Lieut April 16th 1804*	Mid	D	April	22	1804	To U S. Brig *Scourge*
326	"	16	—	"	16	Louis Alexis	Mid[n]	D	Novem	8	"	To U S Ship *Congress*
327	"	16	—	"	16	Christr Gadson	Mid[n]	D	Decr	5th	1803	Ill health [Ordered to U. S. with dispatches]
328	"	16	—	—	16	William Lewis	Mid	D	October	28	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*
329	"	16	—	—	16	Joseph Israel	Mid	DD	Septemr	4	1804	Lost at Tripoli
330	"	15	—	—	15	Charles Ridgley	Mid	D	July	11	"	To *Nautilus* as Lieut
331	"	15	—	—	15	Henry P Casey	Mid	D	Novr	8	1804	To U S Ship *Congress*
332	"	16	—	—	16	William Atwood	Ord	D	Octor	28	"	To U S Ship *Jn[o] Adams*
333	"	25	—	—	25	John H. Dent *Lt Commandant 8th Febr[y] 1804*	Lieut	D	April	22nd	1804	To U S Brig *Scourge*
334	"	26	—	October	8	Robert Henley	Mid	D	Novemr	16	1803	At Algiers
335	Octob.	18	—	—	18	Jacob Obey	Ord					
336	—	18	—	—	18	Gregory D'Saint	Seaman	R	Octob	31	1804	At Malta
337	—	18	—	—	18	Barth[w] Fuller	Ord					
338	—	18	—	—	18	John Decker	Ord					
339	—	18	—	—	18	Thomas Collins	Qr Gunr					
340	—	18	—	—	18	William Hilton	Qr Gunr					
341	—	18	—	—	18	Charles Gould	Qr Gunr	R	Octr	23	1803	Gibraltar
342	—	17	—	—	17	James Read	Boy					
343	—	18	—	—	18	John Sloan	Qr Gunnr	DD	Jan:	21	1804	Consumption Syracuse Harbour
344	—	17	—	—	18	John Lee	Seaman					
345	—	17	—	—	17	John N. Cannon	Boatswain					
346	Octr	18	1803	Octr	18	William Sweeney	Gunner					

347	—	29	—	—	29	Nichs Peterson	Seaman						
348	—	29	—	—	29	Antonio Ross	Seaman						
349	—	29	—	—	29	Joseph Morees	Seaman						
350	—	29	—	—	29	Peter Morees	Ord						
351	—	29	—	—	29	Antonio Paul	Seaman						
352	—	29	—	—	29	Joseph Carnaso	Ord	R	July	18	1804	From G Boats at Syracuse	
353	—	29	—	—	29	Joseph Manuel	Seaman	R	Novemr	2	1803	Cadiz	
354	—	30	—	—	30	William Curtis	Bs Mate	R	July	19	1804	At Malta	
355	—	31	—	—	31	John Bird	Seaman						
356	—	31	—	—	31	Peter Madelina	Seaman						
357	—	31	—	—	31	Joseph Ormena	Seaman						
358	—	31	—	—	31	John Lyons	Seaman						
359	—	31	—	—	31	Peter John	Ord						
360	—	31	—	—	31	John Morees	Seaman						
361	Novr	1	—	Novr	1	Thomas Jackson	Seaman						
362	—	1	—	—	1	Peter Gordon	Seaman						
363	—	1	—	—	1	John Morris	Seaman						
364	—	1	—	—	1	Thomas Barber	Seaman	R	Octr	23	1804	At Malta	
365	—	3	—	—	3	James Armstrong	Seaman						
366	—	3	—	—	3	Joseph Bernard	Seaman	R	Octobr	28	1804	At Malta	
367	—	3	—	—	3	Raymond Martin	Seaman						
368	Novr	3	1803	Novr	3	Erasmus Smith	Seaman						
369	—	3	"	—	3	William Flook	Ord						
370	—	3	—	—	3	Hendk Johnson	Seaman	R	March	21	1804	At Syracuse	
371	—	3	—	—	3	John Williams	Seaman						
372	—	4	—	—	4	John Marree	Ord						
373	—	5	—	—	5	Nichola Gorea	Ord						
374	—	5	—	—	5	Adua Lantang	Ord		April Augt	22 29	1804 "	Sent to U S Brig *Scourge* returned	
375	—	5	—	—	5	John Mitchell	Seaman						
376	—	5	—	—	5	Peter Sandall	Seaman						
377	—	5	—	—	5	Frank Lops	Seaman						
378	Decemr	1	"	Decemr	1	John Cherry	Ord						
379	—	1	"	"	1	Charles McKinley	Ord						
380	—	10	"	"	10	John Bissard	Ord	R	October	23	1804	At Malta	
	1803												
381	—	1	1804	Febr	5	Geos Marcellin	Mids	D	Septem	20	1804	Turned over to U S Brig *Scourge*	
382	Janr	11	"	Janr	11	John Ripley Madison	Boy	D	October	28	1804	To U S Ship *John Adams*	
383	—	24	"	—	24	Carmeno de Beno	Ord	D	October	27	1804	At Malta	
	1803												
384	Decr	20	1804	Janr	15	Pietro F. Crocillo	Surgns Mate	D					
385	Janr	24	"	—	24	John French	Boy						
386	—	29	"	—	29	John Parpyann	Ord						
387	—	29	"	—	29	George Marshall	Ord						
388	—	29	"	—	29	George Shorter	Ord						
389	Janr	29	1804	Janr	29	John Manolee	Ord						
390	—	29	"	—	29	John Caryan	Ord						
391	—	29	"	—	29	John George	Ord		April	26	1804	Sent to U S Brig *Scourge* Augt 29 returned	
392	—	29	"	—	29	John Penayoty	Ord		"	22	"	To ditto Augt 29 — returned	
393	—	24	"	—	24	John Moranno	Seaman						
394	Febry	12	"	Febr y	12	William Burrows	Mr Mate	D	April	22	1804	To U S Brig *Syren*	

Extract from Pay Roll of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Commodore of U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, 1803–1804—Continued

No on S. B.	Entry			Appearance on Board		Names	Stations	D[*] D D or P [S Q]	When			For what reason
	Month	Day	Year						Month	Day	Year	
395	April	22	[1804]	April	22	Octavius A Page	Mr Mate	D	June	14	1804	To Schooner *Vixen*
396	Febr	15	"	Febr	18	John Heron	Seaman	R	March	15	1804	At Malta
397	April	29	"	April	29	William Harden	Seaman					
398	May	15	"	May	15	Aaron Prior	Ordr					
399	"	15	"	"	15	James Hall	Seaman	D	May	17	1804	At Naples — a Deserter
400	"	15	"	"	15	John Kelly	Seaman					
401	"	15	"	"	15	John Barry	Ordr					
402	"	15	"	"	15	John Bussell	"					
403	"	15	"	"	15	William Bennett	"	D	May	17	1804	At Naples — a deserter
404	"	15	"	"	15	Martin Nearenburg	"	D	May	17	1804	Do Do
405	"	15	"	"	15	James Vent	"	R	May	17	1804	At Naples
406	June	2	"	June	3	Robert Spence	Midn	D	July	11	1804	To U S Brig *Syren*
407	June	28	"	"	28	Robert Johnson	Seaman					
408	Augt	2	"	Augt	3	Henry Wadsworth	Lieut	DD	Septr	4	1804	Lost at Tripoli
409	Septr	30	"	Octobr	11	Joseph Maxwell	"	D	Novr	8	1804	To U S Ship *Jno Adams*
410	[Space]		1804	October	16	Charles Walsh	Midshipn	D	Novemr	8th	1804	To U S. Ship *Congress*
411	[Space]		1804	"	16	Fox Hall Sturman	Do	D	"	8	"	To ditto
412	Octobr	27	1804	Octobr	27	James Seldom	Boy					
413	[Space]		"	Octor	29	[John O.] Creighton	Midn	D	Novr	8	1804	To U S S *Congress*
414	"		"	"	30	Asa Culver	[Space]					
415	"		"	"	30	John Graham	"					
416	"		"	"	30	Christn Hansn Holm	"					
417	"		"	"	30	John F Johnson	"					
418	"		"	"	30	Lewis Langer	"					
419	"		"	"	30	Thomas Limrick	"					
420	"		"	"	30	John Mack	"					
421	"		"	"	30	Robert Nimmy	"					
422	"		"	"	30	Marmaduke Dove	Sailr Masr					
423	"		"	"	30	John Sloane	Boy	D	Novr	8	1804	To U S Ship *Congress*
424	"		"	"	30	John R Maddison	[Space]					
425	"		"	"	30	James Tippett	"					
							SUPERNUMERARIES					
1	Oct.	19	1803	Octor	19	Louis Jouvas	Pilot	D	June	6	1804	At Malta
2	Janur	24	1804	January	24	Salvatora Catalano	"	D	Novr	8	1804	At Syracuse
3	"	22	"	Febr	12	Francis D'Augusta		D	Octr	14	"	At Malta
4	"	22	"	"	12	Nicholas Philippi	Ordr	D	"	14	"	"
5	"	22	"	"	12	Joseph Rogieri	Do	D	"	14	"	"
6	"	22	"	"	12	Simon Chiefly	Do	D	"		"	"

7	"	22	"	"	12	John Parodini	Do	R	March	12	"		
8	"	22	"	"	12	Gerol Parodini	Do	D	Octr	14	"	"	
9	"	22	"	"	12	Francis Naroni	Do	D	"	14	"	"	
10	"	22	"	"	12	Laurence Faronia	Do	D	"	14	"	"	
11	"	22	"	"	12	Girano Speranza	Do	D	"	14	"	"	
12	"	22	"	"	12	Gerald Dembra	Do	D	"	14	"	"	
13	"	22	"	"	12	John Scotchiggi	Do	R	March	12	"	"	
14	"	22	"	"	12	Fredinando Orlando	Do	D	Octr	14	"	"	
15	"	22	"	"	12	Francis Serpentini	Do	D	"	14	"	"	
16	"	22	"	"	12	Emanuel Fossa	Do	D	"	14	"	"	
17	"	22	"	"	12	Emanuel Marenzo	Do	D	"	14	"	"	
18	"	22	"	"	12	Laurence Speranza	Do	D	"	14	"	"	
19	"	22	"	"	12	Joseph Philippi	Do	D	"	14	"	"	
20	"	22	"	"	12	Joseph Sardo	Do	D	"	14	"	"	
21	"	22	"	"	12	Michael Serpentini	Do	D	"	14	"	"	
22	Janr	22	1804	Februr	12	Lewis Basso	Ordr	D	Augt	3	1804	Pr Brig *Scourge* To Malta Insane	
23	March	4	"	March	4th	Angelo Vita	Seamn						
24	"	16	"	"	16	John Vaccilli	Do						
25	[Space]		"	April	27	Thomas Brown	Midn	D	June	29	1804		
26	"		"	May	29	Francisco Fossor	Actg Mid	D	Novr	8	"	To U S Ship *Congress*	
27	"		"	June	6	Giacomo Mitwurch [or Milwarch]	Pilot	D	Octr	23	"	To U S Ship *President*	
28	"		"	"	6	Robert Corbett	Seaman						
29	"		"	"	6	Emanuel Peterson	Do	D	Octr	31	1804	To Brig *Scourge*	
30	"		"	July	9	John Briant	Boy						
31	"		"	Augt	3	Charles Morris	Master of *Scourge*	D	Octr	28	1804	To U S Ship *President*	
32	"		"	"	3	Frederick	Black boy	D	Augt	24	"	To Brig *Scourge*	
33	"		"	"	3	Jack	Do	D	"	29	"	Do	
34	"		"	"	5	Adam Bastion	Seaman	D	"	24	"	Do	
35	"		"	"	16	Nathaniel Lyde	Clerk	D	Novr	8	"	To U S Ship *Congress*	
36	"		"	"	17	William Burns	Marine	D	Octr	22	"	To U S Ship *President*	
37	"		"	"	17	Ralph Izard	Lieut	D	Septr	22	"	To U S Brig *Scourge*	
38	"		"	"	17	Thomas Marshall	Surgeon's Mate	D	Novr	8	"	To U S Ship *Congress*	
39	"		"	"	24	Dominick Ferrentini	Ordr	D	Septr	21	"	To Syracuse	
40	"		"	"	26	Francisco	Pilot	D	"	11	"	At Malta	
41	"		"	Septr	4	George Crawford	Seamn	D	"	8	"	To Malta in Store Ship	
42	"		"	"	9	John Oakum	Boy	D	Octr	28	"	To U S Ship	
43	"		"	Octr	11	Philip Greck	"	D	"	22	"	At Malta	
44	"		"	"	19	Jaques Sylvestre		D	Novr	8	"	To U S Ship *Congress*	
45	"		"	Septr	12	Daniel S Dexter	Lieut	D	"	8	"	To Ditto	
46	"		"	"	24	Auguste La Fleur		D	Novr	8	"	To U S Ship *Congress*	
47	"		1804	Augt	11	John Davis	Midshipn	D	Novem	8	1804	To U S Ship *Congress*	

[* D=Detached or discharged; DD=Discharged Dead; R=Ran or deserted; P=Promoted or paid off; DSQ=Detached to sick quarters.]

[NDA. Pay Roll of *Constitution*, Vol. 1, 1803–1828.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 1 October 1804

at 3 P, M, weighed and stood out of the harbour of Syracuse with 8 Gunboats 2 bombards 1 Ketch and U. S. Schooner *Enterprize* at ½ past 4 Exchanged Sig[ls] with the U. S. frigate *Constitution* made the *enterprizes* Sig[l] to speak her At 6 P, M, the NE point of Sicily bore NbE ½ E made Gunboat Sig[l] N[o] 14 set and took in sail as Necessary At 5 AM backed the main yard for Gunboats to come up at 6 filled away at ½ past 6 bore away for the lewardmost Gunboats. and took two of them in Tow. —

[NDA photostat.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

TANGIER *3[d] October 1804.*—

DEAR SIR I am induced to send by way of Leghorn accompanying Triplicate of my last respects, as I have no advice of the original or duplicate having reached Gibraltar. — The Captain of an English Frigate reported he saw three Ships entering the Tagus, which he supposed to be the Emperours Frigates. —

I have not seen the *Essex* since the 11[th] Ult[o] —

The Tetuan Galleys have retired within the Bar of that [Ms mutilated] and will no doubt be laid up, as usual during winter. —

Muley Solimans money was not shipt as intended for Lisbon, orders were sent to invest it in Bills of Exchange on that City and London, which has been in part done. —

We do not yet know the precise Service this money is destined for, but it is generaly believed to be the purchase of small Armed Vessels at Lisbon and London. —

It is still intended the Agents in this busyness shall go first to Lisbon. — What they may do there M[r] Jarvis will advise you of, but it may not be so easy a matter to watch their opperations in London. —

In consiquence of the privailing Sickness in Gibraltar and Cadiz, no Vessel whatever from those Ports are admitted here, but Humanity called on us to allow the provision Boats of the former to receive their Cargoes in quarantine, under certain precautions. —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

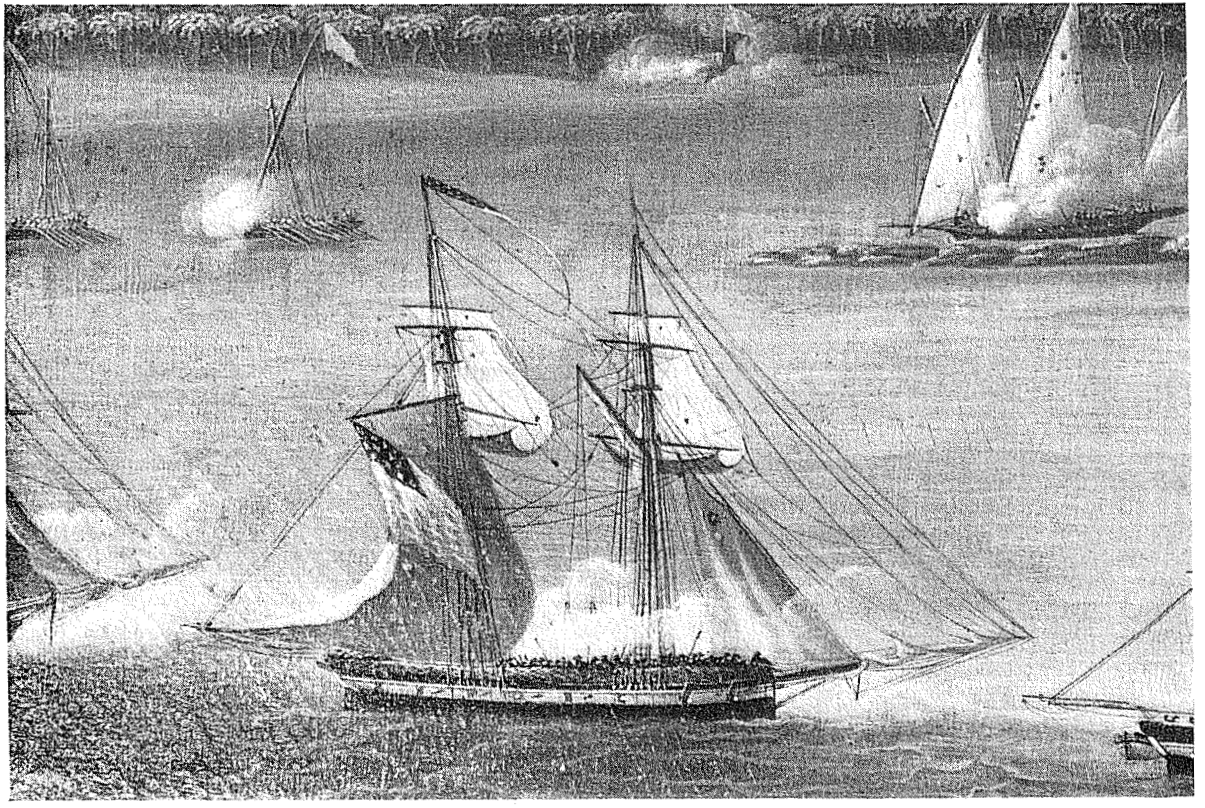
Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 3 October 1804

At 1 A, M, Calm came too off the light house in 4½ fathoms water at ½ past run a Kedge out weighed and got the boats out head Warping into the harbour of Messina at 8 came came too in 35 fathoms Water and Moored with the Stream Cable on Shore

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Wednesday, 3 October 1804

[Malta] Moderate breezes from S S E. We continue in Quarantine, at 1 P M landed at the Quarantine ground 29 Caulkers, who are to remain there Victualed & paid by the Ship during our Quarantine, We noon [sic] employ 12 Carpenters & 8 Caulkers, The Oakum



THE U. S. BRIG ARGUS.

& Pitch are supplied by the Master Caulker, The Pitch is boiled in a boat which is moored some distance from the Ship. Received this Afternoon the two 12 pounders we lent the *Siren* off Tripoly, A M, Ships comp[any] [emp]loyed in Stowing the Booms, Scraping the ships outside fleeting the Main Rigging, & painting the Gun Room Cabbin, the 12 Carpenters are employd in putting up the head timbers, head Rails and Bolting the Cutwater, Caulkers employed in Caulking the counter & the Store Rooms on the Birth deck, Received fresh Beef & Vegitables for Ships Company, Surgeons Report, 8 Sick, & 7 Colvalescent, pleasant weather with moderate breezes from S S E, these 24 hours —

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 4 October 1804

[Off Tripoli] ¼ past 10 [AM] discoverd several small Sails under the land made sail and Gave chace —

Fired Several shot at the boats In shore Shot away our larb^{d} Bowsprit Shroud and Sprit Sail Yard

At Meredian moderate breezes and Pleasant weather the town of Tripoli Bore S E B E distance 4 miles

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 5 October 1804

[Off Tripoli] At ½ past 1 [P M] shortened sail and Let go the larb^{d} anchor in 25 fathoms Water — hoisted out the boats armed Them and Sent them in to take A boat out that had run on shore At 2 got a spring on the cable made The Signal for the boats to return ½ past 2 the boats returned hoisted Them in weigh^{d} and made sail At Midnight fresh breezes and cloudy weather with lightening

At 3 squally close reeft the top sails

At 11 turnd 2 reefs out of the top sails And got a new spritsail athwart

At Meredian moderate breezes and clear The town of Tripoli bearing S E B E —

Latitude Observed 33° 4′ N

[USNA.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Friday, 5 October 1804

[Malta] Moderate Breezes with cloudy overcast weather, we continue under quarantine, We continue to employ twelve Carpenters in putting up the head rails and timbers Ships company employ'd in painting ship on the larboard side, at 3 P M squally weather from the North, which continued till 4 P M with heavy rain thunder & Lightening, The black paint which is above the yellow on the larboard side, has entirely Ruined the yellow occasioned by the heavy Rain, Before the side can be repainted it will be necessary to scrape off all the yellow, Weather during the night squally — from S S E with intervals of heavy Showers. —

Forenoon cloudy overcast weather with light Breezes from the S S E, Carpenters employ'd on the heads & Cut Water, We this forenoon

completed watering. Served out to Ships company two days Salt provisions as on account of the paint there will be no fire in the Galley to Morrow, Ships company employd this forenoon in scraping & whitewashing the starboard side of the Ship in the Waist & in cleaning the Birth deck this forenoon we hove in on the Stern Cable, * * * No painting going on to day. —

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Friday, 5 October 1804

Arrived at Messina, at 9, A. M. Found here the brig *Argus* and schooner *Enterprise*, which had come in the day before.

[NR&L, No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

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

N[o] 84. — Second Copy. — TANGIER 6[th] *October 1804*. —

SIR With this I have the honour to enclose triplicate of N[o] 83. — Advice has this day been received that on the 28[th] Sept[r] His Imperial Majestys Frigate *Maimona* returned to Salle with a Prussian Ship and Brig bound from Lisbon to Amsterdam and Antwerp, captured off the Coast of Portugal. —

The Captain of the *Maimona* reports that the other Frigate of same name and the *Mirboka* entered the Tagus before he took these Prizes. — We have advice from Gibraltar to the 4[th] Ins[t] when the daily deaths had gone near to a hundred. — A cordon has been thrown round Cadiz in consequence of Orders from the Supreme Board of Health at Madrid, who have declared the prevailing Sickness there to be what they stile the Epidemic. —

This Country enjoys good health, but we have scarce had an hours rain for these five Months past, which is an alarming circumstance. —

7[th] October. — This morning the two Moors appointed to employ the sum of money appropriated by Muley Soliman for augmenting His Navy, arrived here from Tetuan and are to embark on a Ragusean Polacre in a few days for Lisbon. —

By a Boat just arrived from Gibraltar advice is recieved the deaths had gone as far as one hundred and Sixty in a day, — it is with concern I have heard (but not by Letters to myself) that M[r] Gavino is of the number. In such case I trust Government will find in the American House of Khun & Green established there, a Successor meriting its confidence —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, Jan. 1803–Oct. 1810.]

To Secretary of State from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

Duplicate LISBON 6[th] *October 1804*

SIR The original of the foregoing I had the honor to forward you by the Schooner *Cabinet*, Captain Martin, Via Marblehead, since which I have been twice alongside the *Essex*. It appears the object of her Visit, as I presume the inclosed from Captain Barron to the Secretary of the Navy will inform Government, is to watch the motions of the two Moors here.

Before I went below the first day I applied to a Lieutenant in the Portuguese Navy, with whom I am acquainted, to get what information these people had afforded to this Government relative to the real object of their Visit; it being generally customary for the Commanders of the Moorish Vessels to inform the Secretary for Foreign Affairs on their first arrival the object of their visit & at the same time to hand in a List of what supplies they wish, which is sent to the Director of the Arsenal to furnish. He did me the favour to go immediately to the Director with whom he was intimate, who informed him that they reported direct from Sallee & that they had come here to wait for another Frigate that had sailed the same time, and parted with them at sea, and asked for nothing but water and fresh stock, both of which was sent on board & they had not then asked or received any thing further. This the Gentleman immediately returned & acquainted me with not thinking it judicious to go with him. They also told him that the Officers had not on any occasion mentioned where the other frigate was gone or what her object was, but had constantly said that their intentions were not hostile. A declaration of this kind however was a thing of course — Through two or three channels I have learnt, that the other frigate who is the Admiral, ordered these two in here for repairs & that they have no authority to ask for any thing but must wait the admirals arrival. This seems to correspond with their conduct altho' all the Crew join in the same report that they shall leave this directly after the arrival of the other. It is very extraordinary where the other is gone or what she is after. I hope that learning one of our frigates had gone into the Streights they have not sent those two Ships here as a decoy to take up the attention of our other frigate, to afford their Ship that is out an unmolested opportunity to depredate on our Commerce. I have promised a Barbary Jew a handsome reward if he would find out why she did not come in with the other two, where she has gone, & what her object really is. If he does not succeed, I shall beleive that it is not known, or that the secret is confined to the first Officers

The frigate is still under quarantine altho' the Providor Mor (ie the first Officer of Health) promised me four days ago to admit her; but the next morning he went to Mafra where the Prince now is, and did not return till yesterday and when applied to for the fulfillment of his promise; said that he had been instructed so rigidly to attend to all Vessels from Cadiz and Gibralter, where the Government are advised that the yellow fever has began to rage that he could not do it. Upon being advised of this I wrote the original of the enclosed to M[r] de Araujo & should have done it four days ago had not I been averse to trouble the Ministry when I thought there was a probability of succeeding through another channel. If my request is not complied with, as the frigate has only five or six sick people on board & they of diseases by no means suspicious, I shall think it is with a view to make a merit of it with the Moors, for their manner of quarantining her is the greatest farce in the world, they having permitted me to go alongside her twice, without any person from the Health Office in the boat when the frigate lays a full mile from the shore & the last time it was after dark when I stopped alongside on my return to Lisbon & yesterday I talked with Captain Barron two hours on shore as near as it is common for persons to stand to-gether in common conversation —

A report is now in circulation that General Lannes does not return: no doubt We shall have a new one every day or two till he comes back or some other person replaces him —

Inclosed is a letter from Mr Pinckney, Mr Montgomery & Captain Barron — With the highest Consideration & Respect

[Enclosure]

[5 October 1804]

To the Portuguese Secretary of State, Lisbon, from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

His Excellency Don Antonio de Araujo de Ajevede
His Royal Highness the Prince Regent Minister and Secretary of State for the Foreign and War Department &c &c &c —

Sir I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the American Frigate *Essex*, James Barron Esquire, Commander arrived here the 26th Ult° in 8 days from Cadiz at which port she arrived in the afternoon of the 16th, got Prattic the 17th & sailed the following Morning; the Captain, first and second Lieutenants being the only person's who were on shore out of her, & they did not remain on shore more than three hours; Her Crew is in remarkable good health for a Vessel of her size, not having more than three or four seamen sick & they with colds & slight complaints incident to seamen. She had no communication with any Vessel on her passage, nor has she been at any other European Port than Gibralter since she left America about 90 days ago: and she left Gibralter four days before a British Sloop of War that came direct from thence & got Prattic some days since. I must therefore beg the favour of your Excellency to expedite an order to admit her to immediate Prattic, she having now laid under quarantine 10 days the time I understand that it is Customary for Vessels of War similarly circumstanced.

Lisbon 5th Octo[r] *1804*

[NA. SDA. CL, Lisbon, Vol. 2. Jan. 1803–Dec. 1805.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Saturday, 6 October 1804

[Malta] Moderate Breezes from S, S, W with cloudy overchast weather, The twelve Maltees Carpenters are employ'd in putting up the head rails & securing the head rails & Bumkins, Ships company employed in scraping off the yellow paint which was injured by the black during the Rain yesterday, Night moderate and cloudy, Ships company employ'd [painting] ship outside and the Starboard side of the Gun deck, no fire is allowed in the Galley to day, The provisions for the Officers are Cooked in the Pitch Boat, towards noon the weather became cloudy and overcast with light winds from E S E, Our guard Irons on each side of the head are not to be put up again, they are substituted by wooden peices of about 5 Inches Square, The space which was formerly open is to be boarded up,

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

[7 October 1804]

To Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, to command U. S. Brig *Scourge*, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

SIR, Having appointed you to the command of the United States Brig *Scourge*; you are hereby directed to repair on board said Brig now at anchor in the Port of Syracuse, and take upon yourself the whole charge and command: subject to the rules and regulations of the Navy, which you are to observe and enforce. You will prepare her in every respect for Sea, and take on board three Months provisions and Stores, and sail directly for the city of Washington in the United States; and apply to the Hon^ble^ Secretary of the Navy for further instructions. Your requisitions for Provisions &^ca^ at Syracuse are to be made on George Dyson Esquire for which you will be accountable to the Navy department. It is my positive orders that you do not stop at any port if it can be avoided, unless a long passage down the Mediterranean should render it absolutely necessary to fill up your water, in that case you may stop at Cadiz or Madeira, but are not to stay there more than 48 hours. You will be careful to direct your Purser to lay in a good stock of Lemons, Oranges, Potatoes, and such vegetables as can best be preserved, and will tend to preserve the health of the crew. You are to capture all Vessels belonging to the Bashaw of Tripoli, or to his subjects but not within the limits and jurisdiction of Neutral Nations. Should you put into any port in the United States previous to your arrival at Washington, you will send M^r^ Haswell or M^r^ Marcellin off with the dispatches for the Navy Department, and direct him to deliver them in the shortest possible time.

Given on board the U. S. Ship *Constitution* in the Harbour of Malta this 7th of October 1804. [*]

P. S. You will take care to inform yourself from the Vessels you fall in with, whether the U S. and Spain are in Peace or War, and govern yourself accordingly.

[*It is believed this date should be 27 instead of 7 October.]

[LC. EPP, Order Book, May 1803–June 1805.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Sunday, 7 October 1804

[Malta] Moderate breezes from E S E, We continue under quarantine Ships company employ'd in Painting ship. The twelve Carpenters are employed on the head This afternoon we finished painting the ship, all except the yellow on the Starboard side and the work about the head, Cleared the upper & Births decks for washing tommorrow, at 10 P M cloudy with light Rain which continued till 12 (Midnight) at which time clear, A M pleasant weather with moderate Breezes from the Eastward, Carpenters not at work this forenoon, Ships company employ^d^ from day light untill 9 A M, in washing & cleaning the upper & Birth decks, and in painting the yellow on the starboard side which completes our painting except under & round the head, We this morning Received fresh beef for ships Company, Surgeons Report, Seven Sick, one Colvalescent and five discharged, Noon moderate winds E S E & cloudy weather. —

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Sunday, 7 October 1804

Took lodgings with Jonathan Bradbert [John Broadbent], Esq. navy agent of the United States, a rich, intelligent, respectable British merchant, of plain manners and hospitable dispositions. Average dividend of expence from Syracuse to Messina, dollars 36,30. Gratifications — the society only of our own party; and there damped by a continued series of melancholy proofs how fatal to human happiness is the hypocricy of religious bigotry in the hands of a privileged priesthood. Every thing is stamped with wretchedness; which nothing short of an entire revolution or the resurrection can erase. Brydone is a graceless liar — so is general discription.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm^{l} E 14.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 7 October 1804

[Syracuse] I omited noticeing yesterday the sailing of the U States Ship *President*. on a cruise. Commodore Barron is in such an ill state of health that he was not able to go in her but has taken his lodgings on shore for the benefit of his health —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

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

NAV. DEP *Oct. 8th 1804*

I enclose a copy of the Original invoice sent to me by the navy agent at Norfolk of the cargo of the Ship *Alfred* Jas. Patch master which you will be pleased to have insured on the best terms in your power — insure from Norfolk to Gibraltar and from Gibraltar to Syracuse or Malta, should the *Alfred* be Ordered from Gibraltar to either of these places. —

M^{r} Brown Navy agent at Boston states to me that the *Alfred* is a New Ship of about three hundred and thirty tons burthen carpenters measure

The *Alfred* sailed from Norfolk about the 1st ins^{t} —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

To Secretary of State from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

LISBON *8 Oct^{r} 1804*

SIR The Barbary Jew mentioned in the foregoing called on me yesterday & all he could learn was, that the three frigates had orders to cruise a month before they came in here, that their object is to repair the two large ones, that the two in here came in contrary to the Admirals consent, that for so doing they made an excuse of being much out of repair, particularly the small one, that the Emperors letter to the Prince is on board the Admiral & they cannot ask for any thing untill he arrives & it is delivered, that they had secret orders to be broken open in a certain time, but seem'd to think that it was to be after the frigates were coppered, that they were at war with the Nations who had an Eagle with legs — meaning the Imperial & Prussian flag; but did not know where the frigate that is out was gone to Cruise or what she was after. When asked if they were at war

with the Americans they replied, that they were the last year & took a Vessel by the Emperors orders which he afterwards disowned: being they were not at present & if the Emperor had any secret intentions of it, they presumed it would not be put in Execution till after he got his fleet in order. This story taken to-gether is by no means satisfactory, for the truth is, that it is impossible the large frigate should have quit the Admiral under pretence of repairs & being leaky: for she is almost a new Vessel & is in extremely good order in every respect except the want of copper, & that would not have hindered her from keeping the sea a month or much longer, and to have disobeyed the Emperors & Admirals orders without sufficient reason would probably cost the Captain his head. This excuse might hold good as to the small one, her hull appearing to be very crazy, altho: her rigging & sails are in good order. The story of the secret orders seems also absurd enough, if to be opened after they were repaired & had left the port; as they could not finish coppering before mid-winter & those people never cruise in the winter: beside their orders might have followed them by the Portugueze Brig of War that goes between this & Tangier long before that time; nor does the report correspond with what they have all along said, that they were all immediately to return after the arrival of the Admiral, but it agrees very well with what Mr Simpson was informed in this respect. I think the probability is if there were any secret orders, they were to be opened by the Admiral before they came in here. The most essential part, as to what the other frigate is after we are still in the dark about, nor do I much expect to get any information on this point. I hope that the Mystery will not be unpleasantly unravelled when it is too late to remedy the evil

I have not recd an answer from Mr de Araujo & as the advices by the two last posts state that the yellow fever is raging with great violence in Gibraltar & Cadiz I am afraid that this alone will be a sufficient reason for his detention if there is no secret motives —

Inclosed I have the pleasure to hand you a letter from Mr Pinckney & Mr Simpson recd to day —

[NA. SDA. CL, Lisbon, Vol. 2, Jan. 1803–Dec. 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

MESSINA *October 8th 1804*

SIR, Our journey from Syracuse to Catania was over a horrid road, and through an uncultivated rocky country from thence to this place we had pleasanter prospects; it is well however that we brought our allowance with us, or we might have starved. You were fortunate that you did not accompany us, as nothing we met with, could have compensated for the fatigue of travelling with such wretched cattle, and the torments suffered from Bugs & Fleas.

The discharging of the Ketch, Gun Boats and Bombs was completed yesterday, and the returns are now making out. The *Enterprize* sails tomorrow to join you, and takes the Officers that were in charge of the Ketch & Boats to join their respective Vessels — Captain Hull will be ready to sail on Sunday next unless the continuance of rainy weather prevents — I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you at Malta & find on enquiry that you can obtain 20 Gun & 6 Mortar Boats if you wish them — I have been requested to make a requisition for

that number, in order that they may be immediately completed, and kept in readiness — but not feeling myself at liberty to take such a step, I shall with pleasure present your requisition at Naples, and will point out to you the proper channel through which they may be obtained when I see you — The Neapolitan Governm[t] are disposed to render you every assistance in their power.

The *Enterprize* can be effectually repaired at this place, and at half the expence than it can be at Malta —

[LC. EPP, LB, April–Nov. 1804.]

To Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

MESSINA 8[th] *October 1804*

SIR, You will oblige me by landing M[r] Izard, M[r] Marcellin, and M[r] Haswell at Syracuse; & taking from thence to Malta, two of the longest Oak fishes in the Arsenal for the *Constitution*. The officers of the *John Adams* & *Constitution* you will please to carry to Malta, and may sail tomorrow morning.

[LC. EPP, Order Book, May 1803–June 1805.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Monday, 8 October 1804

[Malta] Moderate Breezes from E S E we continue under Quarantine, Carpenters not at work this Afternoon towards evening anchored here the U S S Ship *President* Commodore Barron, Night cloudy with fresh breezes from E S E, between 12 at Midnight at 2 A M light Showers, Wind S S W, Veered away on the Stern cable A M Received from the *President* two oak Fishes, a sett of top gallant masts & two raw[?] Anchor Stock part of our Stores left at Syracuse, Carpenters employ[d] in putting up the wooden Rails which substituted the guard Irons and in boarding up the space between those Rails & the head, Forenoon moderate with cloudy overcast weather, Ships company employd in scraping & Scrubbing the Gun deck, fleeting the fore & main Rigging, the two Oak fishes received from the *President* have been some time wanted they are for fishing the Main mast; This morning we received fresh Mutton & Vegitables for Ships company, — at 7 A M hove in on the Stern Cable

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 9 October 1804

At 7 this morning we got under way and stood out of the Harbour. the *Constellation* in Company bound for Malta — at Maridian the town of Syracuse bore West distance 2 Miles — at 5 P. M. Cape Mondepore bore N ½ W. 3 Leages distance.

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Wednesday, 10 October 1804

[Malta] Moderate Breezes from W S W, We continue under Quarantine, Ships & Maltees Carpenters employd in fishing the

Main mast, towards evening the billet head was brought off, Night Moderate, A M Ships company employd in washing between decks, in reeving new topsail & lower lifts, and in repainting the Quarter deck Guns, they are now painted a light yellow in order to correspond with the paint work of the quarter deck, — The Carpenters are employ'd in fishing the Main Mast & fitting the Billet head, — The Sail Maker with an additional number in his Crew employ'd making new Hammocks, and repairing the main Top sail, Surgeons Report Eight Sick & five convalescent, Noon Wind fresh W S W

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 10 October 1804

At half past 6 this morning discovered the Island of Malta bearing W. by S. distance about 6 Leagues at Maridian the south end of Malta bore N W. at 3 P M. the *Constellation* went into the harbour & half past 7. we entered the Harbour of Malta and Anchored in 11. fathom Water on our arrival here found the U States Vessels of War — *President & Constitution* (in quarentine) Brig *Siren & Vixon* —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Thursday, 11 October 1804

[Malta] Fresh breezes from W S W we continue in quarantine altho we were told it should be out yesterday, Ships Carpenters are employed with the 12 from shore in fishing the Main Mast, another Rotton place has been found in the Main mast, it is about 20 inches below the other Rotton place, on the other side of the Mast the Carpenters cut in nine Inches & found that it ran only through the side Fish, this newly discoverd place is nine inches deep, Seventeen long & four broad, that on the other side is three feet long, seven inches deep & eight Broad, Night moderate from 9 A M till noon cloudy weather with light Rains Ships Company employ'd in cleaning ship, strapping Block & fitting the Ridge Ropes, The Carpenters employed in fishing the main mast and Bolting on the Billet head, Noon winds moderate W N W I forgot to mention in the first part of this days log that the U S S. *Constellation* Anchored here, towards noon anchored here the U S S *Jno Adams*, —

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 11 October and Friday, 12 October 1804

I this day landed in Malta. for the first time As we were not permited to land when we caled here on our way out. this is the most astonishing place perhaps in the World for its strength. the entry into the port is very narrow and is commanded by a strong castle on either side, on geting on shore I found myself in a new world indeed. the streets crowded with well dressed people who have all the appearance of health and affluence. Whereas at Syracuse everything is quite the reverse. my first object was to view the town of Valette and harbour. the strength both by nature and art is wonderful

indeed. It is certainly the happiest situation that can be imagined. the City stands upon a peninsula betwixt two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications that on the south east side of the City is the largest. It runs about Two Miles into the hart of the Island as is so very deep and surrounded by such high grounds and fortifications that they assured me the largest ships of war might ride in the most stormy Weather almost without a cable — This beautiful bason is divided into five distinct harbours. all equally safe and each capable containing an immence number of ships the mouth of the harbour is scarcely a quarter of a mile wide and is commanded by batteries on each side that would sink the heaviest ship of War before she could enter besides this it is fronted by a quadruple battire one above another the largest of which is on a level with the Water and mounted with about 100 pieces of their heaviest cannon so that this harbour I think may really be considered as impregnable and indeed and indeed it has ever been found so by all nations for the French got it by treachery and not by assault and was afterwards compeled to deliver it up to the English — being starved out. —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Friday, 12 October 1804

Moderate Breezes from W N W, We continue under Quarantine, The *President, Constellation, Jno Adams* and *Siren* at Anchor in Malta, the 12 Carpenters from Shore continue on board, towards evening a health Officer from the pratick Office came on board — The Officers and ships company were all all ordered down on the Birth deck, where they were all Smoked, after the Ship was smoked the Health Officer went on shore, and another of higher rank came on board and ordered the Yellow flag to be hauled down, The *Constitution* has been quarantin'd 25 days, the 37 Caulkers & 8 Carpenters who have been at the quarantine grounds since the 3rd of this month were this Afternoon discharged, Night moderate

A M, Ships company employd as necessary, hoisted in the small Cutter for repairs & painting and hauled up the large Cutter on shore for ditto, Ships & Malteese Carpenters employ'd in finishing the Billet head fishing the Main Mast and taking off the Rail that goes Athwart the Stern, Received fresh provisions for ships company, Surgeons Report nine Sick and five convalescent. The three Greek ship had prattick Noon Wind W S W, —

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Saturday, 13 October 1804

[Malta] Moderate Breezes from S S W with cloudy weather, — *President, Constillation, John Adams* and *Siren* in company, at 1 P m sailed for Tripoly & Gibralter the *Siren*, Ships company employd as necessary 12 Carpenters from shore who are employ^{d} in finishing the head and filling in the Main Mast for woulding, A M light squalls from S S W, at 2 A M Veered away on the Stern Cable, Forenoon fresh Breezes and clear, Carpenters employed filling in the Main

mast for woulding & taking off the Stern Rail, Surgeons Report nine sick & seven convalescent, Noon fresh Breezes wind W S W

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

Sympathetic ink [*Written in lime juice.*]

TRIPOLI *14. Octo*r *1804*

Dr SIR, Yesterday I recd your letter of the 10th ultimo — those of the 16th July & 6 August, I have not received. I cannot understand your present letter, I presume for the want of them — Pray what shall I understand from your saying "that the arrangements already spoken of should be made immediately;" I wish you to explain this in your next — I cannot see any reason for our Govt to continue the war longer than next Summer for the Squadron will then be able to bring the Bashaw to as low terms as our present Navy is able to do, after the operations of the Squadron in the ensuing year, I conceive our case will be precisely thus — to comply with the terms that can be got after battering his Town, send an Army, or abandon us entirely to the hard fate which serving our Country plunged us into. — I recd your letter of the 23, June, but no enclosures with it — I frequently write to you & if you shd not receive them do me the justice to believe that I am Sensible of your attention to our Situation and shall not be neglectful to keep you informed of it, on two Accts one, that you may advise Government & the other I always feel pleasure in writing to a friend — I am & have been from ..... that the most proper way to negotiate a Peace with this Regency is for an American person properly authorized by his Government with letters of credence to this. For believe me that Sidi Muhammed Deghies, Minister of foreign Affairs to the Bashaw of Tripoli, has a just idea of conducting negociations in a respectable manner. In making peace with these people we must not consider them as savages, but treat them as a nation with whom we wish peace. If peace is not the object then conduct the war with all possible rigour. — No doubt but an American would [be] permitted to come and remain several days to negociate, and he might trust himself with safety for I do not believe that this Government would break its faith in such instances. This opinion of mine is hastily written, however, from it you will be able to get my meaning & can state the same to Col. Lear, and our Government —

I am Yours Sincerely

(Signed) W. BAINBRIDGE

OCTOBER 31st 1804.

DEAR SIR, Nothing has tra[n]spired since the above letter was written — Not a word from America, or the Commodore do we hear — perfectly in the dark as to all movements, and harassed in mind with dreadful anxiety. The Bashaw scarcely allows our Crew the subsistence — I am told that Bonaparte's letter to the Bashaw treating us with like is in the french papers. If his Imperial Majesty ever has written on that Subject, his letter has most assuredly been treated with contempt, which you may avow to Mr L. our Minister at Paris, that France may at some future day take notice of it — Please to inform Col. Lear that [I] write him often, but have not heard from him these five months past — In yr letters be as communicative as

you can, and in mentioning any Sum for Peace, recollect to name only the one fifth of the real Sum—this will deceive in case of detecting our Correspondence —

God bless you

Yours sincerely

(Sig^{d}) W. B.

[NYHS. Geo. Davis LB, Vol. 1.]

To Secretary of State from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

Duplicate LISBON *14th October 1804*

SIR By the Sloop *Unity* for Alexandria I had the pleasure to address the foregoing.

I have now the satisfaction to inform you that the Frigate was released from quarantine the 11th having went the preceding day to the Providor on the subject, who directly promised her release. Inclosed is the answer I received from the Minister in answer to mine of the 5th who at the same time sent me the Copy of the Law of the 5th October 1715 with the condemnation of the Brig *Aurora* Corrected; Copies of which letters are inclosed, as is a letter from M^{r} Pinckney.

The farther information the Jew gave me is that the Moors will sail in a day or two, being tired of waiting for the Admiral, who they still say they know nothing of, or where he has gone. They have been both painted here and that is all that is done to them. They have also taken in about two Ton of Cordage but I cannot learn that they have taken any Powder; however this I will get the first moment of leisure by going to the Powder Magazine about 4 miles up the River.

The Frigate *Essex* will sail to day. William Jarvis & C^{o} have supplied her with provisions &c^{a} amounting to $2161.40^{cts} for which Captain Barron will draw on the Secretary of the Navy in their favour —

[NA. SDA. CL, Lisbon, Vol. 2, Jan. 1803–Dec. 1805.]

[14 October 1804]

Certificate concerning Don Antonio Massi

This is to certify that D^{n} Antonio Massi, Bombardier, has in every instance during the siege of Tripoli, conducted himself in a brave and Officer like manner. I feel peculiar pleasure in assuring his Government, and all whom it may concern that his good judgment and intrepidity would do honor to any Service that he might be employed in

Given under my hand at Messina in Sicily this 14th October 1804

(Signed) EDWARD PREBLE

[See letter of 17 October 1804.]
[LC. EPP, Order Book, May 1803–June 1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman (acting as Lieutenant) Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, 14 October 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) the Schooner *Enterprize* entered the harbour. —

[NDA.]

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

Nº 85. — Second Copy. — TANGIER *15th October 1804.* —

SIR I beg leave to enclose duplicate of Nº 84 [6 October 1804] and to advise that the Emperour has Condemned the two Prussian Vessels with their Cargoes. — He has directed that the Captains & Crews shall be employed on the repairs of the Fortifications of Salle and Rhabat. — This is the first instance we have seen of Muley Soliman setting Christians under such circumstances to labour; — it is feared he may also demand Ransom for them, which is a thing he has on all former occasions of Captures by his Ships, professed to abhor. — I have received a Letter from Mr Thomas Gavino of Gibraltar in which he referrs to a former, not yet come to hand.

From the tenor of this Letter I am led to hope the report of the Consuls [John Gavino] Death was without foundation, and that he has only retired from the Garrison for a time. —

Mr. Gavino tells me Commodore Preble had taken three Tripoline Gun Boats carrying each a Brass 26 pounder and destroyed some other; as his intelligence comes from Malta and is of an old date, I conclude particulars will have reached you, before this can. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, Jan. 1803–Oct. 1810.]

[15 October 1804]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Richard Farquhar, Malta

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY I understand you are going to Co'operate with Cidi Achmet Caromili late Bashaw of Tripoli, as I forwarded his Dispatches to the American Government and also wrote concerning his expected assistance, Your Excellency may have an Answer to those Dispatches.

Commodore Preble last March fixed upon a Plan for the taking of Derna and Bengazi and to Co,operate with the late Bashaw — his Consul and me was to have gone to assist in this Business, but after I had a Vessel with a number of People Engaged for Two Months the Plan was drop'd, but Should your Excellency approve of taking those Places now as they are in a State of Famine and some Prizes would be taken, or if you think of Sending a Vessel to Alexandria first, that the Bashaw may go by land to take Derna and Bengazi.

As I have given Offence by the Information which I have given to American Officers and for Assisting those who is Prisoners in Tripoli, also for recommending the Pilot who assisted in Burning the *Philadelphia* Frigate, and for many other Services which I have done, these having been made known has got me a many Enemy there is a Vessel going to Tripoli also one for Gerba but I belive the Cargo is for Tripoli. I have had some conversation with those who is well Accquainted with the Afairs of Tripoli, they Say the People is displeased with the Bashaw and as they are distressed for Grain and will be more so that the taking of Derna and Bengazi would compleat the Bashaws Ruin, and those Places can be taken very easily now, and if the late Bashaws Consul & me can be of any Service Please Command us, we hope this favorable oppertunity will not be looked over

I will be Much Obliged to your Excellency for a Passage in the first of your Vessels that will go for Syracusa. I hope the Information I

have given will not be made known even to Mr Pollies [Pulis] your Consul

VALETA *Oct*r *15, 1804*
*N*o *2 Strada S*t *Paul*

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, Leghorn

LEGHORN *Oct*r *15*th *1804.*

SIR. This day I was honor'd with your very acceptable letter of the 11th of June & am extremely happy that my conduct has been approved by his Excellency the President, the good of the service was my sole motive, so far as I was concerned I have been successful & my procuring the Gun & Mortar boats at Naples I presume has at least facilitated the reduction of the Bashaw of Tripoli to reason

The enclosed are copys of letters received with yours from Messrs Barron and Eaton, I don't subscribe to the latters opinion as I have been always disposed to let the Barbarian chiefs alone while they remain friendly to us but when they infringe existing treatys to chastise them for their arrogance & thereby inspire them with a decided dread of our arms; the *Mercury* of Newyork arrived last night in which I intend to take passage, provided the good of the service prevents my return in a public ship for I am persuaded from the friendship which the Comodores professes for me that nothing less will prevent them from accomodating me. —

A continental war it seems is inevitable and I am of opinion is absolutely necessary to restore the ballance of power in Europe; the Pope sets out from Rome to crown his *sacred Imperial Majesty* Napoleone on the 3rd of November this is reversing the order of things & does not well accord with the opinion form'd by his holiness when this same Napoleone turn'd Mussulman in Egypt; what a flexible faith the little man has acquired! he is notwithstanding a great general & profound politician; but I thank providence that since we have taken possession of Louisiana there is between us and him a gulph! if their was not, I don't think we have any occasion to fear him, but the Bey of Tunis wisely observes that a fly in a mans throat al'tho it may not choak him may make him cough!!!

I have not the least doubt but the Emperor of Morocco intended to act as I had the honor to inform you I suspected he would in mine of the 30th of November 1803 & that he acts under the influence therein mentioned is an incontrovertible fact; the arrival of the Squadron will no doubt prevent him for the present & I think Com^{o} Barron has acted judiciously in leaving the *Congress & Essex* to watch the motions of his piratical squadron until they are dismantled. —

I have nothing of importance to communicate & continue with respectful esteem. —

P^{t}: S^{t}: I omited to observe that the $4000 for which I placed a credit in Malta Tripoli Naples & Leghorn subject to the order of Com^{o} Preble & Cap^{n} Bainbridge for the use of the Officers & crew of the *Philadelphia* has not been drawn for, you will therefore please to debit me with that sum until final settlement. —

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

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

(Copy) MALTA *15th October 1804*

SIR You will be pleased to receive on board the Frigate *John Adams* under your Command the following Officers and Men — Viz^{t} —

M^{r} Rich^{d} K Mead, Midshipman to be attached to the *John Adams*.

M^{r} James Wilson Midshipman, to take passage for the United States to answer certain Charges exhibited against him by Captain Cox. —

Doctor Kneass, Surgeon's Mate to take passage to the United States to answer certain Charges exhibited against him by Capt^{n} Campbell

M^{r} Whiting, Midshipman, whose State of Health makes it necessary that he shou'd return to the United States

Nathan Hinds, a private Marine who is insane, and unfit for Service, You will be pleased to deliver him to any Marine Officer in the United States

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*, from Midshipman James Renshaw, U. S. Navy

TRIPOLI, CASTLE OF THE BASHAW,
in prison *Tripoli 15th October* [*1804*]

DEAR SIR, His Highness the Bashaw's Minister of foreign affairs was so good as to inform us of this opportunity. having obtained information from a few french papers we had in our possession of your being called again into actual Service, and destin'd to cruise in these Seas; induced me once more to resume my pen and communicate to you the dissagreeable situation in which we are placed at present our confinement prior to Commodore Preble arrival off this station in the month of July, was much alleviated by our being permited occasionally to visit the Gardens of the Bashaw which is the only satisfaction we have ever experienced since our captivity. an audience was granted yesterday forenoon to Capt Bainbridge by the Minister of foreign affairs whose conduct to us has been universally that of a Gentlemen I assure had it not been for this friend our treatment whould have undoubtedly been more rigourous. at the commencement of our captivity a parole of honour was promised to be granted us the Minister became our Guarantee, but the Prince not wishing us to have any communication with our crew put an end to the only pleasure we could derive from being prisoners in Barbary. Honour so far from being ingrafted on a [space] mind that they think it impossible for any of us to remain prisoners when an opportunity offered for an escape, however there can be no kind of doubt but this is the most civilized Prince, as well as his Subjects of the Barbary Powers. and as Such has distinguished himself since our captivity —

His B. M. Consul. M^{r} Langford has made application to the Bashaw respecting Capt B. remaining at his house during our captivity, which I sincerely wish may be granted as he has enjoyed but a very poor state of health for this four months past.

I fear the liberty I took in addressing you at the commencement of our imprisonment has not met with your approbation. if so I beg you will let me know so that I may desist from troubleing you again, I

do not scruple to say my motives for writing were from the unremited attention shewn me the short time I had the honour of being placed under your command. in fact I look'd upon you as a friend more than a Commander, but the wide distance placed between us whould not Sanction my consulting you in many instances that I wished. however I trust the day is not far distant before I shall have the pleasure of being again ordered under your command. My first to you bearing date [space] was through the hands of my Brother of Phil[a] with the request of his writing you, which I have no doubt has been put in execution provided they came safe to hand. Should I be so fortunate as to have any letters I beg you will forward them the first conveyance, as I feel very uneasy on account of not having recei[d] a letter from my distant friends Since our captivity Captain Bainbridge writes Commodores Barron and Preble by this opportunity and was it not for that I am confident you whould hear from him I informed him of my intention of writeing you, he desires his best respects to you. we have most of us been afflicted with the fall fever which prevails in this horrid climate —

[LC. JRP, Ac. 3647.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA, *Oct[r] 16[th] 1804*

DEAR SIR, I have the pleasure to inform you, that we arrived at Syracuse the 3[d] day after we left you, where we remained ten days owing to a severe indisposition of Commodore Barron. From thence we had two days to this place, where we find every thing very agreeable. We are fixed in good quarters, and I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you there.

On the 14[th] a Convoy of 16 sail arived from England, after a passage of 8 weeks. They bring nothing new. — Commodore Preble went from Syracuse to Messina, soon after we arrived at the former place, and is hourly expected here in the *Argus*. —

The *Constitution* will be ready for Sea in a week or ten days. She is most completely fitted, and is as fine a Ship as swims on the Sea. You will be tempted to take command of her, not withstanding your partiality for your excellent Ship, the *Congress*. I feel a strong predelection for the *Constitution*. I think, besides being good, she will be a most fortunate Ship; and I am sometimes good in my predictions

M[rs] Lear is in good health and sends her regards & best wishes to you.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, Series Two, Feb. 1775–May 1805.]

[16 October 1804]

Estimate of the condition and value of Tripoline Gunboats captured by the U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean

In Execution of the Order of the Marshal, Marquis Espluga, Commodore General of this Marine Department in date of the 15[th] Inst[t] communicated to me by the Inspector of this Royal Arsanal D. Geo Balta de Sterlich Captain of a ship of the line, having been on board the two Gun Boats Prizes to the Squadron of the United States under the Command of Commodore Preble for the purpose of Esteeming the

same as well of their first Construction as also of the actual State of them, and found as follows: —

The said two Tripolin Gun Boats now in the power of the American Arms have been Visited and found to be of a Good Construction and dementions, being 47½ feet in length from head to Stern, in breadth without the Body 13 feet, in heigth from the Keel 4⅔ were also found well nailed and in good Order, the Body, Keel, Rudder &c are of Helem and the remainder all of Oak excepting the Stern and some Beams.

By all which it is Judged, that wishing to Construct some equal to these, here at Messina, the Hull alone of one of them would cost D^ts *1250* These in question may be worth D^ts *800*, Each not being unfit to serve for the use for which they have been Constructed.

MESSINA *16^th October 1804.*

(Signed) — V^o GIO: DE STERLICH INSP^r
GIROLAMO BIANCHI

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, 16 October 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) the *Enterprize* sail'd —

[NDA.]

[17 October 1804]

To Don Antonio Massi, Bombardier, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

SIR, You are to consider yourself in the Naval Service of the United States with pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant; and are to take under your particular care the two Gun Boats belonging to the United States now in this Port, together with the Guns and whatever belongs to them; and attend to such other duty as may be assigned you in future by the commander of the American Squadron until further orders — for which, this shall be your suff^t Warrant.

Messina October 17th: 1804
(Signed) EDWARD PREBLE

[See letter of 14 October 1804.]

[LC. EPP, Order Book, May 1803–June 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy

U STATES SCH^r *Enterprize* MALTA HARBOUR
17^th October 1804

SIR, On Friday 5^th October laying at Anchor in the Port of Messina at about 10. O'Clock, P M, Thomas Davis a Seaman belonging to the Above schooner under my command deserted from her and was found next morning on board the British Sloop of War *Morgianna*, commanded by [space] Reinsford Esq^r I waited on Captain Reinsford immediately and demanded the man as a diserter from the U S. Service, he refused; I then Insisted on his going with me before commodore Prebble, the commanding officer then in Messina, that a proper explanation and understanding might take place on so serious

an event, a meeting followed, and in consequence an arrangement was made of which Commodore Prebble no doubt will inform you —

the man was left on board the *Morgianna* for a future demand,

There are several circumstances attending this business too lengthy for this report, —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

[17 October 1804]

Inventory of Gunboat No. 7

Inventary of the American Gun Boat N° 7 and properly one of those taken from the Tripoleens by Commodore Preble's Squadron, with the value or price to it at the request of said Commodore, and in Execution of the Order received from Marquis D. Nicola Espluga chief Commander of the Squadron, and Commodore General of the Depart^{t}

Copy MARINA INSPECTION — MESSINA [*17th Oct 1804*]

The Hull is valued at Eight Hundred Dollars, just the estimation made by the Constructor Girolamo Bianchi which are	D^{rs} 800. —
NB The Masts, Rigging, Peake of the Traysel, the Giboom, and other Articles of Cordage belonging to the same were not Priced or esteemed, on acc^{t} that they were not to be found on board at the time of Capture	
17 Oars a 40 grains Each	6. 80
a Flag Staff	. 10
A small anchor or grampnal Weigh^{g} 52 Rotols a 10 D^{rs} p^{r} Cwt	5. 20
6 Pieces Tar Pollands weigh^{g} 10 Cantars value	1. 50
A small Cable 66 feet 5 In^{s} length & 1.30 Cantar Weight a 6 D^{rs} p^{r} Cwt	7. 80
A piece of Ditto 9 feet 6 Ins in lenghth, & 22 Rotols Weight a D^{rs} 4 p^{r} Cantaro or Cwt	. 88
Another Piece Ditto 13 feet 6 Ins	1. 40
D^{rs}	823. 68

ARTILLERY ARTICLES

A Brass Cannon 24 Pounder Spanish Construction marked on one side *Quintali Spagnuoli 63.50* equal to Neapolitan Cantars 33.12 a 60 D^{rs} p^{r} Cantar	1987. 20
A Powder Chest with Iron Wheels &c	7. 0
2 Small Brass Cannons Weighing 1 Cantar 97 Rot^{s} valued at a 60 D^{rs} p^{r} Cantar	118. 20
The two Pitch Forks for said Cannons valued at	. 70
D^{rs}	2113. 10

All the other artillery Articles viz^{t}, A Leaden hole Stopper, — 3 tind Tackles & falls, 1 ditto for use of drawing to the Battery, 2 unloading Irons — 1 of 12, & 1 of 24 Pounder, 2 Brooms for Cleaning Gun, 22 Balls of diff^{t} sizes, 72 ditto of 3rd size, 82 of 2, and 22 of 1 — four Rammers of 24; 50 Bombs diff^{t} sizes, 3 Supermissioners, 1 Copper measure, and a Powder Chest for the Powder Magazene, are all valued at	100. 0
D^{rs}	2213. 10

Am^{t} of the Articles belonging to the Hull &c	823. 68
Ditto of Artillery	2213. 10
D^{rs}	3036. 78

(Signed) — STERLICH *Inspector*

Ducats ---- 3036. 78

	tar	qr
Equal to Neap----------	$2530. 7 .	8
Agio 5 pr Ct----------	126. 6 .	0
Spanish Dollars----------	2404. 1 .	8

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

[17th October 1804]

Inventory of Gunboat No. 8

Inventary of the American Gun Boat Nº 8 and properly one of those taken from the Tripoleens by Commodore Preble's Squadron, with the Value or Price to it, at the request of said Commodore, and in Execution of the Order received from Marquis D: Nicola Espluga Chief Commander of the Squadron, and Commodore General of the Department. —

Copy MARINA INSPECTION — MESSINA *17th Octr 1804*

The Hull of the Ship is valued at Eight hundd Ducats, just the estimation made by the Constructor Girolamo Bianchi which are---------- Dts	800. 0 —
NB The Masts, Rigging, Peake of the Traysel, the Giboom together with other Articles of Cordage belonging thereto cannot be valued as they were not found on Board at the time of Capture----------	
19 Oars a 40 grains Each----------	7. 60
A flag Staff----------	. 10
A quarter Deck Tent Canes 15½ a 17½ grains pr Cane----------	2. 55½
A small Anchor or Grampnel Weighg Cantars 2.15 Rotg a Dtg 10----------	21. 50
A small Cable in length 35 feet 6 Ins, in Weight 90 Rotg a 4 Dtg pr Cantar----------	3. 60
A Piece of Ditto 16 feet 6 Ins Weighg 32 Rotg a 4 Dtg pr Cantar--	1. 28
Twelve Weighg Cantars 7 a 4 Dtg pr Cantar----------	28. 0
Dtg	864. 63½

ARTILLERY ARTICLES

A brass Cannon 24 Pounder, Spanish Construction marked on one side *Quintali Spagnuoli 63.55* equal to Neapolitan Cantars 33.14 a Dtg 60 pr Cantar----------	1988. 40
A Powder Chest with Iron Wheels----------	7. 0
A large Iron hammer for drawing nails----------	1. 20
All the other Artillery articles vizt 160 diffr size Balls, 10 Rammers—33 Boxes Nail Shot, 134 Old Shrowd Blocks, 4 Bombs, diffr sizes, 5 Brooms for cleang Gun, 2 unloading Irons are all valued at----------	80. 0
Dtg	2076. 60

Amt of Hull and Materials &c----------	864. 63½	
Dg of Artillery articles----------	2076. 60	
Total---------- Dtg	2941. 23½	

(Signed) STERLICH *Inspector*

Ducats 2941–23½

	tar	qr
Equal to Neap:	$2450 — 3 —	3½
Agis @ 5 pr Ct	122 — 6 —	1
Spanish dollars	$2327 — 9 —	2½

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

[17 October 1804]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, from Captain Hugh Campbell, U. S. Navy

Copy

Sir I am ordered by Commodore Barron to send W^m Hinds a Marine, late of the *Constellation* on board the *John Adams* he having leave to return home on Account of a mental Derangement which he labours under I am respectfully

Hugh G. Campbell

Constellation 17^th Oct^r 1804

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution* Wednesday, 17 October 1804

[Malta] Moderate breezes from W S W, *President*, *Constellation* and *John Adams* in company, The 12 Carpenters from Shore employed in repairing the Stern where the Rails have been taken off, On Monday last Mr William Sweeney, Gunner was suspended from duty, and Ordered to his Cabbin, charged with disobedience of the orders of Lieu^t Gordon of the *Constitution*, Ships company employd in repainting the ships sides and blacking the bends, A M at 8 sailed on a Cruize the U S S *Constellation*, — The ships company employd in fleeting the Top Mast Backstays, staying the topmasts & repairting the inside work forward on the upper deck Carpenters & a party of Men employd on shore in repairing the large Cutter & painting the Gratings and Capstern Bars, at 10 Sent an Officer & a party of Men to the Greek Polacre Ship brought in here by the *Argus* on the 18^th September last in order to transport here into the mole for discharging her Cargo, which is wheat, Surgeons Report, Eight Sick, Moderate & pleasant these 24 hours, —

Noon Wind E B S

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 17 October 1804

We are imployed discharging our Cargo. yesterday at 7. P M. the Schooner *Enterprize* arrived. from Messina & at hallf past 7. the *Constellation* got under way & stood out of the Harbour. George Mitchell & Walter Boyd rejoined the ship again from the *Enterprize*

Now for Malta again. As the City of Valetta is built on a hill none of the Streets except the Key are level — they are all paved with white free stone and are very offencive to the eye from the reflection on them and the Walls of the House which are built of the same. the Houses are generally three four & five stories high, and the Streets are Generally narrow except one or two principal ones. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand master. the infirmary the arsenal the inns or hotels of the seven tongues & and the great Church of Saint John. The Palace is a noble though a plain structure It is now the residence of Sir Alexander John Ball Governor of the Island

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 18 October 1804

[In harbor of Messina, refitting, watering and taking in provisions and stores, from 3 October 1804.]

at 5 AM weighed anchor and made sail beating out of the harbour of Messina at 8 hove too hoisted in the boats Commodore Preble Consul Eaton and Cap^{t} Decatur came on board took a Ketch in tow under Convoy for malta made all sail at 12 the Southermost point on the Calabria bore SbE ½ E Several Strange sail in Sight

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy commanding, Thursday, 18 October 1804

[Routine cruising off Tripoli since 24 September 1804.]

At ½ past 9 [PM] Captain Rodgers and M^{r} Allen left Left the ship in the gig to go in and sand [sound?] The harbour of Tripoli.

At Midnight moderate breezes and Cloudy at ½ past 1 a heavy Squall from the Eastw^{d}

At 7 Capt^{n} Rodgers returnd in the Gig — the *Nautilus* in company. Latitude Observed 33° 13′ N

[USNA.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Thursday, 18 October 1804

[Malta] Moderate breezes from E, S, E, *President & Jno Adams* in company, The 12 Carpenters from shore employ^{d} in finishing the Stern & Cut Water, Ships company employ^{d} in fleeting & setting up the top mast back stays, and painting the main mast & Bow sprit Towards evening heavy Showers, The black paint above the yellow which has been repainted on the Fore part of the ship has this afternoon entirely Ruined the Yellow, The *Constitution* is now all complete for Bending sails, at 7 P M anchored here the U, S, Schooner *Enterprize* Lieu^{t} Robinson Night Showery by intervals, Winds fresh E S E employd in cleaning between decks and in scraping down top & top gallant masts. This forenoon the Cut Water & Billet head were completed Returned the stage which has been employed for the Carpenters to work on,

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, 18 October 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) Arriv^{d} the brig *Argus* having Comm^{g} Preble on board —

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 19 October 1804

Cast off the Ketch at ½ past 2 AM came to in the harbour of Syracuse with the Larb^{d} bower Ketch in C^{o} at 7 Commodore Preble went on Shore at 9 Consul Eaton & Cap^{t} Decatur went on Shore — Ends very heavy rain

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Friday, 19 October 1804

[Malta] Moderate breezes from E S E with cloudy over cast weather, *President* and *John Adams* in company discharged this Afternoon the 12 Malta Carpenters They have been employ'd (Sundays Excepted) since 24th of September last in repairing the Cut water fitting the Billet head & making other necessary alterations, The *Constitution* had before a Hercules head, which with the Cut Water was destroyed on the 12th of September last as mentioned in that days log, The large launch which has been employed for the Carpenters, was this day returned to the Navy Agent, Evening strong breezes from E B S, Night Showery & unpleasant, A M at 7 the wind shifted in a heavy squall from E S E to W S W, with heavy thunder & rain Veered away our stern Cables, Ships company employ'd in cleaning ship, as the morning is Rainy no men went on shore on liberty, — Surgeons Report Nine Sick and three discharged Noon, Wind fresh N N E, with light Rain

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

[21 October 1 ?]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Richard Farquhar, Malta

May it Please Your Excellency

to give the order for me to go to Syracusa, to the Bearer who was Pilot to the Vessel that went in to Tripoli to Burn the *Philadelphia* Frigate, and whom I recommended, & Should your Excellency want any more Pilots or any other Service I can do for America Please Command me

Valetta *Oct*r *21*

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 22 October 1804

Employed getting ready for sea AM at 5 got under way at 7 Commodore Preble came on board with Mr Eaton — and Mr Randolph — employ'd sweeping and towing out of the harbour of Syracuse.

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 22 October 1804

None of our cruisers were to be seen from the top of the castle. The Tripolitan gun boats were disarmed, and the Bashaw's gunners were employed in drawing the charges from the cannon on the battery. Many of the guns now stood in the sand, as they did when commodore Preble first attacked the town. On being fired two or three times, they recoiled into the sand so deep that they could not be worked, and were abandoned. The Bashaw told me that if he had three frigates, he would blockade America. He said he could do it as easily as a frigate and schooner could blocade Tripoli!

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Tuesday, 23 October 1804

[Malta] Light airs and pleasant weather, *President, John Adams & Enterprize* in company, discharged from the *Constitution* to the *President* Captain John Hall, Lieutenant Greenleaf, and all their detachment of Marines 50 in number, Joined the *Constitution* from the *President*, Captain Gale and Lieutenant, OBan[n]on with a detachment of Marines 49 in number, Received from Mr Higgins Navy Agent 11 Casks of Spirits, some of them pipes & some of them Puncheons, their contents were not marked, The eleven Casks were returned empty to the Agent, — In the evening the Body of Samuel Pool deceased was put into a Boat and committed to the deep without the Harbour, Night moderate with intervals of Rain A M the Carpenters with a party of Men employ^{d} on shore in repairing the large Cutter, — Our sick list daily increases, the Surgeon thinks it is owing to the quality of the water, which we daily rece^{ve} from shore, & which from the late heavy Rains is white & empregnated with a limy substance Sick Report twenty Sick and five convalescent Noon fresh Breezes from W S. W,

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

To the Health Officer, Lisbon, Portugal, from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

Copy LISBON *24th Octo^{r} 1804*

SIR The American Vice Consuls of Porto & Figueira have written to me relative to the inconvenience & hazard to which Vessels were subjected in performing quarantine without those Rivers. In fact, at this inclement season of the year it is absolutely impossible, as Vessels have not the smallest shelter from a tempestuous ocean; and it is no doubt within Your Lordships recollection, that an American Vessel, but a short time ago, after laying five days off Porto Bar, without being permitted to enter the River, was forced to put away for this Port, with, I beleive, the loss of an anchor & that a Schooner which was not allowed to enter the Mondego has arrived here within two or three days, with the loss of a Cable & Anchor. This inconvenience I think can be remedied with the greatest safety to the Health of His Royal Highness the Prince Regents Subjects, at the same time that the most perfect safety is secured to the Vessels by permitting them to perform quarantine at the nearest safe anchorage within the mouth of the Lower River, under the inspection of the Health Officers. Upon the opposite side of the Mondigo from Figueira, about two miles & a half from the mouth & two miles from where Vessels usually lay, a place where there are no houses near the shore appears to be well adapted to the purpose; both as to the health of the inhabitants & to the safety of the Vessels —

Your Lordship must be too sensible of the inconvenience to which the inhabitants of those two provinces will be subjected, by being deprived of the foreign supplies of the first necessary of life, not to make such arrangements as will secure to Vessels a direct entry into the Rivers to perform quarantine, if it shall appear that no danger attends the measure. —

I have taken the liberty to commit my ideas to paper agreeable to

the wishes expressed to Mr Quirk when he addressed Your Lordship Verbally on the Subject —

To His Lordship — JOAO ANASTACIO FERREIRA RAPOSO, *Providor Mor of Health, of this Kingdom &c &c &c*

[NA. SDA. CL, Lisbon, Vol. 2, Jan. 1803–Dec. 1805.]

[24 October 1804]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

SIR — OBedient to yours of the 16th Inst I proceedeed in the U. S. Frigate under my command for the coast of Tripoli. Which the Severity of Weather prevented us from Seing untill yesterday Morning — between that time and the Night of our leaving Malta the weather has been very Severe or in other words a smart Gale accompanied with uncommon heavy Squalls in which the *Constellation* has been deprivd of all her head rails and rendered very leaky in all her upper works particularly about the Bows, in so much that for some time we had doubts whether the leaks or pumps would preponderate

Captain Ro[d]gers leaves this for Malta this Evening, leaving the *Nautilus* to accompany the *Constellation*, which vessel I understand is by no means prepared for such weather as we have reason to Expect. — I shall reconiter the town and coast as oppertunity May offer, at the same time Keep an Iye to windward for a birth off Shore —

HUGH G CAMPBELL
Constellation — 24th Oct 1804

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 24 October 1804

at ½ past 8 [P. M.] came to in the harbour of Malta and warped higher up

At Midnight came too in the harbour of Malta with the Starboard bower found here the *President, Constitution, John Adams* and *Vixen* — Lieu Johnson of Marines went on bd the *Constitution*

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 24 October 1804

[Off Tripoli] At 1 [PM] discoverd a sail on the starbd Bow Made sail and gave chace

At ½ past 6 beat to quarters and cleard Ship for action soon after spoke The US. F. *Constellation*

Latitude Observed 33° 8′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Malta, 24 October 1804

Returned to Malta in the *Argus* after having travelled by land from Syracuse to Messina. Found there the *President, John Adams Argus* and *Enterprise.*

[LC original.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Wednesday, 24 October 1804

[Malta] Fresh Gales from W S W, *President*, *John Adams* and *Enterprize* in company, at 2 P M veered away the Stern Cable, and let the Ship Swing to the Bower, The Buoy of the small Bower was this afternoon stove by a Polacre ship proceeding to sea, at 10 in the evening Anchored here the U S Brig *Argus* from Syracuse, Commodore Preble came in the *Argus*, but the *Argus* did not get praticque till 10 in the morning when he Rejoined the *Constitution* after being absent on the United States Service 31 days, the Comm^{e} was accompanied on board by several of the Captains of the Squadron, amoung them was Captains Decatur & Chauncey, at day light we swang the Ship & hove in the Stern Cable, since yesterday 22 more is added to the Sick list, which makes 44, their principal complaint is a Graping with a flux, An American Store Ship arrived here to day from Norfolk in America. at Noon fresh Breezes from W B S.

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

MALTA *October 25th 1804*

D^{r} SIR, I have now an opportunity, and I hope it will not be the last I shall have of writing you previous to my leaving the Mediterranean, although I return to the United States in the *John Adams* Captain Chauncey in a few days, having been superceded by Commodore Barron. I sincerely regret that it has not been in my power to liberate yourself, Officers & Crew while in command; be assured no exertion on my part has been wanting which our Government, and the forces under my command would justify — The forces which we now have in these Seas, will undoubtedly free you from your present situation 'ere long. I have rec^{d} a number of letters from America for yourself and Officers which I have delivered to Commodore Barron; he will undoubtedly forward them when prudence sanctions the measure.

I shall leave a copy of accounts relative to supplies &c^{a} forwarded to Tripoli, with M^{r} Higgens our Agent at this place; and shall write you often from America — I presume that most of my letters heretofore written, have never reached you, as they remain unanswered.

May God bless and preserve yourself and Officers, and soon restore you to all your friends; is the ardent wish of one who feels sensibly your misfortunes

P. S. Our Government has approbated my conduct while commanding in these seas; and I have been hon^{d} with a letter of thanks — The present Squadron could not be fitted out without superceding me as we had not a sufficient number of Captains in America Junior to me —

E P. —

[LC. EPP, LB, April–Nov. 1804.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *Congress* off TRIPOLI
October 25th 1804

SIR As the situation of our affairs at present do not make it Essentially necessary (I conceive) for more than two Vessels being on the Coast to continue the Blockade, I shall leave this Immediately for Malta — & herein Enclose you Commodore Barrons Instructions to me, for your Goverment. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

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

Nº 5 SOUTH GIBRALTAR *25th Oct.r 1804*

SIR

* * * * * * *

Here we have nothing new, the *Essex* & two Morrocco Cruisers were at Lisbon the 28th Ultº. The 3d Cruiser has returnd to Salle with a Prusian ship & Brig wch she Capturd going from Lisbon for Amsterdam & Antroup, the Captives are made to work. —

The Disorder continues its Ravages much the same, I have further lost Bror & a Sarvent —

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

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 25 October 1804

At sunset the town of Tripoli Bore S B W. distance 4 leagues —

At 4 [AM] took our departure for Malta Made and took in Sail as occasion required

Latitude Observed 33° 57′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Thursday, 25 October 1804

Moderate Breezes from the W S W, we are in Malta *President, John Adams, Argus & Enterprize* in Company, at 3 P M sailed for Syracuse the U S S *Enterprize*, We Received the Kedge & Hawser we lent in the late Gale, we Received From Syracuse Prison, by conveyance of the *Argus* Seven Tripolitans, they are officers taken in the Ketch and Gun Boats in Commodore Prebles Squadron, A M moderate and Overcast weather we Received from the Agent Eight Puncheons of Rum they were towed off, no contents were marked on the Casks, we Received from the Agent one standing & one flying Jib Boom and a fore top gallant yard, the Surgeon Reports 60 Sick and four on the Recovery, at Noon Calm, —

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 25 October 1804

[Malta] I omited mentioning the arrival of his British Majestys Ship *Arrow* on the 20th — & 21st his majestys ship of War 64 gun the *Anson*. We had this day. Sunday [sic] a most tremendious gale

which did great damage to some of the ships in the outward Harbour — Yesterday the American ship *Alfred* arrived 51 days passage with stores for the Squadron — the U States Brig *Argus* also arrived from Syracuse —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

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

Nº 86. —Second Copy. — TANGIER *26th October 1804.* —

SIR I have the honour to enclose with this triplicate of Nº 85 — Lisbon is the only Channel left me now to forward my Communications in. — I have satisfaction in saying I have received a Letter from Consul Gavino dated the 14th, to that time he had not been ill, but he advises "the Fever continued to rage with unremitted fury" —

The Emperours Agents sailed from this Bay the 15th Inst for Lisbon, takeing with them One hundred and forty four thousand dollars. — A part of this sum is no doubt destined for purchase of Amunition and Cloathing for Troops, but the chief object in view is undoubtedly the obtaining small armed Vessels suitable for Cruizing in the Straits. —

The Chief Agent in the busyness is an intelligent Moor who has resided nearly thirty years in different parts of Europe and who had long resisted every endeavour of the Emperour to enduce him to return to this Country — he however came back some Months ago and is generaly believed to be the person who laid the plan of this Armament and its objects, before Muley Soliman. —

Alcayde Hashash has intimated to me the Emperours desire to send the *Meshouda* to Tripoly. — I have answered him that is impossible whilst War continues between the United States and that Regency, reminding him at same time, that it was on Muley Solimans engagement this Ship should remain in his Ports until Peace, that she was restored; to this I have not received any reply. — The Idea is so repugnant to every sentiment of honour and of Justice, it can scarce be supposed the Emperour or any of his Officers could expect it would meet a favourable reception. — I very much fear it was agitated with another view, that of seeking a cause of complaint and argument for resenting the disapointment in that particular and in sending the Wheat to Tripoly. — It is beyond a doubt Muley Solimans desire to give assistance to Tripoly, I have viewed his conduct for some time as actuated by that principle and I cannot but recommend to Government to meet this new Armament with a Naval force of a nature and extent equal to the protection of the American Commerce in and about the Straits at a very early period in the Spring. —

This Country will never openly declare War, their system has always been to Capture first and treat with the full hand, — nothing will avert such a blow I much fear at the time I have mentioned, but a force equal to prevent it and to impress a sense of an immediate severe revenge for such an Act, being the consequence of it. — Peace with Tripoly on the basis of the former Treaty most likely would keep matters quiet here. — I sincerely wish that may happily be brought about. — I have not heard from Commodore Barron or his Squadron since he left Gibraltar. —

The *Essex* arrived here from Lisbon on the 17th Instant and put to Sea again some Evening. — A Tunisien Ambassador is now with

Muley Soliman, it is said he comes to sollicit a supply of Wheat. — The Batavian Consul has quieted the Emperour for the present by making a considerable addition in money to the Present he gave at Mequinez and promising an Embassy so soon as the Political concerns of the Republic will admit of it. — The circumstance of their having no Commerce to interupt, induced Alcayde Hashash to become an Advocate for this temporary arrangement —.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, Jan. 1803–Oct. 1810.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *President*
Malta Oct^r 26. 1804

SIR With a View to relieve the *Nautilus*, I have instructed Cap^t Hull to proceed Immediately, with the Brig *Argus*, to the Coast of Tripoli, and in case of your absence, of which I have some expectation, to place himself under the directions of Cap^t Campbell; but should you still be on the Coast, you will please issue Instructions for the retention of the Ship *Constellation* & the Brig *Argus*, on the Coast of Tripoli, & return yourself with the Ship *Congress* & the *Nautilus* to this place, in order to receive under your command the U States Ship *Constitution*. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, 1804–1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *October 26^th^ 1804*

SIR The United States Brig *Argus* being now ready for Sea, you will proceed with her immediately to the coast of Tripoli and deliver the enclosed —

On your Arrival there, shou'd you not find Capt^n Rodgers present, you will place yourself under the instructions of Capt^n Campble and there remain for further Orders; but shou'd neither of the Ships destin'd for the Blockade of Tripoli be found remaining on the Coast, you will then return to this place, bringing all the information you can possibly collect respecting them

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 26 October 1804

A great scarcity of grain. Our crew had no bread for three days. The Bashaw gave orders to all the market people, not to sell grain to any body but his household. There was no bread to be had for money. A dispute took place between the Bashaw and the renagado Lysle, about the purchasing of some barley. Lysle was considerably intoxicated, and insisted on his right to purchase grain in the market. The Bashaw was highly affronted, and flew at him with all his might, struck him, and ordered his mamelukes to disarm him and put him in prison, which they strove to obey, and carried him off. The Bashaw, however, soon ordered him released, and then ordered his servant, who was supposed to be the cause of the quarrel, bastinadoed with five hundred blows, which was immediately put into execution.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal* Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 26 October 1804

[En route from Tripoli to Malta] At 10 [AM] discoverd a sail on the lee bow

At 11 Fired a gun and brought the Sail too

At Meredian fresh breezes and clear Weather Spoke the sail she proved To be a turkish vessel with out papers & could give no account of her self

Latitude Observed 35° 29′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Friday, 26 October 1804

Moderate breezes from the W N W, We are in Malta *President, John Adams, Argus & Vixen* in company the *Vixen* this day hauled out from the dock yard She has been altered from a Schooner to a Brig We received the following provisions this afternoon One pipe of a 127 gallons two thirds full & one pipe of 94 gallons Molasses, 15 Barrels Pork, 30 Barrels Beef, two thirds of a Puncheon of Vinegar, 18 barrels flour, 8 Barrels of Beans and seven teirces Rice weight 4546 pound, This Afternoon Slung the lower yards, — The Sail Maker employed making a new suit of Sails for the *Scourge*, Carpenters sheeving the new spars from Shore, discharged from the *Constitution* to the *Argus* Lieutenant OBannon of Marines, Joined the *Constitution* from the *Argus*, Lieutenant Johnston of Marines deserted from the *Constitution* Nine days ago John Blisard, Thomas Barbar and Joseph Marlett Seaman, they made their escape when on liberty on shore, A M moderate winds W B N, We Received from the Navy Agent 71 Casks of Bread contents pr marks—26392 pound. The empty Casks was Received to the Agent, the Sick list continues to increase, The Surgeon Reports 71 Sick and three discharged, five out of the 71 is Sick with a fever, — The others with the flux at Noon Wind N W

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 26 October 1804

at 4 A M the U States Brig *Argus* sail^{d} for Tripoli I went on shore on business of the ship & in the Evening went to the opera

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

To Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Malta Harbour 27th October 1804

SIR You are hereby permitted by and with the consent of Commodore Barron to exchange with the Master of the *John Adams*. You are therefore to repair on board that ship without loss of time.

[Similar letters were sent to Midshipmen John O. Creighton (to *Constitution*); William Lewis (to *John Adams*); Leonard J. Hunnewell (to *John Adams*); George A. Marcellin (to *Scourge*); John M. Haswell (to *Scourge*) and Sailing Master Marmaduke Dove (to *Constitution*).]

LC. EPP, Order Book, May 1803–June 1805.

[27 October 1804]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. States Frigate *Congress* [Malta]

Sir I have the Honor to acquaint you that I have this moment arrived direct from the Coast of Tripoli; which place I remained before, in the Execution of your orders to me of the 23^{d} Ult^{o} until the 24th Ins^{t} being joind again by the *Constellation*, I left it on the succeding Day & Cap^{t} Campbell in charge of the Execution of your orders, relative to the Blockade of that place —

I should not have returned into port quite so soon, had I not conceived the Force left on the Coast (*Constellation & Nautilus*) fully adequate, at present, to the completion of your Views, and this as the most favourable opportunity of repairing a small defect in the Rudder of this Ship & filling up her water; not having more than for three weeks, of that article on board. —

In compliance with your orders, during the time I remained before Tripoli the Blockade was kept up as close as the weather (which was generally good) & other circumstances would admit; and not a Vessel of any description during the time, got Either out or in, except on the 5th Ins^{t}, four small coasting Boats loaded with Wheat, which they effected in consequence of light Winds & hazy Weather: Two of these Boats I chased on shore — one about three & the other five Miles to the Westward of the Town, & sent three Boats in to bring one of them off, Anchoring at the same time, within the reach of Grape of the Shore, concieving I should to be able to cover the Boats, so effectually, as to enable them to execute my orders without much opposition, but being so near the Town & in sight of an Arrabian Camp, before they could reach the shore, the Enemy had collected in such such Numbers, as to make the thing Impracticable without the greatest probability of making sacrifices, or at least hazarding more than the Emergency of such an acquisition would Justify. — As the Enemy were coverd by Rocks in a manner to prevent my annoying them much by the Fire from the Ship. — To the Officers (Lieut^{ts} Wyer, Henly & Blakely commanded the Boats) and Men engaged in this service, it is but Justice in me to observe that they would have Effected the Execution of my Orders, I have not the least doubt, in spite of all opposition, had I not been induced through motives of regard of the consequence of hazarding the lives of so many brave Men, to effect an object of so little Importance to their Country, by Countermanding my Orders (by Signal) after they had reach'd the Enemy within Pistol Shot. —

Conceiving it an object of no small Importance, to know with certainty to what distance our Ships can approach the Batterys of Tripoli with safety, I had resolved for some time past on sounding, the first favourable opportunity, for this purpose; & on Friday night 19th Ins^{t}, I made the attempt & succeeded, (*without Interception*) much to my satisfaction, — It being between one & two o'clock in the morning, when I went in & every thing quiet, I was enabled to approach so near as to observe the position of the Cruizers & found that all the Gun Boats were haul'd up with their Sterns Foremast on the Beach, so as to Enable them to act as a Battery & the Ketch Schooner, Brig & two Galleys, dismantled & moored to the Walls — The Brig has no masts in — I am now sufficiently acquainted with the Coast, contiguous to the Batterys, to consider myself a good

Pilot, & this has proved to me (in service like this) the necessity of every Man of War having a Gig; as the sounding an Enemys Coast can be effected in one of those Boats without Risque, when it cannot be done in any other with safety — I was in 4 feet water inside of the Rocks, unpercieved, altho I could hear the People on Shore distinctly in common conversation —

The small Zebec which accompany'd the *Congress* into this Port, I fell in with yesterday morning, between this & Tripoli, steering for the latter place, she is armed with two Carriage Guns & one Howitze[r], with 9 Turks on Board — This Vessel has neither Colours nor a Skrip of Paper of any kind, to prove what Nation she belongs to. — Her Crew says that she is a Prize to a Tunitian Cruizer; however I should rather suppose that she is a Tripoline, and that her Papers have been thrown overboard: At any rate be this as it may, the circumstances under which I found her, are, I concieve, a sufficient Justification on my part, for sending her in for Examination. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 27 October 1804

(Lieu[t] O'Bannon of Marines Came on board [on 26 October] and Superceeded Lieu[t] Johnson —)

AM at ½ past 5 got under way and stood out of the harbour of Malta backed the main Topsail and sent the Jolly boat on Shore at 11 Two boats came from the Commodore to tow us at ½ past 11 the Jolly boat returned Lieu[t] Heathcot Reid Joined us as 3[rd] Lieu[t] At 12 Sent the Commodores boats back and made all sail —

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 27 October 1804

Beating up for the Island of Malta.

At ½ past 12 [P M] Sen[t] on board the strange Sail To take possesion of her Mr[st] Downs And Sprigg with 9 Sailors

At Sunset saw Mount Etna bearing N ¾ W The Island of Malta N W B W ½ W distance 15 leagues

Latitude Observed 35° 39′ N

[USNA.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 27 October 1804

Still laying at Malta Commodore Barron is here in a very ill state of health [manuscript mutilated]

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, 27 Octobe 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) Sail'd the Schooner *Enterprize* for Malta. —

[NDA.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS *October* [*] *28th 1804*

DEAR SIR, I am this moment favored with letters from Mr OBrien, by which I learn the result of your operations against Tripoli, as honorable to yourself, as I trust they will prove advantageous to our Country It is with pain I learn of your retiring from these Seas:— to me a most unexpected event. It would have afforded me unspeakable pleasure to have seen you once more at Tunis before you return to the United States The friendly and confidential treatment I have ever recd from you, demands my unfeigned acknowledgments of gratitude — Whatever are your future movements, may they be crowned with that happiness you so justly merit; and which I trust no human events can destroy. Accept my best wishes for your health prosperity and speedy return (since it is so ordained) to the bosom of your family: — and accept the assurances of the high respect and sincere regard * * *

[*This letter was included among the December letters in the book from which copied.]

LC. EPP, LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Malta, 28 October 1804

Took up my quarters on shore and left Capt. Decatur in command of the *Constitution*. *Congress* arrived.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 28 October 1804

got the anchors off the bow At Sunset light breezes the harbour Of Malta bearing N W. distance 4 Leagus. At 8 [PM] spoke the U.S. Brig *Argus* captn Hull bound on a Cruise off Tripoli. At 9 hove too Off the harbour of Malta.

At Midnight pleasant weather Standing off and on the harbour Of Malta — At 7 made sail and Stood in for the harbour

At ½ past 8 shortened Sail and Came too with the larbd bower anchor And moord ship. found laying Their the U S. Frigates *President Constitution John Adams* and brig *Vixon* —

[USNA.]

Extract from log book kept by Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Sunday, 28 October 1804

At anchor in Malta, Wind W, S, W, the *President John Adams*, & *Vizen* in company, Commodore Preble this day delivered up the command of the *Constitution* to Captain Decatur and took up his quarters on shore. — The *Congress* arrived from a cruize off Tripoly & brought in a Vessel detained as a pirate, she was armed and manned with Moors and without either papers or colours, —

Surgeons Report 68 Sick, 5 convalescent, 18 discharged, at Noon Wind fresh W S W, —

[LC. EPP, Log *Constitution*, 1803–1804.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 28 October 1804

[Malta] The United States Frigate *Congress* arrived from the Bay of Tripoli all hands mustered and articles of War read —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal* of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 28 October 1804

Malta At 10 o'clock P. M. the U. S. Brig *Vixen* set sail for Syracuse at which place we arrived at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 29th. All well. quarantined for 7 days. Sugar and chocolate served.

[*Belonging to N. Bolton near Hartford, Conn.]

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[29 October 1804]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

(Copy)

Sir You will please to permit Serj^{t} Easton now on board the Ship *John Adams*, to exchange with Serjeant Spear

Oct^{r} 29th 1804

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 29 October 1804

Ends light winds and Pleasant the Small pox made its appearance on board found that there were 17 of the Crew who had not had it

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 29 October 1804

Harbour of Malta At 9 [PM] the U S. Schooner *Enterprize* came In.

At ½ past 10 [AM] arrived the U. S. Frégate *Essex*, from Gibralter

[USNA.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, 29 October 1804

Joined the *John Adams* — ~~as a passenger~~ Capt. Chauncey.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 29 October 1804

[Malta] Came on board from the Schooner *Vixon* to Join the Ship Nath^{l} Hunt (Gunners Mate) John Thomas (Seaman) John Johnson (O S.) and John Miller & Micha^{l} Connor (marines) this day arrived U States Frigate *Essex* Capt. James Barron.

NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, 29 October 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) Arriv'd his B. M. Ship *Anson*, Com^{r} Craycraft, also the U. S. Brig *Vixen*. —

[NDA.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

TANGIER *30th October 1804.*

SIR The 3^{d} of this Month I wrote you by way of Leghorn to accompany triplicate of my respects of the 15th Sept^{r}—

On the 28th Ult^{o} one of the Emperours Frigates returned to Salle with a Prussian Ship and Brig, captured off the Coast of Portugal.

The Crews have been set to work on the Fortifications of Rhabat and Vessels and Cargoes adjudged Prizes. — The other two Frigates went into the Tagus where Captain Barron left them on the 13th Ins^{t} — The Frigate came to Salle has returned to Lisbon with two Captains to supercede the former Commanders of those Ships, whom the Emperour has determined to punish for having gone into that Port before the expiration of the term they were directed to Cruize. — The funds destined by Muley Soliman for augmenting his Navy went from hence on a Ragusian Polacre the 15th Ins^{t} ascertained to be one hundred forty four thousand dollars. —

The purchase of Ordnance Stores — Cloathing for the Army and necessarys for the Emperours Family no doubt constitute part of the duties of the Agents on this occasion, but the chief object in view is obtaining Armed Vessels suitable for Cruizing in and about the Straits; this I give you from what I consider good authority. —

I am also equaly founded in saying Muley Soliman continues highly disposed to yield every assistance in his power to Tripoly and that his Shagrin at not having been able to do so before, is no way abated. Alcayde Hashash has intimated to me his Majestys desire of sending the *Meshouda* to Tripoly, I answered that it was impossible until Peace should take place, and reminded him that the Ship was restored on the Emperours engagement that she should remain in his Ports during the War, I have not received any reply to that Letter. — If Peace be happily concluded with Tripoly on the footing of the former Treaty, most probably we shall not have any Novelty here, but if the War continues I make no hesitation in saying, that it is now my decided oppinion this Country will take part in it early in the Spring, and that it is this intention has chiefly instigated the resolution of encreasing their Navy. —

I have acquainted the Secretary of State of this and recommended an adequate Naval force being stationed near this by the time I have mentioned, either to prevent the dreaded evil, or resent with energy such Act of Hostility as may be committed. —

The Capture of these Prussian Vessels sailing from Lisbon, will probably enduce the Minister of that Nation to endeavour at preventing the Moors purchasing Armed Vessels in Portugal, — but in England they will not meet such impediments. —

I have not failed to repeat to M^{r} Jarvis my request of his keeping you advised what may be done in these matters under his observation, which I trust he will do. —

The *Essex* arrived here from Lisbon on the 17th Inst and put to Sea again same Evening, since when I have not seen or heard of Captain Barron. —

[Mrs. James S. Barron original.]

[30 October 1804]

To Officers commanding U. S. Ships of War in the Mediterranean, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

Permission is hereby granted to the Ship called *Lady Shaw Stewart*, George Parry Master, one of his Britanick Majesty's Transports Nº 99 to enter the Ports of Tripoly, or Bengaze with balast only and return from the same loaded with live stock free from Molestation by the different Ships of War of the United States Squadron under my Command — Given under my hand and with Authority vested in me by the United States of America this thirteenth day of October 1804

MALTA, *October 30th 1804*

A true copy
JNº H DENT —

[NHF. Dent's LB.]

[30 October 1804]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

SIR You will on your arrival here supply your Vessel with whatever She may want and immediately proceed to Syracuse with all possible dispatch, for further Orders.

MALTA *October 30th 1804*

[NHF. Dent's LB.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 30 October 1804

Moderate breezes from W S W —

We are in Malta in company with the *President*, *Constitution*, *Congress*, *Essex* and Schooner *Enterprize* —

The Ships company is 130 in number includ[g] Officers Seamen, Marines & Invalids from the Squadron —

A. M. Sailed for Trieste to repair, the U. S. Schooner *Enterprize* —

Received from the *Constitution* 12 gang casks of 64 gall[s] each, 4 puncheons of 120 gall[s] each & two pipes 120 gall[s] each —. the whole will contain 1488 gall[s] —

Joined the *John Adams* from the *Constitution*, Ja[s] Dunham — Noon Moderate winds N N W.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 30 October 1804

Received 107 lbs. Fresh mutton on board. At 3 o'clock P. M. got underway and went out of the harbour and returned and came to anchor before sun-set.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

NAV. DEP^{T} *31. Oct^{r} 1804*

Extract of a letter from Com^{re} Preble to the Secretary of the Navy dated 5th July 1804 —

> "The provisions that we sent out in the *Woodrop Sims* were delivered in excessive bad Order, many of the casks of Rice, Butter &^{c} were without heads and some not half full The Beef and Pork badly hooped & without Pickle: The canvas was almost every bolt damaged, and the twine wet and rotten so much so indeed as to render both useless for sails — The Damage has been occasioned by careless and bad stowage in a leaky ship"

The above is an extract of a letter which I have this day received from Com^{o} Preble by which I am sorry to find that the Report of M^{r} Higgins on the Cargo of the *Woodrop Sims* is fully confirmed —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 31 October 1804

At Midnight fresh gales sounded in 75 f^{ms} water from 6 to 9 AM standing in for the town of Tripoli at 9 the round Battery bore SbE 2½ miles at 10 saw 2 sail to leward bore away at 11 Exchanged Sig^{ls} with the *Constellation* in C^{o} with the *Nautilus* hove to Cap^{n} Hull went on board the *Constellation* Ends moderate Weather

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 31 October 1804

[Harbor of Malta] [PM] Sailed the US. Frégate *Essex* for Syracuise

[USNA.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 31 October 1804

Moderate breezes from N N W — At 2 P. M. sailed for Saragosa, the U. S. Ship *Essex*: She arrived here from Tangier & could not get pratique —

Joined the *John Adams* from the *Constitution* — M^{r} W. Lewis Midshipman M^{r} L. J. Hunnewel midshipman, Cap^{t} Gale of the Marines; John Kemp, seaman & Charles Young Marine, who are both invalids — Adam Smith Seaman, John DeGray, Thomas Bowline, John R. Maddison, & the black boy Mishoude also joined the *John Adams* —

A. M. fresh breezes from N N W —

Ships Company employed white washing between decks & stowing the fore and after hold.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 31 October 1804

Received 111 lbs. beef. At 4 o'clock got underway went out of the harbour, returned and came to anchor at 7 o'clock. This day arrived the Frigate *Essex* from the Rock.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[1 November 1804]

Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, delivered U. S. Frigate *Constitution* to Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

I certify that the United States ship *Constitution* together with her standing and Running Rigging compleat has this day been delivered over to me by Edw[d] Preble Esq[r] by order of Commodore Samuel Barron

Sign'd Jn[o] Rodgers

United States Ship *Constitution*
at anchor in Valette Harbour
Island of Malta 1st Nov[r] 1804

[Attention is invited to the journal of Captain John Rodgers which indicates that he continued to command the U. S. Frigate *Congress* until 9 November, and that on 10 November he left the *Congress* to command the U. S. Frigate *Constitution*. From 2 November, the *Congress* with some other U. S. Ships of War cruised off and on the town of Syracuse awaiting pratique, the quarantine regulations being particularly rigid because smallpox had broken out in at least one of the U. S. Ships. This is offered as a possible explanation of the delay in Captain Rodgers' actually entering on board to take command of the *Constitution*.

Attention is invited also to the illness which kept Commodore Barron on shore and placed Captain Rodgers under the necessity of frequently acting for the Commodore, until the U. S. Squadron was turned over to Captain Rodgers in May 1805.]

[LC. EPP, U. S. S. *Constitution*, Clothing & Stores, 1803–4.]

To Captain Boyle, R. N., commanding HBMS *Sea Horse*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. Ship *Constitution*
Valette Harbour *1[st] Nov[r] 1804*

Sir The Man named in the Margin [John Williams], a deserter from this Ship, which you have been so obliging as to return, was at the time of his entry in New-York a Citizen of the United States: and had taken the Oath of Allegiance to that Goverment. —

It does not appear from any proof whatever, that he ever was an English Subject, of course it is proper that he remains on board the *Constitution*. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain William A. Otway, R. N., British Naval Commissioner, Malta, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

Malta *Nov[r] 1[st] 1804*

Sir, Captain Chauncey of the U. S. Ship *John Adams* is in want of an Anchor from thirty to thirty three hundred pounds weight — You will oblige me by directing one to be furnished from His Britannic Majesty's Naval Arsenal in this place, and the account to be sent to W[m] Higgens Esq[r] United States Navy Agent —

[LC. EPP, LB, April–Nov. 1804.]

[1 November 1804]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Richard Farquhar, Malta

May it Please Your Excellency

The Consul of Sidi Hamet Caromanli late Bashaw of Tripoli, call'd on me this Morning to beg of me to write to Your Excellency which I

have hear Inclosed, he hopes to receive an Answer soon as theer is a Vessel going to Alexandria by which he will write to the Bashaw, he further desires me to inform Your Excellency that Should you think of Sending a Vessel up to Alexandria now, that he is ready to go with a Number more of Sidi Hamets Friends to Alexandria

MALTA *Nov^r 1^st 1804*

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

[Enclosure]

[1 November 1804]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from the Consul of Hamet Caramanli, rightful Bashaw of Tripoli

May it Please Your Excellency

I have it in Command from His Excellency Sidi Hamet Caromanli, The first Born of the Dominion of Tripoli in Barbary, to inform your Excellency, that he is now in Egypt waiting for the Promised Assistance of the United States of America, and that he has a great number of Troops Engaged for the Purpose of Cooperating with the U. S. and that he will repay all money advanced on his Account and give up all Vessels and their Cargos which may be taken in Tripoli Bengazi and Derna, as Prizes to the U. S. Ships of War, and he will always remain at Peace and Friendship w^h the U. S. of America,

Ten Thousand Dollars will Enable him to take Derna and Bengazi, and I am convinced the Prizes taken there will amount to more than that sum, and this is the proper time to assist him as the Arabs is now much displeased with his Brother the Bashaw of Tripoli, and Provisions is now very scarce and the Winter season is the best time for the Troops to March from Egypt, therefore hope your Excellency will not loose this favourable oppertunity, which will have such an Effect on all the Barbary Powers as will prevent them from going to War with the United States of America.

SALVATORE BUFUTTIL,
Console di S^a Eccel^y Ahmet Caramanli

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 1 November 1804

[Off Tripoli] at 6 hove too at 7 Cap^t Hull came on board filled away At 5 AM the *Constellation* and *Nautilus* in Sight Standing to the Southward and Westward

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 1 November 1804

Fresh breezes from N N W. Continue at anchor in Malta — In company with the *President, Constitution & Congress* ships company employed watering ship and stowing the after hold —

This afternoon nine men from the shore entered for the *John Adams.* M^r J. M^cFate Boatswain of the *Vixen* & M^r J. Bailey, gunner of the *Vixen*, who were left here by the *Vixen* joined the *John Adams* — M^r J. Thompson, Commodore Prebles Clerk, J. Reed Marine & Tho^s Keridge, Boy joined the *John Adams* from the *Constitution* — A. M.

Moderate breezes from N N W We received the following Warrant officers stores from M[r] Higgins, Navy Agent.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 1 November 1804

Malta Valette Harbor. Sailed from hence for Syracuse the U States Frigate *President* commodore Barron the *Congress* Capt Rodgers & the *Constitution* Capt. Decature. also the Store Ship *Alfred* which Anchored here on Tuesday 23[d] October last. —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Abstract of a journal kept by Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, from 1 November 1804 to 31 May 1805

On board the U. S. Frigate *President*

On the first of November I joind the U S. F. *President* Com[re] Sam[l] Barron as her 5[th] Lieu[t] got underway from Malta next day and proceeded to Syracuse where we landed the Comn[r] on the 4[th] and then proceeded to cruse of[f] the harbor for a few days, On the 8[th] returned into Port and received on board water and Provisions for a cruise—12 Got under way and stood over for Tripoli off which place we arrived on the 16[th] Employed cruising off the coast between Tripoli, and Tripoli Vechio untill Dec[r] 7[th] when discovering our Fore & Mainmasts and all the lower Caps were very rotten we bore up for Siracuse.

* * * * * * *

From Tripoli we proceeded to Syracuse where we remained repairing our Masts &[c] until the 22[nd] February [1805]— On our arrival we had but 7 men on the sick list. on the first of Jan[y] they amounted to 40. the greater portion of them having colds with slight fever, no instance of death happened however, and on the 7th our number of sick was reduced to four men, The number varied from this 10 during the rest of our stay in this place, Having completed our repairs, we sail'd on the 22 Feb[y] for Malta, on our passage we experienced a severe gale of wind and it is with the greatest difficulty and exertion that we were able to save our Masts, owing to the Rigging not having been properly settled over the mast heads before the gale commenced — We remained in the harbor of Malta until March 2[nd] when we weighd and made sail for Tripoli off which place we arrived the next day. — Spoke the *Constellation* and bore away to the Eastward — Stood up along the Coast as far as the Longitude of Derna — experienced very strong winds, from the northward & Westward for several days — On the 13 March looked into the harbor of Bengazi, saw no vessels of any description — Made sail to the Westward again and arrived off Tripoli on the 17[th] — Cruised off the harbor until the 22[nd] then bore away for Siracuse by way of the Islands of Lampedusa & Pantilaria — Chaced a Tunisian Cruiser into Lampedusa, sent the boats to examine her—a heavy sea and strong breezes was near swamping the boats before they could reach the Ship on their return —

* * * * * * *

Touched at Malta and arrived in Syracuse harbor on the 9th of April returned to Malta on the 14th Sailed on the 16th and same day in a rolling sea, carried away the Main Topmast Tressel trees — got the Topsail yard on the Fore part of the Top and launched the Topmast — next day got the Tressel Trees repaired and swayed the Topmast in its place — 19th arrived off Tripoli employed cruising to the Eastward of Tripoli — Found that after getting above 10 leagues to the Eastward of the Town that our Soundings in 90 to 75 fathoms was soft *Yellow mud* — The only distinction between these sounding and those to the *Westward* of the Town is the color it being dark to the Westwd — April 27th in Co. with the *Constitution* detained a Tunisian and her two prizes for attempting to enter the harbor of Tripoli — The *President* took them in tow and bore away for Malta where we arrived safe left the different vessels and returned off Tripoli on the 7th of May where we were employed cruising until the 31st when Capt James Barron joined the Ship as her Commander and we bore away for Siracuse —

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original. NDA photostat.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Captain William A. Otway, R. N. British Naval Commissioner, Malta

MALTA YARD
2d *November 1804*

SIR I have received your Letter of yesterday's date, requesting to be supplied with an Anchor from His Majesty Arsenal for the use of the United States Ship *John Adams*.

In answer to which I acquaint you, that I have given the necessary directions to the Storekeeper to supply her therewith —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, 2 November 1804

Sailed [from Malta] for Syracuse. The *President*, *Constitution* and convoy in company.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 2 November 1804

At ½ past 12 [P. M.] weighd and made sail Standing out of the harbour of Malta The *Constitution* and *President* in Company.

At sunset the harbour of Malta bore S S W. distance 2 miles: At Midnight spoke the prize and Hove too.

[En route to Syracuse.]

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Friday, 2 November 1804

Sailed from Malta the *President*, *Constitution*, and *Congress*. Took in convoy a storeship for Syracuse.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm1 E 14.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 2 November 1804

Fresh breezes from N W — Sailed for Saragosa the *President* Commodore Barron, The *Congress* Cap^{t} Ro[d]gers & the *Constitution* Cap^{t} Decatur — The store ship which anchored here some days ago from Norfolk went with them —

Ships company employed setting up the topmast rigging & bending sails —

George Corder, a deserter from the *Constitution* was this afternoon sent for safe keeping on board the *John Adams* —

A. M. Moderate — Employed clearing ship for Sea — Received from the *Constitution* as Masters stores, 3 hand Trumpets, 6 pencils One quire log book paper, 4 quires of writing paper & 50 Quills for Ships use —

At 10 A. M. weighed the stream anchor and unbent the cable —

Noon fresh breezes from Westward

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Flagship of Commodore Samuel Barron, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 2 November 1804

P. M. Light breezes and clear.

1. The *Congress* & Store Ship sailed

2. Hove short 3. Weighed and sailed Sent the boats to assist in towing the *Constitution* out of the harbour.

11. Hove to. the Commodore ordered me on board the Store ship to take her in to Siracuse. Cape Passaro, bearing S. W. 6 miles distant.

Surgeons Report, 49 Men Sick —

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, 2 November 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) Arriv^{d} the U. S. F. *Essex*, Cap^{t} J. Barron from Gibralter, also the Schooner *Enterprize*

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 2 November 1804

Received 105 lbs. mutton from shore. At 3 o'clock got underway. Spoke the *Constitution* (Capt. Preble) the *President* (Commodore Barron) and a store ship — (the *Alfred* of Newbury port). They all went in and came to anchor. We stood out, and spoke the *Congress* (Capt. Ro[d]gers) with a prize. We left the *Congress* to come in next day and went in and came to anchor.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of State from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA *November 3d 1804*

Nº 9.

SIR, Since my last, under date of July 16th (Duplicate of which and enclosures are herewith transmitted) I have been honored with your letters of the 6th & 13th of June, which were handed to me at Algiers, by Capt Chauncy, on the 29th of July

The letter from the President to the Dey of Algiers appeared to give him much satisfaction, particularly that part which related to the Cannon.— The Danes and Spaniards have not yet made a settlement for the Cannon brot by them; but they expect (at least the former; for the latter will get nothing) to receive half a dollar per pound Algerine wt which is about 25 pr cent more than our's. —

It affords me the highest degree of satisfaction to find that our Government has taken up our affairs in this sea in the manner it has done. I trust our national character will be now established on a respectable footing, and that we shall be no longer subjected to the caprices of the Barbary Powers.

The several points touched upon in your letter of the 6th of June shall be particularly attended to, and I feel very happy that nothing has been done by way of settlement with Tunis before the arrival of Commodore Barron; as I have no doubt we shall now settle everything with that power in our own way.

I forwarded to Mr Davis an extract from your letter relating to Tunis; in order that he might take no steps which could involve the U. States in an engagement to pay an annuity to that power. — I have not heard from him since; but Commodore Preble has a letter from him late in September, in which he says, the Bey seems perfectly quiet, and has made no demands since he has been assured of our Force in this Sea.

On the 13th of September, the U. States Frigate *Congress* Captn Rodgers, arrived in Algiers Bay from Gibraltar & the coast of Morocco. — Finding that Commodore Barron has passed up to Tripoli some days since, without being able to touch there [or here], on account of the strong N. Et winds, I determined to take my passage up in the *Congress*, that I might be upon the spot in case a negociation should take place on the arrival of our Squadron. — I accordingly made application to the Dey, (to whom I had before given information that I was ordered to be ready to proceed to Tripoli, whenever the Bashaw shd be disposed to treat on proper terms) for permisssion to leave his Regency for a short time for that purpose, which he not only most readily consented to; but added the strongest assurances that every thing shd be well on our affairs during my absence, as he shd take all on his own head, and expressed the most pointed disapprobation of the conduct of the Bashaw of Tripoli in his war with us; giving me a letter for him in the Turkish language, which he says *orders* him to make peace on such terms as I may propose. — This letter, however, I do not think I shall deliver; for I am fully of opinion that we should not owe a peace, in any shape, to the interference of another power.— On the 15th I embarked with Mrs Lear, after taking leave of the Dey and principle Officers and making presents which are customary on such occasions.

I left at Algiers Mr Timothy Mountford, a relation of mine, who went with me to that place, and who will give me due information

of everything which transpires during my absence, and will also attend to the delivery of the Cargo of the Annuity Ship, if one should arrive before I return.

On Sunday the 23^{d} of September we arrived off Tripoli, where we found the U. S. Frigate *President*, Commodore Barron, and the *Constellation*, Capt^{n} Campbell; and there first learnt the several attacks which had been made on that place by Commodore Preble, previous to the arrival of Commodore Barron. — The account of these actions will be so fully detailed by Com^{dr} Preble's dispatches that I shall only say, that altho' they were not successful to the extent we could wish; yet such acts of intrepidity, and heroism were performed by that small force, as must have excited the terror as well as astonishment of the Tripolines, and given them an awful impression of our national character, Much, very much do I regret that we lose the services of that brave and judicious Commander, and I am sure it is no less regretted by Commodore Barron. — As Commodore Barron was about to proceed to Syracuse & Malta, to water his Ship &^{c} I embarked on board him, and arrived at the former place on the 26th where I remained till the 6th of October, and then proceeded in the *President* for this place, where we arrived on the 7th—We found here the *Constitution*, and the Brigs *Syren & Vixen*. The *Argus & Enterprise* went from Syracruse to Messina with the Neapolitan Gun boats, and the *Nautulus* went off Tripoli. On the arrival of the *Nautulus* off Tripoli the *Constellation* came to Syracuse to water, and from thence to this place, from whence she sailed on the 17th ultimo for Tripoli, to releive the *Congress*, which came here to water on the 28th — On the 29th arrived the *Essex* from the coast of Morocco, where everything was said to be quiet: As this ship was put in quarantine here, it became necessary for all the Ships to proceed to Syracuse to make the exchange of ships, Capt^{n} Rodgers takes the *Constitution*, Cap^{t} James Barron [Decatur] the *Congress*, and Captain Decatur [J. Barron] the *Essex*. — They left this on the 1st instant. — After the exchange shall be made, Commodore Barron intends going off Tripoli with all his force, and leaving there one or two of the Ships and smaller Vessels; to proceed himself with the rest to Tunis, and along the coast. — As we appear to have every thing quiet at Tunis, I shall, agreeably to your instructions, avoid going to that place at present. —

Nothing has been heard directly from Tripoli since the last attack made by Commodore Preble, so that we are ignorant of the impression it made on the mind of the Bashaw with respect to our affairs; but we know that the first and second attacks lessned his pretention very much; and I presume that as our reinforcement did not appear so soon as was expected, the Bashaw did not beleive we sh^{d} receive any; and when they did arrive the season for active operations having passed, he will not be disposed to come forward to treat on proper grounds until next spring, knowing that he will be secure this winter from any formidable attack on his City.

It seems to be the decided opinion of all those who have had experience in these affairs, that our Force will readily bring the Bashaw to terms of peace without any pretensions for payment therefor, or any idea of tribute; but it is also beleived that he will suffer every extremity before he will deliver up the Captives without some ransome, as the example would be unprecedented, and even if he should be disposed

to do it himself, he would not be permitted by his people. This, however, must be tried.

As I am now here, in the neighbourhood of Tripoli, Commodore Barron is decidedly of opinion with myself, that I sh^{d} remain here until the operations can take effect in the Spring, as it is presumed the business will then be very short; and it is *possible* also that the Bashaw hearing of the formidable preparations against him may be induced to come forward this winter with admissable offers of negociation. I feel the less hesitation in remaining, as our affairs with Algiers stand well, and the Dey can have no pretensions for breaking with us on the score of deficiencies. — In the spring I shall accompany Commodore Barron off Tripoli in order to be ready to treat with the Bashaw, if he sh^{d} desire it; before we make an attack. —

I presume the co-operation of the Brother of the Bashaw of Tripoli will not be attempted. Our force is thought sufficient to compel him to terms without this aid, and in any event it is very doubtful whether he has it in his power, with any reasonable pecuniary assistance we might give, to render us service. He is now in Egypt, driven by his brother from Darne, where it is presumed he might have made a stand, had he been a man of any force or influence; which, from the best accounts I can collect, he is not. Indeed I sh^{d} place much more confidence in the continuance of a peace with the present Bashaw, if he is well beaten into it, then I sh^{d} have with the other, if he should be placed on the throne by our means.

I have received from Commodore Barron the Attayan which you mentioned was deposited with him for me; and I have bro^{t} with me the Articles I had on hand in Algiers for presents &^{c} if they sh^{d} be wanting. —

I am very sorry to inform you that Commodore Barron's health has been very bad for some time past, and I fear that his recovery will be but slow.

The rendevouze of our Ships will be mostly at Syracuse for altho Sir Alexander Ball, the Governor, and all the other Officers are ready to render us any service if it sh^{d} be required; yet the quarantine to be performed by Vessels from Barbary is very rigid here, and there being continually some dispute respecting deserters, or men who leave our Ships and go on board the British declaring themselves to be British subjects make it a less elegible place for our Ships than Syracuse, where the Americans are in fact commanders of the Town.

I cannot close this letter without expressing the sensibility I feel for the repeated proofs of confidence which the President has been pleased to shew me, and assurance that nothing in my power shall be left undone to evince my desire to be useful, and worthy of them.

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, Jan. 1804–Nov. 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE *3 Nov^{r} 1804*

D^{r} SIR Those People (Sicilians) have given us Prattique & are now I believe much alarmed at having done so, I have therefore ordered the *President* to Sea for a few days, to prevent trouble, where you had better remain, until you hear further from me, this can easily be effected by means of the *President*, who will call every Day off the Harbour, & as she is not in quarantine, may communicate with the

Shore— I am so unwell to Day that I can scarcely write at all & am totally unfit for business—God Knows how it will End —

Yours Sincerely
Sig^{d} Sam^{l} Barron

Cap^{t} Jn^{o} Rodgers
Congress —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 3 November 1804

At 4 [PM] light breezes, ordered the prize To stand in to Syracuise and came To anchor. the town bearing N N W Distance 4 Miles. Made sail and stood off.

Latitude Observed 36° 23′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 3 November 1804

Arrived at Syracuse.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm^{l} E 14.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 3 November 1804

Malta, Valette Harbor We are busily engaged geting our stores on board and settleing all Accounts at this place — I this day closed the Ships accounts with M^{r} Higgens the Agent. It is expected we shall sail tomorrow morning if the wind is fair —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Flagship of Commodore Samuel Barron, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 3 November 1804

[Syracuse] 4 [PM] Shortened Sail. 5. came too in 7 fath^{ms} with the Starboard bower. found the the U. S. Frigates *Constitution*, and *Essex* and Schooner *Enterprize* in the Bay.

Moored Ship —

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, 3 November 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) Arriv^{d} from Malta the U. S. F. *Constitution*, Cap^{t} S. Decatur & the *President* Comm^{o} Sam^{l} Barron — the *Congress* off the harbour —

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 3 November 1804

Received 114 lbs. mutton from shore. At 11 o'clock got underway and steered for Messina (gave the men their old clothing) which was

stored in the cabin and sail room) took the slops from the spirit room and put them in cabin.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[4 November 1804]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Officers of U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean

To Edward Preble Esquire
late commander in chief of the
American forces in the Mediterranean,

Sir, We the undersigned officers of the Squadron late under your command cannot in justice suffer you to depart without giving you some small testimony of the very high estimation in which we hold you as an officer and commander. It is under these impressions Sir, that we beg leave to assure you, that your supersedure in a command in which you have acquired so much honour to yourself and country is, by us, deeply regretted, notwithstanding we feel assured that the measure was dictated by necessity —

As you are about to return to your native Country, we all join most cordially in wishing you a pleasant passage, and sincerely hope that our Countrymen may generously bestow on you that *meed* which your important services so richly deserve, and believe us sincere in saying that we shall largely participate in any future event that may add to your fame or happiness.

We have the honour to be with the highest respect & Esteem
Your obed^{t} Serv^{ts}

Syracuse harbour
4th Nov^{r} 1804

Step: Decatur Junr	Captain U. S. Ship *Congress*
Ch^{s} Stewart	Master & Commander—Brig *Syren*
Isaac Hull	Master & Commander—Brig *Argus*
Jn^{o} Smith	Master & Commander—Brig *Vixen*
Isaac Chauncey	Master & Commander—Frig^{te} *John Adams*
Jn^{o} H. Dent	Lieut^{t} Commandant—Schooner *Nautilus*
Tho^{s} Robinson	Lieut^{t} Commandant—Schooner *Enterprise*

Ch^{s} Gordon	Lieut^{t}
Joseph Tarbell	Lieut^{t}
Sam^{l} Elbert	Lieut^{t}
Ch^{s} Morris	Lieut^{t}
Nath: Haradin	Master
Hethcote J. Read	Lieut^{t}
Dan^{l} S Dexter	Lieut^{t}
Jn^{o} Hall	Capt of Marines
Rob^{t} Greenleaf	Lieut of Marines
Ja^{s} Wells	Surgeon
N. Morris	Pursuer
P. Leonard	Chaplain
Ja^{s} Laurence	Lieut^{t}
Joseph Bainbridge	Lieut^{t}
J. Thorn	Lieut^{t}
Tho^{s} M^{c}Donough	Lieut^{t}
Seth Cartee	Master
Lewis Herman	Surgeon
Michael Carrol	Lieut^{t}
Joseph J Maxwell	Lieut^{t}
W^{m} Burrows	Lieut^{t}
Rob^{t} Spence	Lieut^{t}
Sam^{l} R Marshall	Surgeon
Sybrant VanSchaick	Lieut^{t}
Jn^{o} Johnson	Lieut^{t} of Marines
T: Winn	Purser
N: T: Weems	Surgeon
Jn^{o} W Dorsey	Surgeon
John Trippe	Lieut^{t}
W^{m} Crane	Lieut^{t}
Richard Butler	Master
J: Graham	Surgeon
G: W: Reid	Lieut^{t}
Ch^{s} Ridgely	Lieut^{t}
Stephen Cassin	Master
Ja^{s} Tootel	Purser
G: Jacques	Surgeon
Edw^{d} Bennett	Lieut^{t}
Jn^{o} B Nicholson	Lieut^{t}
Marmaduke Dove	Master
Jn^{o} Darby	Purser
L: Griffen	Surgeon
Ra: Izard	Lieut^{t}
J. M. Haswell	Lt
G: Marcellin	Lt
J: Green	Purser

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

[4 November 1804]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

U. S. Ship *John Adams*
New York 26th February 1805

Sir, I had the Honor of writing you from Syracuse on the 16th of September last, since which time I have been immediately under the Orders of Commodore Preble, who I presume has kept you informed of our Movements since that Period.

We left Syracuse on the 9th of October for Malta and arrived the Day following where we discharged the remainder of the Stores: Ballasted the Ship and waited untill the 4th of November for Commodore Preble, on which Day I sailed, with him, and Mr Randolph on board for Syracuse, where I arrived the next Day. — sail'd on the 15th for Messina, arrived on the 18th — sail'd the 21st for Palermo. arrived on the 28th — sailed for Naples the 1st of December — arrived on the 6th in the Evening, it then blowing hard from the Southward anchored with both Bowers in 12 Fathoms Water, and veered 60 Fathoms on the Larboard and 30 on the Starboard and brought up, struck lower Yards and top Gt Mast

At 10 P. M. parted the Starboard Bower, let go the Sheet Anchor, and veered on both Cables untill the Ship's Stem was in the Breakers and then brought up, struck Top Mast, and got top Gallant Masts on Deck — from this Time untill Daylight we lay with extreme Anxiety, expecting every Moment to part and go onshore — At 6 A. M. sent a Boat on board of H. B. M. Ship *Renown* which lay near us for Assistance which was handsomely granted, by sending his own Boat with Cables and an Anchor which they dropped three Cables Length to Windward of us and gave the End of the Cable on board. We also very soon got Assistance from the Naval Arsenal, which also sent off a new 19 In. Cable, bent to a heavy Anchor which they let go three Cables' Lengths to Windward and gave us the End of a 10 Inch Cable which was bent to the large One, the Wind moderating, we before Night hove off into a safe Situation and moored with the Anchors and Cables sent us. On heaving up our two Anchors that we were riding by (the Sheet and Bower) we to our utter Astonishment found them both broke off in the Shank. The Anchors are American Manufactory and the worst I ever saw; what prevented the Ship's going on shore God only knows. We the Next Morning fished for, and got the Starboard Bower Anchor which we parted from the evening of the 6th.

Commodore Preble tryed every Means to purchase an Anchor for the Ship, but could only procure one of about eighteen hundred Weight, and was obliged to take Cable with it as they would not part with one without taking both — the Cable is a New one of 14 Inches but not fit for us. The Commodore procured the Loan of an Anchor from the Neapolitan Government, which is to be returned to Messina or Palermo with those two Anchors and the one we got at Malta we were obliged to sail with; and are all the Anchors that we have got at this Time, we were obliged to take the 19 Inch Cable from the Neapolitan Government after riding by it. We sailed from Naples for Gibralter on the 23d Decr and arrived on the 5th of January; watered and provisioned the Ship and sailed on the 8th for the United States. On the 9th sent our Boat on shore at Tangier for Mr Simpson's Dispatches and in the Evening took our Departure from Cape Spartell.

On the 13th Instant discovered that between two and three Thousand Gallons of Water had leaked out, owing to the Badness of the Casks. Put all Hands on a short Allowance of Water.

On the 22d after experiencing very severe Weather and the Wind constantly prevailing from the Westward the Ship very Crank and short of Water, Commodore Preble gave me an Order to proceed to the Nearest Port, and recommended this; bore up for it accordingly and got a pilot on Board on the 24th and arrived here last Night, where I shall wait your Orders. shall water the Ship tomorrow and be ready to proceed for the Eastern Branch in one Hour after I receive your Orders to do so.

If the Ship should be fitted for Service again, she wants to be corked throughout, outside and in, two Bower Anchors of 32 Cwt each, three Boats a Suit of Sails Complete, two Topsail Yards, One Top Gt Mast, a Number of Water Casks and about three Tons of Cordage assorted, exclusive of her Stores for the Cruize.

I forward you a Muster Book by which you will preceive the State of our Crew, and the great Number of Changes that have taken Place. The Supernumeraries were sent on Board by Order of Commodores Barron and Preble with the seven Prisoners of War.

The Men whose Time of Service has not expired would be an Acquisition to any Vessell fitting for Service —

I have been obliged to take up from Commodore Preble ten Thousand nine Hundred Dollars for the Purchase of Anchors, Cables, advances to Officers, and other Expenses for the Ship and for which I have receipted to him for — * * *

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 4 November 1804

At 11 P, M, Came too in the harbour of Valetta in 10 fathoms water found here the U, S. frigate *John Adams* —

At 6 AM Fresh Breezes got under way and made all sail out of Valletta at 7 the harbour bore WbS ½ S made Sig.l Nº 14 to a Brig to Windward. She did not answer it Ends Pleasant

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, Sunday, 4 November 1804

[At Syracuse] Commodore Barron shifted his flag on board the *Essex*, went himself on shore in an infirm state of health, and the *President* Capt. Cox, commander, put to sea on a cruise. Fell in with the *Congress* about three leagues from port, cruising along the coast.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm^{1} E 14.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 4 November 1804

Moderate Breezes from S E — We continue in Malta — Ships company stowing the after hold & clearing ship for sea —

A. M. wind S b W — At 9 weighed & warped the ship over the weather side of the harbour Joined the *John Adams* Commodore Edward Preble — Mr Randolph came on board as passenger — Mr Leonard joined the ship — At 11 A. M. we slipped & came to sea in order to proceed to Saragosa —

Noon, Winds moderate from S b W. Under all plain sail with starboard steer^{g} sails set —

Our ships company consists of nearly 140, out of which we have about 60 working men — The remainder are principally invalids from the U. S. Squadron —

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 4 November 1804

Joined the ship as passengers for the U States Commodore Edw^{d} Preble and M^{r} Ryland Randolph of Virginia at. 11. A M. we got the Ship under way and stood out of the Harbour and proceeded for Syracuse at half past one P. M the Town of Valette bore W b S.½ S. four leagues from which we took our departure

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 4 November 1804

[P.M.] Unmoored and hove short upon the starboard cable. 2 Weighed and Sailed out of the harbour.

5 Shortened sail and spoke the *Congress*

Cruising off the harbour of Syracuse in Company with the *Congress*.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, 4 November 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) Sail'd the *President* —

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 4 November 1804

The morning calm and foggy on the mountain. At 10 o'clock A.M., the vapors rising we had a fine prospect of Mount Etna and likewise the uneven coast of Sicily. We got out our sweeps and at 1 o'clock P. M. were nearly in the wave of Messina. At 2 o'clock a signal was made to a schooner standing in, which was answered and found to be the U.S.S. *Enterprise*. She standing near upon the Eastern shore had the current in her favor which enabled her to get in and come to anchor forty minutes before us. We came to anchor before sunset. One Neapolitan seventy four gun ship and one Frigate (both dressed with colors) were laying in the harbour. We were quarantined. Immediately after coming to, I went into the wardroom (to the only conveyance into the spirit room) in order to get some candles for the captain but by new arrangements the scuttle was altered which forced one half into the Doctor's Lt. P. and M. apartments. I was accosted by Doctor Graham thus: — "What business have you to take that scuttle up?" Ans.: — "I wish to go into the spirit room, sir." Doctor: — "Well, that scuttle is not to come up. I have particular orders against it." Ans.: — "I have orders, sir, to go into the spirit room,

sir." Doctor: — "Very well, take up the other hatch." Ans.: — "It will not come up." Doctor: — "What is the reason, has not the carpenter fitted it?" Ans.: — "I cannot tell, I did not see him do it." Doctor: — "Well, this scuttle is not to come up." At this instant, the purser Mr. Hunt came below, and hearing the debate, asked what was the matter. The venerable Doctor replied he had Capt. Smith's orders not to have his apartment disturbed by the aforesaid scuttles. Mr. Hunt told him that the spirit room was under his charge, and that a passage to it was not to be stopped by his orders, and then having done my errand I went on deck leaving the Doctor like a m———ky handling that which was his not business.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 5 November 1804

Moderate breezes from the Southward with hazy weather.

We are running athwart the channel of Malta — At ½ past 1 P. M. the Town of Valette bore W b S ½ S. 4 leagues from which we take our depature for Saragosa.

We continued under all plain sail till 7 in the Evening when we stowed all the light sails except the flying Jib & main top gallant By 12 Midnight we supposed the ship abreast of Cape Passary when we sounded 100 fath[s] no bottom, & steered more in for the land Middle part, Variable winds & light; Weather hazy — We continued the lead every half hour from 4 A. M. till day light; some time sounding 70, & other times 80 fath[s], no bottom Morning hazy, with light airs & overcast weather —

At 9 A. M. punished Duncan Mansfieled Marine with 24 lashes for Drunkeness and Mutinous language, Noble James, Marine with 18 lashes for Drunkeness, John Robertson quarter gunner with 12 lashes, & Thomas James with 6 lashes for Drunkenness — The Weather continued hazy till 10 A. M. when it cleared away — Saw two strange Sail in shore, & Cape Morro de Porchi bearing N W ½ N, nearly 15 miles —

Towards Noon a light breeze sprang up from E b S — We filled in for Saragosa under all plain sail, fore topmast & starboard top gall[t] studding sails —

Ships company triming sails & cleaning ship between decks —

Noon light breezes from E S E. The Town of Saragosa bearing by compass N N W 4 leagues

Latitude observed 36° 49′ North

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 5 November 1804

At 10. A M. saw two Strange Sail in shore — Cape Moore De Porche bearing N W. ½ N. about 5 [or 15] miles at half past. 11. stood in for the harbour of Syracuse. at Meridian Wind E. S E. the town of Syracuse bearing by compass N N. W. four Leagues distant. Latitude obs[d] 36. 49. N

At half past. 5 P M came to in the harbour of Syracuse — found here the U States Frigate *Essex* the *Congress*. *Constitution* Brig *Vixon*

& *Scourge* we obtained Prattique here immediately on our arrival — Arrived here & Anchored, from a cruize off Tripoli the Brig *Argus*. — went on shore with several of our Officers & went in the evening to the Oporea

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 5 November 1804

(A. M.) At 11 o'clock got underway but the wind blowing fresh we could not beat out of the straits, put back and came to anchor at 2 o'clock P.M. No objections this day to my admittance into the spirit room.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[6 November 1804]

To the Officers of U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

To Captains Decatur, Stewart, Hull, Chauncey & Smith Lieut^{t} Comm^{d} ^{ts} Dent & Robinson, & other Officers late under my command

GENTLEMEN, I have this day been honoured with your esteemed favour of the 4th Inst^{t} and as I have been in the highest degree gratified by the support I have received from you in a difficult & dangerous service, so am I equally flattered by your approbation of my conduct as an Officer and Commander of the Squadron: and be assured that I should always consider my reputation as an officer secure while my views were seconded by that talent & intrepidity for which you stand so eminently distinguished — .

As it respects my supersedure, I can only say, that, I could not have been more gratified than by being allowed to command you till the present war was brought to a conclusion: but rank must be attended to — and where a measure is impelled by necessity, it becomes the duty of an Officer to submit with cheerfulness; this I do, convinced as I am that you will serve your country under my successor with the same ardor as heretofore —

There can be no question but your country will be gratefully impressed by your exertions: and be assured that I reciprocate with sincerity your kind wishes for my future fame & Happiness —

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,
With the highest respect Y^{r} most ob^{t} Serv^{t}

(Signed) EDWARD PREBLE

Syracuse 6th Nov^{r} 1804

[LC. EPP, Vol. 13, August–December 1804.]

Receipt for One Negro Slave

SYRACUSE *Nov. 6. 1804*

Received of Commodore Preble one negro slave, prize to the United States ship *Constitution*, captured off Tripoli on the 23^{d} December 1803, in the ketch *Mastico*, since called the *Intripid* —

Which Slave I hold subject to the orders of the Government of the United States —

WILLIAM EATON

[Maine HS. NDA photostat.]

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

U. S. Frigate *Constitution*
SYRACUSE *Novem*[r] *6*[th] *1804*

DEAR SIR I am sensible of the pleasure you have Experienced in having had it in your power to communicate to Congress, this session, the reduction of Tripoli, to Terms honorable & advantageous to our Country; and I greatly regret that circumstances have so conduced as to render such an Event impracticable this Season the squadron not having arrived so soon as you *perhaps* contemplated: However I think I can almost with certainty say to you that next Summer will complete the Business in a manner highly honorable to the American Arms; as a General Enthusiam appears to pervade among all ranks, and nothing that the Bashaw can do, will, I concieve, prevent his destruction in the most complete manner, without he offers Terms the most humiliating to himself. — If the opposition we meet with should be Formidable, so much the better, for I feel such confidence in the Exertions that will be made, as to induce me to believe, that if we are Formidably opposed, our little Navy will Establish a name deserving of a place among'st the most Magnanimous; and such as no Trifle can again ever injure — I have this day, by order of Commodore Barron, changed my pendant into the *Constitution*, which altho a larger ship I do not think so fine a one (for her rate) as the *Congress*, which has every good quality to recommend her, and her crew far (now) from being ordinary — The *Constitution* is upwards of 70 men short of her Compliment, which I will make up in the best manner I can before her services are seriously wanted — I have but a few days since return'd from the Coast of Tripoli, but have no news worth communicating, farther than that the Bashaw is building [ms mutilated] Battery's, which I conceive can only serve to make his ruin more Complete & add to the Laurels we shall achieve, provided we do our duty; the lesson he will get, will I think ever prevent him or his successor's from again making War upon the U'States & compleatly put a Stop to the Bey of Tunis's Demands — Commodore Barron has been in bad health for some time; his complaint — an affection of the Liver. —

I feel much concern'd for the loss of poor young Israel; whose intrepidity and other amiable qualifications, had he lived, would have made him an honor to his friends & an Ornament to the Service. — The package you sent out by me for him I have sent back by Capt[n] Chancey. —

[LC. JRP, Vol 1, Series Two, Feb. 1775–May 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman James Renshaw, U. S. Navy

CASTLE OF THE BASHAW IN PRISON
TRIPOLI *November 6*[th] *1804*

D[r] SIR, No doubt you must be confident we where much elated when we received the pleasing intelligence of Commodore Barron's

arrival in the Mediterranean with so formidiable a force which I trust will My D[r] Sir, tend in some measures to restore us to the arms of liberty, during the ensuing Summer; in a letter I received from a friend in the Squadron he mentions the arrival of Mr Eton at Malta, also his destination to Egypt to cooperate with [space] if this be the case, I hope his good intentions will meet with that Success which generally attends, where the restoration of prisoners from a Barbary Prince are at stake.

Our Situation at present My D[r] Sir is beyond conception, nearly Six Months Solitary imprisonment have elapsed since the doors of our prison have been opened for any other purpose than supplying us with our daily sustenance, it's true have been treated with more lenity than we had reason to expect from a Barbary Prince but how much better whould it have been for us to have been put to hard labour, as our crew then we could feel the fresh air, which is so essential to human nature —

I am sorry to find in the establishment of our little Navy our loss has been so great, in the death of so many brave young Officers, it's now I hope firm, if we may Judge from the manner it has been augmented by promotions and appointments. the Emulation amongst the Officers must have been very great during last Summer, but I have no doubt Com[dre] Barron, will shortly give them all an opportunity of distinguishing themselves.

I fear My D[r] Sir, by my communications not being reciprocal on your part, they do not meet your approbation, you must be confident from your unremited attention to me, and all Officers under your Command, or deem me an ungrateful being, was not my attatchment to your private and public character ever permament within my bosom

My Anxsiety to hear from my friends in the U.S. is very great, as I have never received a line from them Since my captivity, and remain at a loss in what manner to attribute the neglect to, should you My D[r] Sir, find any letters for me, I shall deem it as a particular favour of you in having them frowarded on. remember me to M[r] Coxe — Adieu

Yours Respectfully

JAMES RENSHAW.

CAPT JOHN RODGER'S
U. S. Frigate *Constitution*
Mediterrenean. —

[LC. JRP, Ac. 3647.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 6 November 1804

At 5 came too with the Larboard bower in 6 fathoms Water in the harbour of Syracuse found the frigates *Constitution*, *Congress*, *Essex* and *John Adams* and the *Scourge* Brig Ends Mod[e] Breezes & Pleasant

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 6 November 1804

[PM] Standing In for the town of Syracuise.
At 1 hoisted the boats out to tow The ship
At 2 Shortened sail and came too in the harbour with larb[d] bower

Veered & Moord Ship Mount Etna bearing North the light house S S E

[USNA.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 6 November 1804

Light breezes from E S E. We are 5 leagues S S E from Saragosa running in for it —

At 1 P. M. the wind shifted from E S E to S W.

At ½ past 3 P. M. we passed the U. S. Ship *President* —

At ½ past 4 P. M. we came to in Saragosa in 5 fath[s] soft bottom, one & a half Cables length from the town Side — We found here the U. S. Ship *Essex*, which had then Commodore Barron's pendant flying, the *Congress*, *Constitution* & *Scourge* The Quarantine boat came alongside and gave us pratique — Comm[rs] Preble and Captain Chauncey went on shore Towards Evening anchored here from a cruize off Tripoly, the *Argus* —

At Sun set hove up & down in order to keep a clear anchor —

Night Moderate & pleasant —

The water we filled at Malta is impregnated with a Limey substance & is reported by the surgeon to be very injurious to health — We started it in readiness to fill with sweet water —

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 6 November 1804

[Off Syracuse] [AM] 10½ Saw a Sail to the south[d] & East[d]

Set Studding sails and Staysails fired several shots at the chace —

Noon Mount Aetna bore N. N. E.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, 6 November 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) Arriv[d] the U. S. F. *Congress*, Cap[t] Ro[d]gers, & the *J. Adams* Cap[t] Chansey with Comm[r] Preble. —

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 6 November 1804

At 12 O'clock at noon we weighed anchor and got under way. U. S. S. *Enterprise* sailed four hours before us. At 7 o'clock we saw a sail (all hands were called to quarters). We found her to be a Neapolitan Brig which we spoke and passed.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

U. S. Ship *John Adams*
Syracuse harbour *Nov[r] 7th 1804*

Sir, This will be handed you by M[r] Izard who has for six months past been acting as Lieu[t] in the Squadron and has conducted like

a good Officer. I have placed him in charge of the Brig *Scourge* of 16 Guns to Navigate her to the Eastern Branch, and receive your orders respecting her. The history of this Vessel I have long since made known to you, and shall be able to produce such proofs against her as will insure her condemnation, if it has not already taken place. If it is agreeable to you, I wish she may remain in *Statu-quo* until I arrive

[LC. EPP, LB, April–Nov. 1804.]

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

U S: SHIP *John Adams*
SYRACUSE *Nov: 7th 1804.*

Exchange for $2404 —

At Sixty days sight of this my first of Exchange (second and third of same tenor and date not paid) pay the sum of Two thousand four hundred and four dollars to the order of Gurney & Smith of Philadelphia, Agents for the captors of *Gun Boat N° 7* — captured from the Tripolitans in battle the 3rd of August last, and taken into the service of the United States by my direction: being the Amount of the Valuation of said Boat, with her Guns and Appurtenances —

[LC. EPP, Order Book, May 1803–June 1805.]

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

U S. S. *John Adams*
SYRACUSE H^r *7th Nov: 1804*

Exchange for $2327 —

At Sixty days sight of this my first of Exchange (second and third of same tenor and date not paid) pay the sum of Two thousand three hundred and twenty seven Dollars to the order of Col: John Stricker of Baltimore Agent for the captors of *Gun Boat N°* 8 captured from the Tripolitans in battle the 3rd of August last, and taken into the service of the United States by my direction; being the amount of the Valuation of said Boat, with her Guns and appurtenances —

[LC. EPP, Order Book, May 1803–June 1805.]

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

U: S: S: *John Adams*
SYRACUSE H^r *7th Nov: 1804*

Exchange for $2327 —

At Sixty days sight of this my first of Exchange (second and third of same tenor & date not paid) pay the sum of Two thousand three hundred and twenty seven dollars to the order of Gurney & Smith of Philadelphia, Agents for the captors of *Gun Boat N°* 9 captured from the Tripolitans in battle the 3rd of August last, and taken into the service of the United States by my direction — being the Valuation of said Boat, with her Guns & appurtenances —

[LC. EPP, Order Book, May 1803–June 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Richard Farquhar

SYRACUSE *Novr 7th 1804*

May it Please Your Excellency

by Command of Your Excellency I informed the Consul of Sidi Hamet Carmonili late Bashaw of Tripoli, that Your Excellency will this month send a Vessel with some Money and Powder and Cooperate with him in taking Derna Bengaze and Tripoli. he has wrote to the Bashaw and will be ready when ever the Vessel arrive

I have brought over a Maltese as an Interpreter who speaks Arab well he is well Accquainted with the News of Tripoli he says the People in Tripoli is displeased with the Bashaw for not making Peace they blame the French Consul for advising the Bashaw to make such demands their is an English Transport going to Tripoli also a Maltise Vessel who goes first to Jerba

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 7 November 1804

[Syracuse Harbor] at ½ past 2 P, M, Departed this life Lev White Marine of the Small Pox at 6 Carried the body without the harbour and Committed it to the deep with the Usual Ceremony Arrived the Schooner *Vixen* from a Cruise —

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 7 November 1804

Syracuise At 9 [PM] arrived the U. S. Brig *Vixen*

[USNA.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 7 November 1804

Moderate breezes from W N W — We are in Saragosa with the *Essex* which has Commre Barrons broad pendant, *Congress*, *Constitution* & *Argus*, in company.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 7 November 1804

[Syracuse] At. 2. P M. the U States Ship *President* arrivd from a cruize off Tripoli — at. midnight we had very heavy rain with sevear thunder & Lightning —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 7 November 1804

[P M] 2. Brought to the chase shortened sail and sent a boat along side of her she proved to be a Tunisian cruiser. 2½ filled away

[A M] 6 made sail for harbour of Siracuse

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 7 November 1804

At 4 o'clock A. M. we came to anchor in Syracuse. At 8 o'clock shifted anchoring ground. The Frigate *President* had gone out and the *Congress*, *John Adams* and *Argus* had arrived. At 2 o'clock the *John Adams* saluted the town with 22 guns.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 8 November 1804

[Syracuse Harbor] at 1 PM arrived the U.S frigate *Presidt* from a Cruise sent 6 Seamen & 10 marines on board the Hospital Ketch with the Small pox

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 8 November 1804

Syracuise At 1 P. M. the *President* Frigate arrived

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies Thursday, 8 November 1804

Returned into port. Found the *Argus* at anchor; having returned from the coast on account of the small pox breaking out in her crew. She had been two days in port.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 8 November 1804

[Syracuse] [P M] 1. Came to with the Starboard Anchor in 7 fathoms water. 2. hoisted out the boats moored ship with a Cable each way — from 7. to midnight. Rainy.

Ships Company employed getting water on board —

36 Men unfit for duty

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanidng, 8 November 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) Arriv[d] the *President*. —

[NDA.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY *November 9[th] 1804*

SIR However i have not the honor of being particularly acquainted to You Sir, i have made no difficulty at the request of Captain Bainbridge to adress You this letter, as soon as i conceived that the information he desires me to give to You and which his unfortunate situation prevents him from conveying to You himself, could be of service to

him. The motive of rendering a service to Captain Bainbridge is besides too favorable an opportunity of making Your acquaintance Sir, that i should let it pass unused. —

Mr Higgins will deliver to You Sir a Packet of letters from Captain Bainbridge written in Ink; inclosed i have the pleasure to forward three sheets of Paper likewise from Captain Bainbridge, but with invisible writing, which only by being held over the fire, can be made visible.

The confinement makes it impossible for Captin Bainbridge to send away or to receive any letter, that is not previously read by persons appointed by the Bashaw for that purpose, he has therefore found himself in the necessity to write with Lime Juice or with a weak solution in water of Soda, Cilcali Mineralis, the writing of which only appears when heated over the fire.

It is not necessary to request of You Sir, to keep this a profound secret, as the consequences of its comming to the Bashaw's knowledge would be very disagreable for poor Captain Bainbridge and his fellow Prisonners. My confidence in Mr Robertson, by whom i have the honor to send You this, and the repeated requests of Captain Bainbridge could alone induce me to risk the secret by sending a letter on the subject; I shall therefore look upon it as a particular favor to be informed as soon as possible of the receipt of this, and in preference by way of Tunis through Mr Davis as the most surest conveyance.

Give me leave Sir to avail meself of this occasion to assure You of the Respect with which i have

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires Tunis

Nº 1. TUNIS *Nov. 9th 1804* —

SIR, I have the honor to enclose You a blank letter, marked Vol. 1, received a few days since from Tripoli: the manner of reading it, You will learn from Col. Lear — Vol. 2 is for Commodore Preble; but presuming that he has left the station, I transmit it to You — this is the only mode in which Capt. Bainbridge can receive or send any intelligence; as all letters are detained by the Minister — to avoid suspicion perhaps, it would be well that Your communications should go through no other channel than that of Tunis.

Every thing is quiet with us here; and perhaps may continue so during the winter; as the Bey expects an answer from the President, relative to his late demands, It would, however, be well (should not the disposition of Your Squadron forbided it) to let a Vessel make occasional visits to this port — and, as our Tunisien friends give credence to the sense of sight alone, it is perhaps of some consequence to support the opinion, that we keep a watchful eye on their movements —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 9 November 1804

Syracuise [AM] Capt Rodgers took command of The *Constitution*

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 9 November 1804

The Bashaw had an epileptic fit, and his people thought he was possessed with the devil. They performed many ceremonies to cast him out, which they said succeeded. The Turks said they saw many ghosts the night before; and that a *Marabewt* drove the devil out of the Bashaw.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 9 November 1804

Light airs from Eastward — continue in Saragosa in company with the *Essex, Congress, Constitution, Argus, Vixen, President & Scourge* — Ships company watering ship.

At 2 P. M. furled sails p^{r} Signal.

We completed our water this afternoon — The following quantity is now on board: Total 9,913 Gall^{s}

At 7 A. M. discharged the three watering boats: they received certificates for two days each —

Lieut^{ts} Charles Gordon & Sam^{l} Elbert joined the *John Adams* with sick tickets from the Constitution

A. M. Moderate breezes from W S W — Scrubbed hammocks Employed clearing ship for Sea. Noon wind S W b W —

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 9 November 1804

[Syracuse] This day Capt Rodgers left the *Congress* and took charge of the *Constitution* and Capt. Decature was appointed to the Command of the *Congress*. Commodore Preble having given up the command of the *Constitution* and taken his passage with us at Malta.—

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

To John Armstrong, U. S. Minister to Paris, France, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
November 10th 1804

SIR,

* * * * * * *

It appears by communications from Commodore Preble, that the Government of Naples, has in the most friendly manner, lent him a number of Gun and bomb boats, with the proper apparatus, for assisting his operations at Tripoli. As a common enemy to Tripoli, his Sicilian Majesty may be considered as having an interest in the measures projected against the Bashaw; and so far the facilities yielded by him may be the less meritorious. But they have notwithstanding a fair title to the acknowledgements of this Government and the title is the stronger as being himself in a state of perpetual war with the Barbary powers he may be considered as having an interest in prolonging that of the United States rather than in hastening its termination. In making these acknowledgements the Presi-

dent has chosen as the most convenient channel, the American and Neapolitan Legations at Paris. You will therefore take an early occasion of communicating to the Ambassador from Naples, the sensibility of the President to the kind and valuable aid which has been supplied, and the satisfaction with which opportunities will be seized for demonstrating it by correspondent returns of civility and friendship.

It has at different times and from different quarters been suggested that the regulations of Commerce and Quarantine at Naples were very unequal and unfavorable to Nations not in Treaty with that power, and not less so to the United States than any of them. The papers inclosed which are copied from those received from Commodore Preble on this subject will explain the several cases in which the inconveniences are felt. There are two modes by which provision may be made for them; one by Treaty; against this there is the general objection of multiplying connections in that form with foreign powers, where the object is otherwise attainable. The other, by a reciprocity of voluntary regulations, founded in a friendly understanding which has the same effect, without the embarrassments incident to positive Stipulations. The President wishes, and authorizes you to enter into this subject with the Neapolitan Minister at Paris, and to propose thro' him such a tacit arrangement between the two Countries, as will place their citizens and subjects respectively on the footing of the most favored nations. With us the subjects of Naples are placed on this footing. The arrangement will have its reciprocal effect therefore, as soon as the Neapolitan Government shall put the Citizens of the United States on the like footing on the most favored Nations. From the dispositions which have been expressed on several occasions on the part of that Government, there is g[r]ound to expect that this will be done, and that the liberal example set by the United States will be rather a motive to it, than to a continuance of an inequality of priveleges, in the calculation that it will not be countervailed by the United States.

The passage in the President's Message of which a copy is inclosed relating to the private armaments from our ports, will enable you to confirm to the French Government, the explanations heretofore given of the sentiments of the Executive on that subject; and will probably favor the object of obtaining an arrangement sanctioning an innocent commerce with S[t] Domingo. This object continues to be of great importance both as it respects the harmony of the two nations and the interests and wishes of the American Merchants, and consequently claims a continuance of the efforts for accomplishing it. The argument with France for concurring in our views, drawn from the tendency of prohibitions against us, to throw the negroes into the arms of her enemy, derives force from recent information from a respectable source, that British overatures have been actually made with a view to monopolize the trade of the Island. An extract of the letter containing the information is inclosed.

Inclosed also is an extract of a letter lately written to M[r] Monroe, and copies of the correspondence annexed thereto, which has lately passed between this Department and the Marquis Yrujo. It is thought proper that you should be acquainted with the whole, the better to cultivate in the French Government the impressions and

dispositions so important to the negotiations with Spain committed to Mr Monroe.

The interest which France has in removing all dangers of a rupture between the United States and Spain, is too obvious not to be felt by her; and deserves the most skillful vigilance and management in turning it to the advantage of the United States.

November 27 The Ambassador of the Emperor of Germany at Paris having written to Mr Livingston respecting the capture of the Imperial Polacre *Paulina* by one of the vessels of our Mediterranean Squadron, and as the subject may be revived notwithstanding the satisfactory answer the latter gentleman gave it, I have thought it might be useful to furnish you with the inclosed copy of my letter to Mr Pinckney, written in consequence of the complaint having been before presented at Madrid.

General Turreau arrived here on Monday last and immediately announced himself, postponing however, his Official visit until the arrival of Mr Pichon, who was then at Philad[a] and until his baggage would be received. It is probable these causes of delay will be removed in a day or two.

The inclosed copy of my answer to Mr Pichons letter by which he communicated the *Senatus Consultum* ordaining the new form of the French Government is a necessary appendage to the instructions respecting the address of your letters of credence.

[NA. SDA. Dip. Cor., Inst. to Min., Vol. 6, Oct. 1801–May 1808.]

To Surgeon Edward Cutbush, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, from Captains Samuel Barron and John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE *Novem[r] 10[th] 1804*

SIR I conceive it necessary & convenient, to establish an Hospital at this place for the reception of the Sick and wounded of the Squadron under my command— I have through Mr Dyson our Agent, contracted with the Chevalier Landolina, for a House, which I presume will be sufficiently large for the purpose & which, he will Keep in good order. The Secretary of the Navy has directed you should have charge of this establishment; you will therefore repair on Shore to act as Hospital Surgeon. It is supposed the House will contain 100 Men, you will however, make the necessary arrangements for the accomodation of 75, for the present, on as economical a plan, as their comfort and convenience will permit. Mr Dyson will on your requisition, purchase all articles, you may think necessary for the Hospital.

You will exercise your discretion in the appointment of Nurses & other persons, necessary for this establishment; the internal regulations of which I also leave entirely to yourself. Any Persons, who may be guilty of breaking any of the established rules of the House or shall behave in a disorderly, riotous manner, you will immediately confine & report them to me, or in my absence, to the Senior Officer in Port, who will take measures to have them removed to their respective Ships, if, in your opinion, their situation will permit; Officer guilty of similar conduct, to be reported as above ordered. No Officer belonging to the Squadron, who is not on the Hospital Books, shall be permitted to lodge at the Hospital.

Mr Dyson will furnish you, as occasion may require, with Money on account of pay &c—

Sigd Saml Barron
Approved Jno Rodgers

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

Syracuse *10th Novr 1804*

Sir, If on your Arrival in Egypt it should be found necessary, to furnish any Stores, Amunition, Money &c for the Service of the United States, in aid of the intended Co-operation with Hamet Bashaw, you are hereby Authorized to supply Mr Eaton with such as may be wanted for that purpose, and can be spared from the *Argus* Brig under your Command — taking his receipts & Vouchers for the Same

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 10 November 1804

Syracuise At 3, P, M, left the *Congress* & Joined the *Constitution* the Leiutenants surgeon purser Sailing Master to act as 5th Leutenant Surgeons Mate & Midshipmen; and the Officers of the *Constitution* Joined the *Congress*.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 10 November 1804

Removed with baggage on board the *Argus* to prosecute the expedition to Egypt. About this time Capt. Rodgers took command in the *Constitution*. Capt. Decatur in the *Congress*.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm E 14.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 10 November 1804

Moderate breezes from E N E — We continue at Saragosa in company with the *Essex*, *Congress*, *Constitution Argus*, *Vixen*, *President & Scourge* —

This afternoon Captain Ro[d]gers was shifted from the *Congress* to the command of the *Constitution* Cap Decatur of the *Constitution* was appointed to the command of the *Congress*.

Night, Moderate — From day light to noon fresh breezes from W N W.

Ships company scraping between decks.

Discharged from the *John Adams* to the *Congress* James Wilson, Danl Frazer & Wm Duckitt Seaman Joined the *John Adams* with a sick ticket Mr Richd Butler, Sailing Master of the *Vixen* —

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 10 November 1804

Syracuse Harbour Sailed for a Cruize off Tripoli the U States Brig *Vixon*. fresh breezes and pleasant weather — &C &C —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

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

GIBRALTER *11th November 1804*

Nº 7

SIR

* * * * * * *

On the 8th Inst arrived the U. S- Brig *Syren* Capn Stuart from Malta in 28 days to relive the *Essex* who is to join the Squadron as Comodor Barron tells me, but gives no news, nor does Coll Lear who writes me from Syracuse referring to Capn Stuart, but as he did not anchor in our Port, could not see him, as such you will have the occurrencies from the Hon Secretary of the Navy Dept to whom I forward the Dispatches for him pr this Conveyance. Consul Simpson wrote me to prevent the state ships from anchoring here, as if did, would not be admitted to come too in the Ports of Barbary account the Epidemical disordr which we Experience, (the same is the case in Spain & Portugal)

I had lodged a Letter for the Commanders at Algeceseras. Capn Jas Barron of the *Essex* having wrote me to direct such state Vessels as came on this station to proceed to Tanger & Consult Consul Simpson for their future proceedings for the good of the Service. wherefore I requested of our Prattick Master to endeavour to get a long side said Vessels before they anchord, giving him at same time abstract of Consul Simpson & Capn Barrons Paragraphs to peruse to the Capns so that Captain Stuart delivered him the Despatches for the Navy Dept with other Letters and bore away for Algecesiras, & will first Easterly wind proceed for Tanger

The Average of Deaths now among the Troops by the Fever I am told was last week reduced to 10 pr day of the Inhs 3 to 2 and there was one day of none .—

My Phisicians having recomendd a Change of Air late in the spring I have to request the favour of leave of absence for five Months (leaving my Vice Consul to Act for me should the service admit of it) which hope will be able to obtain, when will go for Barbary, Portugal or Spain

In expectation of your Answer I have the honor to be with respect —

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

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

(Copy) TRIPOLI BARBARY *11th Nov. 1804* —

Dr SIR. By the last arrival from Malta which brot us a few letters I learn that you are in that place, I sincerely hope that you have left Algiers on the business of negotiating with this Regency for our liberation. This presumption has given much pleasure to myself & fellow officers, for we have the fullest confidence in your

conducting the affair with dignity to our Country, and just interest to our situation in the proper channel of this Government. I sincerely hope, that the instructions from our Government gives sufficient latitude to effect a peace on the best terms that can be got. By the American papers, sent to us by Com. Barron, I was very much astonished to find in them a letter from Com. Preble dated 7th Jany last informing our Govt that he had had indirect communication from the Bashaw of Tripoli offering to ransom the American Citizens prisoners to him for 500 dollars each & a second letter of the 20th of same month mentions that he had recd further proposals from the Bashaw offering to exchange Americans for Tripolitan prisoners to the Commodore. and the Come in *said letter* supposes that for the remainder American Citizens the Bashaw will take 400 dollars each and make peace without an Anual Stipend. Believe me Dr Sir, that the Bashaw never authorized any such offers to be made & I think the Commodore was premature in communicating it to our Govt as indirect information from the Bashaw for I cannot believe his authority was sufficiently respectible to have sanctioned a belief that such terms were officially authorised to be made, and I wish that Com. P. had not been so much in haste in making his communication to Govt especially as he had wrote on the 4th of the same month to the Minister of forn affairs on the subject of exchange and ransom and the Vessel which Convey'd his letter to Tripoli had not returned when he wrote the foregoing letters to our Govt

The Bashaw's demand I verily believe at that time would have been more than 4 times the sum mentioned by the Commodore; and as for an Exchange, I am Certain, that he never had the most distant Idea of of making any, I have heard that he declared he wld not give an orange a Piece for his Subjects, prisoners to the Americans. The Minister, of Foreign affairs, has told me several times, that the Bashaw would not give, one of the American Sailors, for all the prisoners the Com. has. I respect Com. P. much, and believe he has done, what was possible to effect with his force, but can't help regretting the Communications he made to Govt as it will no doubt, cause them to expect peace, on lower terms than I believe it possible, to obtain, and may have induced them to restrict the powers invested in a Negotiation within too narrow limits.

Whenever a Negotiation is attempted, I hope it will be by a person, coming on Shore to negociate who will be able to have communication with Sidi Mahumed Dghies, Minister of Foreign Affairs and before the person who comes to attempt to land; he Should obtain permission from this Regency, I believe he might come with safety if he obtained it.

The Bashaw and his Public Officers, like some Ceremony & were not pleased with the manner that Mr OBrien landed. I learn by letters which some of the officers have received that it is the intention of the Presidt of the U. S. to put the Bashaw of Tripoli's eldest brother in chief command of this Regency; should this be the case, which I cannot believe, and sincerely hope that such an Impolic & extraordinary measure has not intruded itself on the wisdom, of our Govt and if our liberation is to depend on the success of that measure, I am decidedly of an opinion that our Country had better abandon us to our unfortunate fate & save treasures which will uselessly [be] spent. The thing is impracticable except an Army was sent from the U. S. to take the Town, then they might place any person they pleased in

Command of the Town; and in that event I should suppose a Christian would be prefered to a Mahometan. Whoever has advised such a measure must be entirely ignorant of the power of the present ruler and of the disposition of his Subjects who always detest the miserable exile and is it not a natural supposition that should he have any friends in this Regency that they will abandon the moment that they find he is joined with Christians against Mussulmen. No people on Earth I believe are more biggoted in their religion than Mahometans. — History shews us a most unparallel'd enthusiasm among them I can't conceive the most distant hope of any utility to be derived to the U S from pecuniary or other aid given the poor effeminate fugitive Brother of the Bashaw of Tripoli, who had not spirit enough to retain his situation when placed in it, or has had interest sufficient among his own religious sect. (Mussulmen) to re-establish himself in what he *conceives* his right but has wandered an Exile far from Country, Wife & Children for more than 8 years without distu[r]bing the Regency of Tripoli. He was placed by his Brother in Command at Derne the most favorable province for his Attempting a Counter Revolution. The present Bashaw suspecting that he was not conducting himself properly, drove him from that situation, Only by an *Order* without sending troops against him. What can be expected from such a pusillanimous being. — If peace can't be effected this winter I am of an opinion that after our Squadron makes their exertions next spring & summer it will be to the honor & interest of the U. S. to make peace on the best terms attainable; for a continuation of the War. would be attended with considerable Expence without reducing much the demand. —

I beg, My dear Col[l] that you will excuse my being so lengthy in this letter and I trust that you will do me the Justice to believe that the observations I have made are not in the least influenced by my Unfortunate situation however desirable liberty may be. My representations will be actuated by my Love of Country. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, Jan. 1804–Nov. 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 11 November 1804

Syracuise [AM] Musterd the ships company —

[USNA.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 11 November 1804

[Syracuse] at. 2. P. M sailed for a cruize off Tripoli U States Ship *President*. under command of Capt. Cox Commodore Barron being so ill as not to be able to go in her, but has taken his lodgings on shore for the benefitt of his health. —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 11 November 1804

People employed getting ready for sea. Doct Cutbush left the Ship and took charge of the hospital on shore —

[Mrs. C. E. Fox, original. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy commanding, 11 November 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) hove up & stood out of the harbour, the Brig *Vixen*. —

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 11 November 1804

At 11 o'clock A. M. got underway, and stood for the old castle on Point Pusina. It blowing a stiff breeze we stood off and on all night.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE *November 12th 1804*

SIR The Returns respecting the Marines have been made by Cap^{t} Hall to the United States, supposing there had been no change in the detachment (except the Officers) since that they have been shifted between the *Constitution* and *Congress*, — It of course becomes necessary that they be again changed so as to give credit to Cap^{t} Halls Return, —

You will therefore be pleased to direct that the detachment be placed as they were before this last removal —

(Signed) SAMUEL BARRON

Captain Stephen Decatur
U S. Ship *Constitution*

[HS of PA. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 12 November 1804

Syracuise At 3 [PM] the US Frigate *President* Sailed On a cruise

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 12 November 1804

P. M. Moderate breezes and clear
1½ made the signal for all officers and boats
2½ Unmoored and hove short —
3 Weigh'd and sailed.
5 Cape Porche or Porcase bore N W. 3 leagues distant.
10 furled the fore topsail. Saw the Isle of Malta N W B N. 6 Leagues.
14 Men Sick —
[From Syracuse to Tripoli.]

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, 12 November 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) the *President* hove up & stood put of the harbour —

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 12 November 1804

Fresh breeze. We kept close under the land until 1 o'clock P. M. when we saw 2 sail, one standing for us, the other quartering, the former in speaking her, she ran athwart our bows and carried away our flying jibb boom, fore top-gallant mast, sprit-sail, braces and lifts, flying jibb stay, halyard and down hauls, top-gallant lift and braces and other damage. At 6 o'clock, put away for Malta.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE *13 Nov^r 1804*

SIR As I shall not be able to attend to the business afloat for some time, I request you will hoist the Broad pendant on board the *Constitution*, & give such orders for the safety of the squadron, from time to time, as may be most proper. —

It appears that Cap^ts Hull & Chauncey, are much engaged, in preparing for Sea; I would therefore recommend, that the Examination of the Officers be suspended, until some other time, when the commanders are more at Leisure. —

Sig^d S. BARRON

Cap^t John Rodgers

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders 1804–1805.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

(copy)

NEAR SYRACUSA *13^th Nov^r 1804*
rec^d 15^th

DEAR SIR. — This being a time, when a Vessel can be as well spared as at any other, I have sent the *Argus to* Alexandria for the purpose of making enquiry relative to the Ex Bashaw & if he is found & willing to come to this place — Captain Hull is instructed to bring him down, I conceive that if no other use can be made of him there will be no difficulty in placing him in possession of Derne & Bengaze. It may have a good effect, On his Brother it cannot I think, have an ill one.

Should we succeed in getting him here, I shall take no ultimate measures, without informing you of them. I wish for this purpose & others that your residence was here. The difficulties which continually seemed to Multiply at Malta, with regard to our Men & the English, will prevent any furthur Communication with that place during the Winter, their is unavoidable another reason; here is plenty of Provision & as the Gov^r says — We are M—rs. Since I left you I have been sometimes better, sometimes worse, but have still continued to grow weaker, I am now in the Country at a beautiful Seat,

where the pure Air will I hope recover me, The House is taken for a year by Mr Dyson, is large and commodious, I am sure Mrs Lear would like it & I I should be much pleased, (as would all the officers who prefer generally this Harbour to Malta) if you inhabited a part of it, it is quite another thing to Syracuse, if you say you will come over we will accommodate you with a Ship & Endeavour to evade the Quarantine which is now Rigorous. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, Jan. 1804–Nov. 1805.]

To Sir Alexander John Ball, Governor and British Civil Commissioner, Malta and Gozo, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE *13th Novr 1804*

DEAR SIR, Commodore Barron being at present sick in the Country for the recovery of his Health, I take the liberty of introducing to your Excellency William Eaton Esquire U. S Naval Agent for the Barbary States. — Mr Eaton is going to Egypt, and wishes to obtain a letter of introduction from your Excellency to some Character of your acquaintance. —

Any attentions you may please to shew Mr Eaton will be considered as an additional obligation to the many which your Excellency has already confered on

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

SYRACUSE *13. Novr. 1804*

SIR, The *Argus* sails for Egypt tomorrow, with no alteration in her orders except date, and none in arrangement except that the expedition against Bengazi is to start from this rendezvous, after the resources of Hamet Bashaw are better known —*

It is understood between Commodore Barron and myself that I am to accompany the Bashaw by land in the expedition against Tripoli next summer. This I shall cheerfully do on condition that he will give the inspection, field discipline, and disposition of attack and defense of his army to me —

On further consideration I am of opinion that the supplies of arms and amunition to be loaned him should come out from America, that we may not be subject to the caprice of a foreigner who may influence the king of the two Sicilies to withhold them. Brass field pieces, well mounted, and excellent french arms are ready at Springfield; and as this place is in the vicinity of Hartford, the best port in the United States, perhaps, for shipping salt beef, 14 brass 4 prs and 500 or a thousand stands of arms may be sent out from thence. Good musket powder, flints and balls; and suitable amunition for the Artilery will be necessary —

Presuming on the perseverance of Government in the resolution, you expressed to me last spring of furnishing those supplies I shall assure the Bashaw accordingly If cash be loaned him, of which he will stand in need, I desire it may be under regulations which will impose no responsibility on me —

WILLIAM EATON

*P. S. Nov. 14. There is no alteration, neither of date nor arrangement— We proceed under the orders of 13. September —

copies herewith inclosed— Commodore Barron last evening was of opinion the alterations should be made as stated in the first article of the foregoing letter; and gave directions to Captain Hull to wait on him accordingly. He did so — But is ordered to proceed as here stated — The brig is under way — 6 o clock. a. m. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

To General William Allen from Midshipman William Henry Allen, U. S. Navy

Constitution SYRACUSE *Novr 14th. 1804*

DEAR SIR, With pleasure I seize this opportunity to assure you of my remembrance and what pleasure it would give me to hear from you, not having recd. a line since I left the U. S. as you see I now date my letters on board the *Constitution.* — Captn Rodgers having taken command of *her* in consequence of the return of Commodore Preble, & Captn Decatur of the *Congress;* since my letter from Gibraltar nothing of consequence has occured here, we have been at Algeirs, 6 weeks off Tripoli at Malta, and am now here in company with the *Essex & Congress, John Adams,* who sails tomorrow for home, the *Constellation — President, Vixen & Nautillus* are off Tripoli, the *Enterprize* has gone to Trieste to repair, the *Syren* is on the Gibraltar station & the *Argus* left here this morning for Alexandria it is supposed to bring down the Beys Brother; Mr. Eaton went in her — the Commodore is too unwell to attend to the duty or Business of the squadron & we have the Broad Pendant on board this Ship his complaint is that of the liver, and it will soon be determined whether he lives or not. I expect we shall sail from here in a week or so, to procure men in the different ports on the North side, the Ship being 60 or 80 short of her complement, we mount 30–24 pounders on the Gun Deck 14–12 pounders on the Quarter Deck & Forecastle & 8–32 pound Carronades on the Gunwales in all 52 you have ere this heard of the different actions off Tripoli and can judge of them. the blowing up of the ketch was an unfortunate affair*; you can form an Idea what effect it must have had in the harbour — I will as near as possible describe her to you I beleive she was a vessel of about 40 Tons the same that Decatur boarded the *Philadelphia* in — rigged in this Manner† . . . the Magazine for the Powder was built forward of the foremast & contained 80 BBls of Gun Powder & 150 loaded Shells placed in a position on the supposition of going in before the wind, to be thrown in to the town; through each Bulk head there was a hole made large enough to receive a Gun Barrel loaded with composition, calculated and found to burn 11 minutes, from these Gun Barrels to the scuttle forward & companion way aft there was a trough containg a train of Powder; so a Person had only to put his match down in either place touch the train and jump into his boat, and 11 minutes would certainly give him sufficient time to get *off* far enough from her, but it is the general beleif that *poor* Sommer Blew himself & Officers up as he told as his intention before he left the Commodore, in case he was boarded — but I sincerely hope we shall pay them next Summer — we have now on board [this] ship the rascal that pulled the Epaulets from Captn. Bainbridges shoulders. he even had the Impudence to wear on board when he was taken the sword of the *Philadelphias* 1st. Leut. Porter;— not a word has been heard from Tripoli since the ketch Blew up and no one knows the situation of our prisoners

I must now bid you adeiu begging you will give my sincere love to Mamma tell her how happy I should be to hear from her and how much more so to See her, give My best love to Master Thomas, and all our Friends; and believe me to be your Affectionate Son

* * * * * * *

*A captured Tripolitan ketch. Renamed the *Intrepid* and manned by a volunteer crew under Captain Somers, the ketch was sent into the harbor of Tripoli on the night of September 4, 1804.

†Here Allen drew a sketch of the bomb vessel, which was rigged with three square sails on the foremast and a single fore-and-aft sail on the mainmast. [See *Naval Documents, Barbary Wars,* Vol. IV, p. 499.]

[Huntington Library Quarterly.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 14 November 1804

Mr Timothy Winn Purser Joined the *Congress* and Mr Goldsborough took his place in the *Argus* at 6 PM light winds got under way and stood out of the harbour [of Syracuse] Mr Eaton Mr Farquhar and another Gentleman a passenger Came on board

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 14 November 1804

[Syracuse] A. M Commences with light breezes and Pleasant weather
At 8 sent up top gallant yards
P M. At 1 hoisted the broad pendant

[Note. All former entries of Captain Rodgers' journal (on board the *Congress* to 9 November) indicated the day starting at noon. This is the first entry showing the day starting at Midnight. He resumed his former use of the nautical day on 29 November 1804.]

[USNA.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 14 November 1804

Moderate breezes from the Westward — We continued at Saragosa in company with the *Essex*, Commrs Barron, *Constitution, Congress, Argus & Scourge* — Ships company Employed clearing ship for sea & stowing the after hold — At 4 P. M. Commrs Barron shifted his pendant from the *Essex* to the *Constitution* — At 5, answered the Signal for all masters — A. M. Moderate — discharged from the *John Adams* to the *Congress* Mr Edward Bennet, acting Lieut — Joined the *John Adams*, Mr N. Morris late purser of the *Constitution* — At 9 A. M. sailed for Malta, the *Argus*. Two shore boats came alongside, and took away empty casks for watering the *John Adams* — Noon, light breezes from N B E — We rec'd 10 casks water

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, 14 November 1804

(Syracuse Harbour) the *Argus* hove up & stood out —

[NDA.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE *15th Novr 1804*

SIR, As you will be shortly at Naples, & my indisposition prevents my personal application, I have to request of you to ask the loan of fifteen Gun & Six Mortar vessels from the Govt of Naples in behalf of the United States, to be delivered to me or my order; these vessels being intended to act offensively before Tripoli in the ensuing Spring,

[LC. EPP, LB, April–Nov. 1804.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Novr 15, 1804

SIR The services of a Surgeons Mate, being required on board the Hospital Ship, you will be pleased to order Mr Beall, (Surgeons Mate) to Join her; & report to me, the state of the Sick under his care, every Morning. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 15 November 1804

[Syracuse] this day closed all accts with our agent. Mr Dyson. At sunset weighed anchor and hung by the *Essex* till the close of the Evening when we cast off and proceeded to sea, in company with the Brig *Scourge*, Lieut. Izard. just before we sailed, came on board from the Castle Seven Tripolitan prisoners. they are part of those taken in the Ketch *Intrepid* amongst them are four captains said to have commanded in the Bashaws Service

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 15 November 1804

At half past 8 o'clock got underway with a pleasant breeze on a cruise off Tripoly.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Sir Alexander John Ball, British Civil Commissioner and Governor of Malta, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

U S BRIG *Argus*
MALTA *16 Nov. 1804*

SIR, Quarantain bars the honor I anticipated of delivering in person the letter addressed your Excellency by Commodore Preble —

The Government of the United States having no representative at Alexandria and Grand Cairo, and being bound thither on affairs of a temporary nature only, it would be received as a mark of special favor to obtain letters to His Britannic Majesty's Consuls resident there —

As the brig returns immediately to this port, I shall execute with peculiar pleasure, and with all possible exactness, any commission

with which your Excellency may think proper to honor me at either of those places

WILLIAM EATON

His Excellency
SIR ALEXANDER J. BALL, Bart. &ᶜ &ᶜ &ᶜ

[H. E. Huntingdon L&AG, EA 206.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Sir Alexander John Ball, British Civil Commissioner and Governor of Malta

Copy. PALACE LA VALETTE
16 Nov. 1804

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, acquainting me with your intention of going to Alexandria, and offering to execute any commands which I may have in that quarter —

I have to regret that your being in quarantine will deprive me of the honor of seeing you at the palace and thanking you personally for your obliging offer —

I inclose herewith letters of introduction for you to Mr Briggs the British Pro Consul at Alexandria, and to Major Misset the British Resident at Cairo, who will have great satisfaction in any occasion of being useful to you and in rendering you any service —

I take the liberty of sending a small parcel for Mr Briggs —

I have the honor to be with perfect consideration Sir,
your most obedient & very humble servant

(signed) ALEX. JNº BALL.

WILLIAM EATON Esq.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

To Samuel Briggs, British Pro Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, from Sir Alexander John Ball, British Civil Commissioner and Governor of Malta

MALTA *16. Nov. 1804.*

DEAR SIR, This will be presented you by Mr Eaton, an American Gentleman who is going to Alexandria and Cairo, to transact some affairs of a temporary nature for his government — I am to request that you will assist him and do every thing in your power to accelerate his business

Every attention paid him will be considered an obligation conferred on

Dear Sir,
your very faithful and obedient servant

(signed) ALEX. JNº BALL

S.BRIGGS Esq.
British Pro Consul Alexandria —
I send some letters from England for you. A. J. B.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

To Major E. Misset, British Minister Resident at Cairo, Egypt, from Sir Alexander John Ball, British Civil Commissioner and Governor of Malta

Copy. MALTA *16th Nov. 1804*

DEAR SIR, This will be presented you by Mr Eaton an American Gentleman who is going to Alexandria & Grand Cairo, to transact

affairs of a temporary nature for his Government, I am to request that you will give him every assistance to accelerate his business

Every attention paid him will be considered an abligation conferred on

Dear Sir,

your faithful & obedient servant

(signed) ALEX. JN° BALL.

MAJOR MISSET

British Resident Grand Cairo—

I send some letters by M^r^ Eaton for you from England— A. J. B.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 16 November 1804

At midnight light winds directly out of the harbour [of Valetta] called all hands and worked up at ¾ past 12 came to in 10 f^ms^ Water

At 7 AM the health officer came off and informed us that we could not obtain Pratique at ½ past 7 Weighed the Anchor at 8 let it go and moored ship in the Quarantine Ground Ends fine Weather

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 16 November 1804

Syracuise At 5 [AM] the U, S, Frigate *John Adams* and Brig *Sc[o]urge* left the harbour bound to America

[USNA.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, kept by Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 16 November 1804

Moderate breezes from S S W. We continue at Saragosa in company with the *Constitution Congress Essex and Scourge*; Employed clearing ship for sea — At Sun set we weighed & hung by the *Essex* till the close of the evening, when we came to sea in order to proceed to Messina — The Brig *Scourge*, Lieut^t^ Izard came to sea with us — Commodore Preble continues on board the *John Adams* —

The night was pleasant, with a leading breeze from the S W, till 4 A. M. when we were abreast Mount Etna — After this till 10 A. M. either Calms or light airs Ships company employed clearing between decks and working up Junk — Two hours before we sailed, we received from the Castle at Syracuse, 7 Tripolitan prisoners — They are part of those taken in the *Intrepid* Among them are 4 captains, said to have commanded in the Bashaw's service —

Noon light airs from N b E. We are 5 or 6 miles from the land, Mount Etna bearing N W b W — The mouth of the straits of Messina N E. 5 leagues —

Lat: obs^d^ 37° 32′ N.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 16 November 1804

At Maridian. Mount Etnea. bearing N. W. b W. distant about. 2 Leagues. and the mouth of the Streights of Messinia N. E. distant.

5. Leagues. Latitude Ob^{d} 37. 32 N. light breezes — Brig *Scourge* in Sight. Stood over for Cape De Larme. At sunset we tacked ship and stood towards the coast of. Sicily —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday 16 November 1804

Fresh breezes & pleas^{t}— bound for Messina ¼ past 4 the *J. Adams* made signal for us to get under way, hove up in company with the *J. Adams*. beat to the mouth of the harbour & hove too ¾ past 6 fill'd away. 7 the *J. Adams* spoke us, the light house of Syracuse bore W by S 5 miles dist^{t} set T. G & Top mast steering sails —

Meridian light airs inclining to calm Mount Etna bore W N W ¼ W came on board M^{r} E Blane Mids^{n} suspend^{d}

Latt: Obs: 37° 52′ N.

[NDA.]

Receipt for one Negro Slave

SYRACUSE *November 17th 1804*

Rec^{d} of Commodore Edward Preble one negro slave prize to the United States Ship *Constitution* captured off Tripoli on the 23rd December 1803 in the Ketch *Mastico* since called the *Intrepid* — which slave I hold subject to the orders of the Government of the United States.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY

[Maine HS. NDA photostat.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

MALTA *17. Nov. 1804*

SIR, The *Argus* arrived here yesterday — and will go to sea this evening— We are in quarantine six days; as are all vessels from Sicily — I have obtained letters of recommendation from His Excellency, Sir, Alexander Ball to His B. M. agents at Alexandria and Grand Cairo, which will be undoubtedly serviceable — It was my intention to have taken along with us Hamet Bashaw's Consul; but, on a close inspection, I don't like him: there is too much wood about his head and beef about his ancles either to advance or retreat handsomely — M^{r} Farquhar goes forward with us —

If, on falling in with the friendly Bashaw, it is found that he can raise a sufficient force, where he is, to march to the rear of Bengazi, I shall accompany him: provided there should appear a rational possibility of cutting off the retreat of the Bey of that province which he would be apt to secure by our attacking him in front by regular advances — He would be an acquisition to us, because one of his wives is sister— and, it is said a favorite sister, of the ruling Bashaw of Tripoli — Should we succeed in this expedition, or by *a coup de main*, to get possession of that post, it is hoped succour will be sent forward seasonably to secure its advantages —

Be assured, Sir, it was not owing to want of consideration nor attention that I did not visit you at your country situation and take

leave — I essayed on the evening of two successive days to find your house; but in one instance fell on your right, the other on your left — Should have been out the morning following with a guide; but the brig was under way so early that my wishes were baffled —

So often as any thing occurs, which may appear interesting to your plan of operations, or amusing to your leisure moments, I shall be careful to communicate it —

With sincere wishes for the speedy re-establishment of your health; with a cordial solicitude for the honor which must crown the success of your ensuing enterprises; and with the assurance of my utmost exertions to facilitate objects in which the interest of our country is so deeply concerned

Copied from originals, and entered— At sea, in a continued gale, off Candia. Nov. 22^{d} 1804

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. EA 206.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 17 November 1804

Light breezes from S S E — We are 7 or 8 miles from the land Mount Aetna bearing N W — *Scourge* in company — By 2 P. M. the wind had shifted by degrees to N N E, which continued light all the afternoon — We stood over for Cape de Larme, which is situated on the Calabria shore, till sunset, when we tacked towards Sicily — From sunset till 11 P. M. we had moderate breezes from the N E, after this till 3 A. M. Light airs or calms — At 3¼ A. M. a breeze sprang up from N N W — We made all plain sail for the straights of Messina, which then bore N E, 4 leagues.

At 6 A. M. fresh breezes from the N E — Stowed all the light sails — At 9 A. M. we tacked to the North^{d} 5 Miles from the Calabria shore. — From ½ past 9 till 11 A. M. we lay becalmed under Cape de larme — At ½ past 11 a fresh breeze sprang up from the N E.

Stowed the light sails & double reefed the Topsails — We are situated between the Calabria & Sicily shore —

Latitude observed 37° 40′ N.

[LC. EPP. *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 17 November 1804

At half past 11. becalmed close under Cape De Larme. We here had a full view of Mount. Etnea. it. was smokeing and covered with Snow to the very mouth of the craiter in this passage we had a view of Catanea. and the mouth of the River Simetus and a number of beautifull little towns & Villages all along the cost. From this to the mouth of the Straits —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

[5 July to 17 November 1804]

Journal of the U. S. Frigate *President*

[Note: There is in the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress one piece of bound manuscript entitled "Journal of a Cruize on board the United States Ship *President* of 44 guns etc." Unlike the usual journal, this contains

only a record of the course, distance run, Latitude, Longitude and similar navigational details. It does not contain remarks or record of historical occurrences. The dates covered are as follows:

6 July 1804 to 10 December 1804;
23 February 1805 to 15 September 1805;
15, 16, 18 May, 2 April, and 6 August 1810
24 February to 3 March, 12, 16 to 23 March 1811

There is also contained in this book a list of the dimensions of the Masts and Spars of the United States Frigate *Macedonian*, 20 December, 1812.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 17 November 1804

[PM] 3. Saw a Sail to the Westward, Tacked Ship
11½ Spoke the U. S. Frigate *Constellation* and Schooner *Nautilus*.
1 A. M. Capt. Cox went on board.
2. Capt Cox returned.
11½ the Town of Tripoli bore S B E. 7 Leagues.
Seven Men unfit for duty —

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 17 November 1804

This morning commences with pleasant weather, the wind fair. At 3 o'clock saw a sail, which by her signals we found to be the *Nautilus* commanded by Captain Dent. She immediately put about after seeing our signals and stood off for port. We stood on to the southward until 5 o'clock, then took in sail and stood off shore all night.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[18 November 1804]

Statement of John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina, regarding Gunboats

I certify that Com[re] Ed: Preble has delivered into my charge for acc[t] of the United States two Gun Boats N[o] 7, and Number 9 [8?]. each mounting a copper cannon carrying a twenty seven pound ball; and two Brass Howitzers &[c] &[c] as p[r] Inventory taken at the Naval Arsenal at this place by order of General Espluger at the request of said Preble, which Boats, Guns, and Appurtenances I am to deliver to the order of the Commanding Officer of the U. S. Squadron in these Seas

MESSINA *18[th] Nov[r] 1804*

N. B. Two of the Brass Howitzers are on board the *Vixen*

[LC. EPP, Order Book, May 1803–June 1805.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, 18 November 1804

Arrived at Messina.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 18 November 1804

[Quarantine Ground, Malta] at 1/4 past 5 PM weighed and made sail out of the harbour at 1/2 past the East end of Malta bore SbW 1/2 W distant 5 miles

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 18 November 1804

Syracuise At 1/2 past Miredian the guard Boat reported that a turkish cruiser was off the harbour and had taken Two fishing boats

[USNA.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 18 November 1804

Fresh breezes from N N E. We are under double reefed topsails and Top Gall^{t} sails working into the straits of Messina between Cape de Larme & the Sicilian shore — This part of the streights is 7 or 8 Miles broad; Bold on each side — By 3, we had strong breezes when we handed the Top gallant sails & in third reef in the Topsails — At 4 P. M. we split the Jib — Unbent it and bent another — Close reefed the Topsails — We stood from shore to shore from noon to 12 Midnight, by which time we had not gained more than 5 Miles to windward— After this till day light, we continued under easy sail & made short boards under the Calabria shore — in this situation we found a counter current going to Windward — At 6 in the Morning we made all plain sail & continued working along the Calabria shore till 11 A. M. when we stood athwart the straits in order to gain anchorage in Messina — The part of the straits abreast Messina is between 3 & 4 miles wide — In passing fort Salvadore which forms the East side of the Harbour of Messina, baffling winds, & a lee current brought us very near the shore — At 3/4 past 11 we came to in Messina with the best bower in 32 fath^{s}, soft bottom — between fort Salvador & the Quay. Veered to 70 fath^{s} & ran the stream cable to the Quay — Furled sails & got pratique — Comm^{re} Preble & Cap^{t} Chauncey went on shore — We parted company with the *Scourge* at 2 A. M. Noon moderate breezes from N E.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 18 November 1804

Fresh breezes. from the northw^{d} & Est^{d} ship under close reefe Topsails beating up for the Streights of Messinia, the view of of this country from Catania to the mouth of the Streights is beautiful and picturesque. Cape Spartivento the most southern part of Italy bearing E. at 11 A M stood athwart the streights in order to come too an anchor in Messina — at 3/4 past 11 came to in 32 fathom water — on the Calabrian shore nearly oposite to Messina is Regium a beautiful town in entering the mole of Messina we passed the mighty whirl-pool of Charybdies, but it is by no means as dangerious and terrable as it was. formerly supposed to be by the ancients the Bason is certainly one of the safeest in the world after ships have got in as no wind can touch them the promentary or neck of land which sepperates it from the rest of the Streights forms it compleatly in the form of a Sickle —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 18 November 1804

P. M. Fresh breezes and Squally. 1½ the *Constellation* made signal No. 995. Capt Cox went on board.

5½ Capt Cox Returned. Made and Shortened sail Sail occasionally to keep company with the *Constellation* during the night.

8. A M. the Town of Tripoli bore S. W. B S. 5 Leagues discovered a Sail to the N. E. made sail in chace

10. Spoke the U. S. Brig *Vixen*

10½ the *Constellation* made signal for all captains 7 Men unfit for duty.

Tripoli S. W B W. 7 Leagues.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 18 November 1804

At half past 5 A. M. we made sail and stood in shore. At 8 o'clock saw 2 large sail standing for us and at half past 9 o'clock spoke them. They were the *Constellation*, Captain Camel, and *President* Captain J. Barron. (Commodore Barron's ill health obliged him to remain in Syracuse) the land in sight within 20 miles of the town to the high mountain eastward. At 2 o'clock P. M. all hands were called to muster their clothing. I served the remaining part of the sugar that we took in at Malta, to the cabin, ward room, and ships company, after which I requested the boatswains mate to get a tackle up. I then called upon the cooper to go into the fore hold and strike it out, he being captain of the mast he immediatley went and struck out 2 bbls. flour, 1 bbl. beef, and one that was marked and branded pork. As it was pork that I wanted I opened it and found it was beef (branded in America). I told the cooper that he must get up a bbl. of pork. He said he could not get at any and that it was my d——d carelessness not marking them right. I told him that I must have the business done at once as it was late. He complied after great disputing

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS *Novr 19th 1804.*

Nº 16. rec*d Decr 6th 1804*

SIR. I am without your favours, since the 22nd August; altho various direct occasions from Malta, and Sicily have occurred since your arrival in a Christian Land. — I attribute it to more important occupations and have only to regret that I remain in perfect ignorance; of the probable result of your visit — the proposed manner of prosecuting the war; or of concluding the peace in a word all that relates to the Negociation with Tripoli is unknown to me.

You will learn from the Commodore that the Algerine Squadron is at this place; and the reason we have for supposing their visit a forced one. — All is quiet with me. — The Clamours, of the people keep pace with the price of grain which daily increases — If I only con-

sulted my feelings, a Prison at Malta would be more agreeable than full liberty here, *ne parlons pas de cas c'est tans pir pour mois.* —

Be pleased to inform me when I may expect the pleasure of seeing you; send or bring me money. —

(Copy)

The Honorable TOBIAS LEAR Esq^r^

At Malta. —

[NA. SDA, CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, Jan. 1804–Nov. 1805.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR *19^th^ Novem^r^ 1804*

DEAR SIR I have to inform you that the Ship *William & Mary* from Norfolk arrived two Days ago with Stipulations for Algiers, and has brought the articles at foot for the use of the Squadron, which I would Ship for Malta but no opportunity, and all communication between the Town & the Port being cut off has harassed me much, besides we have no place to lodge Powder & Sparrs on shore, or can any one go afloat, so that with difficulty I have hired part of a ship in the Bay to deposit said stores, until can ship them which is attended with expences but no remedy; all which let serve for your Goverm^t^ The *Syren* still at Algaziras, has been under Quarantine, but believe is now admitted to Prattick —

P. S. — I think you had best call here for the Stores — I have got the Topsail which is partly sowed together.

Note of Stores p^r^ *William & Mary* for the Squadron. — 100 Bbls. Powder, 600 Shot 32 P^rs^, 1 Bowsprit & Cap, 1 Topmast 2 Ton gallant Masts & 2 Topsail yards. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 19 November 1804

[Messina] I omited mentioning yesterday the arrival of the Brig *Scourge* and a Neapolitan Ship of of the line and three Frigates the marine houses of the town here were shaken down about 20 years ago and still remain in this ruinous state. it certainly was once the most beautifull marine in the World the walk and carriage way is still beautiful. being nearly 3. miles in length. the fine fountain of White marble which Brydon mentions is still preserved it is on the key representing Neptune Holding Scylla and Charybdies c[h]ained under the emblematical figures of two sea monsters as represented by the poets, on this neck of land which forms the harbour & bason is the Lazaret and a light. house to warn ships of their approach to Charybdies — the country about Messina is beautifull and pictueresque indeed. and the ancients have given it a very applicable name for the Whole country has the appearance of a Harvest the Hills and sides of the mountains are covered with white clover and various shrubs and flowers. the Vallies are full of Vinyards orchards. orange groves &C &C.

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 19 November 1804

Commences fresh breezes & cloudy 4 inclining to calm At 6 a boat came along side with a Pilot. 8 came too in the Harbour of Messina in 30 fathoms, astern of the *Jn^o Adams*

Midnight light airs & cloudy, day light rainy weather a large fleet of Merchantmen of[f] the harbour —

Meridian light airs & cloudy, anchor'd — 4 Frigates & 1 seventy four, Neapolitan, also a large fleet of Merchantmen

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 19 November 1804

Off Tripoli. The morning calm and pleasant, the land in sight and one frigate (the *President*). The *Constellation* stood for Malta all night and was out of sight this morning. Standing along shore to the westward, wind off the land. At 5 o'clock P. M. the wind began to freshen and at 9 o'clock reefed topsails and lay under easy sail all night.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

MESSINA *Nov^r 20^th 1804*

DEAR SIR, We had a tedious passage to this place, I enclose you M^r Broadbent's receipt [18 November 1804] for the two Gun Boats &^ca and have left a case of old Madeira Wine with him for you, which I beg you to accept of — We sail for Palermo this moment—Should any letters arrive for me, you will oblige me by forwarding them to Naples under cover to Frederick Degen & C^o to be sent to the United States if I should be gone — The Neapolitan 74 — three Frigates and a Corvette arrived yesterday with a Large convoy The 74 has had a brush with the Algerine Squadron some damage on both sides — I shall write you from Palermo — I hope you will send the *Nautilus* round here, to settle the accounts of that Vessel as soon as convenient —

[LC. EPP, LB, April–Nov. 1804.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA *November 20^th 1805* [*1804*]

DEAR SIR I had the honor of receiving your acceptable favor of the 13^th Ins^t by Capt^n Hull, and am exceedingly sorry to find that your health is still so bad. — I have been waiting some days for an Opportunity of writing to you; but find^g none I have determined to send a Sparonara over for the purpose of carring this letter, to say that I will join you at any moment you may find it convenient to send a Ship here. The place of my residence, as it relates to myself, is no object; and I shall feel myself very happy in being where I can be most useful, and shall feel peculiarly gratitified if the company of M^rs Lear & myself can tend to enliven your situation. A Quarantine of seven days on all Vessels coming from Sicily is unavoidable; but that will be no objection to our going on board, and departing at any time.

I hope the mission of the *Argus* will be attended with good effects.

It cannot, I think, be productive of any inconvenience; but I am not at all sanguine in the expectation of Ultimate good from that Object.

I last evening received letter from Tunis of the 9th inst. Mr Davis informs me that all is well in that Quarter. At the same time I recd letters of the 24th ultimo from Algiers, where every thing remains quiet with respect to us. On the 1st of October the Dey sent out 3 Frigates, a brig & 6 Xebecks to Cruise for the Neapolitans who had been on the Coast of Tunis, and with Orders to send in all Vessels loaded with grain, as they were in great want of that article, and would pay a Good price for it.— On the 20th of October he recd accts from Constantine that the Marabout, or Holy Man, who has lately made an insurrection in that quarter, had assembled his forces to the amount of nearly 100,000 men, well furnished with everything; and that the City wd fall into his hands, unless immediate Succour was sent. He dispatched the only Vessels (4) left in his port, with what troops they could carry, and a new Bey for Constantine as he suspected the Old one of being in concert with the Marabout. Shd this acct be true, the District of Constantine will before this, be lop'd off from Algiers, and I have no doubt become another nest of Pyrates. —

Mr Eaton informed me, on Saturday Evens about half an our before the *Argus* sailed, when I was alongside of her, that He had discovered a Barque, loaded with Ammunition, bound to Tripoli, but declared for Jerba; I have made enquiries respecting her, and it appears she is bound to Tunis, with a Cargo of Grain. She is about 80 tons, deeply ladened, & her gunwale painted yellow. As she is bound for Tunis we can have no right to question her here; but I presume Mr E. has written to you on the Subject, as he was very sanguine.

We have heared nothing from the U States since you left us. The account of the Sickness at Gibraltar are more favorable than heretofore. It is reported, with Confidence, that the Governor, Sir Thomas Trigge, is dead. — This day the report of a War between G. B. and Spain is more strong than ever; a circumstantial detail of an engagement between 4 English Frigates & 2 Sp Galeons, and the Capture of the latter, has been recd

The Patrone of the Sparanara who carries this is directed to wait 24 hours, if you shd have any commands for this place; or longer, if you so direct. —

Mrs Lear Unites with me in respects & best wishes for the restoration of your health which she hopes to have a hand in promoting.— Our Compliments to the Officers of the Squadron, to Mr & Mrs Dyson & all our acquaintances at Syracuse —

Hoping to have the pleasure of Seeing you soon

P. S. I take the libery to enclose a letter from Sir Alexr Ball of Health in Syracuse, also one from Genl Ramsay to Mr Leckie. Sir Alex Ball sends his best wishes & respects to you

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A, copy also in Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

(Copy) MALTA *November 20th 1804*—

DEAR SIR A Vessel now on the *point* of Sailing for Tunis affords me an opportunity of little more than merely acknowledging the

receipt of your acceptable favor of the 9th inst with its enclosures which came to my hands last Evening, for which I beg you to accept my best thanks. —

I have requested William Higgins Esqr the U. S. Navy Agent at this place to remit you Two thousand Spanish dollars, in any way in which he can do it with the greatest security & expedition. This he has promised to do & writes to you by this Opportunity. —

I left Algiers on the 18th of Septr in the U S Frigate *Congress* to join Commodore Barron off Tripoli, to be ready to enter into a Negociation with the Bashaw if he should desire it on proper terms. — We had then heard nothing of Commodore Prebles brave attacks, and expected to have our whole force off that place, and make a formidable impression; but on our Arrival off there the 23rd of Sept we found only the *President & Constellation.* The other vessels having gone to Malta & Syracuse; and the Season being so far advanced as to make it unsafe to have Gun boats on the Coast, the idea of a further *immediate* attack was given up, and I came to this place with Commodore Barron where I shall remain (or at Syracuse) untill the season for active Operation may commence, or the Bashaw comes forward with admissible terms. — He will have no more advances under the sanction of a Flag of Truce. — I am sorry to inform you that Commodore Barrons health is such as I fear must deprive the U. S of his Active & Valuable services for some time to come, even if he should ever recover. His Complaint is an Affection of the Liver. He is now at Syracuse where he requests me to join him which I shall do in a few days. —

One or more of our Ships will be sent shortly to pay a Visit to Tunis; when I shall write to you fully. — In the meantime I can only say that we feel very easy as to the Bey of Tunis' threats or Conduct towards us if it should be unfriendly. As the offer of a biennial payment in Cash was not accepted by him & finished, I do not conceive that we are bound now to go even to that point

The Language to him will be decisive and a termination of our affairs with Tripoli, will determine the Conduct to be pursued towards Tunis, But while we take our own ground we shall do nothing to provoke a War; a Peace upon proper & permanent grounds is our object, every thing to promote that, consistently must be done. — It is not probable that I shall have the satisfaction of seeing you untill our affairs with Tripoli are settled as our settlement with that power may be made a ground of Arrangement with Tunis. — As I have not time to write to Algiers by this Opportunity; I will thank you, if an Opportunity should offer from Tunis, to inform Mr Timothy Mountford whom I left at that place that I have recd his Letter of the 24th of Octr which you was so good as to forward to me; and also that I may be detained here all winter; for I cannot leave now this part of the Meditteranean untill the Tripoli business is Over. — As it is Probable there will be considerable intercourse between this place & Tunis, for a Supply of Bullocks which cannot now be brought from Sicily on account of the long Quarantine to be performed, I hope to have the pleasure of hearing often from you this Winter Shd I be at Syracuse. Mr Higgins will forward Letters to me. Mrs Lear is with me & desires her Compliments to you. With very great respect & regard.

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, Jan. 1804–Nov. 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 20 November 1804

Syracuise [AM] Hawled the prize a longside and put Our powder on board of hir, to make some Alterations in the Magazine.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S, *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding. Tuesday, 20 November 1804

[Messina] Here is a very large Opera house and the Actors perform Very well the musick is excellent as is the case in all this country — M^{r} Broadbent an English man is our Agent here. I had very little business with him as we got nothing for the ship except Sixty Boxes of Orenges & Lemons. at Meridian fired a gun for a Pilot and weighed our best bower. at half past Meridian fired a gun for all Officers and men to repair on board. this sudden departure from Messina prevented my geting a number of small articles of curiosities for myself and friends which I had intended geting this day and we were all obliged to hurry on board and left several articles which we had bespoke — at 2 P. M. Two Pilots came on board. at 3/4 past 2 got under way and stood through the Streights. at half past 5 we cleared the mouth of the Faro.

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge* Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 21 November 1804

Rainy disagreeable weather —

Midnight light airs & cloudy. At 10 unmoor'd, rec^{d} on board a large anchor

Meridian light winds & hazy, hove up made sail & stood out of the harbour [of Messina] P^{r} order of Comm^{e} Preble.

[NDA.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

Sympathetic ink [*Written in lime juice.*]

TRIPOLI *22^{d} Nov^{r} 1804.*

D^{r} SIR, I have not heard from you since the 10th Sept. I hope nothing but the want of opportunity has occasioned my not having that pleasure.

On the 30th a Vessel arrived here from Malta, and brought me a letter from Com. Barron, and a few others for the Officers from their friends in America — Some of their letters mention, that it is the intention of the President of the U. S. to reinstate the Bashaw's elder brother in chief command of this Regency — I hope sincerely that such an impolitic & extraordinary measure has not intruded itself on our Gov^{t} — The right of the present Bashaw is acknowledged by the Grand Signior, and all the Governments of Europe, and I can't conceive that the least benefit could derive to the U. S. from pecuniary or any other aid given to the poor effeminate fugitive brother of the Bashaw of Tripoli, who has wandered an exile from Country, wife & children, I believe near ten years without giving

the present ruler of Tripoli the least inquietude, and who had not courage enough to maintain his command when placed in it, and who has not had influence enough among his own religious sect to reinstate him. He was placed in command of the Province of Derne by the present Bashaw, who suspected him of some intrigue & ordered him to quit that Province, which order he obeyed, altho' situated in that part of the Regency most favorable to a Counter revolution without a Soldier being sent against him. What can be expected from such a pusillanimous being & He never was popular in this Regency — If he should have any friends is it not natural to presume that they would immediately turn against him on seeing him leagued in with Christians, in a war against Musselmen. To you who are acquainted with the Mahometan character it is unnecessary for me to say that no people on earth are greater enthusiasts in their Religion, and would regard a Coalition as a religious war. —

Where is he to be found in Egypt, Mecca, Medini, Ispahan, Constantinople, may he not have by this time paid a visit to the great Prophet Mahomet.

By the Am^{n} papers sent to us by Com. Barron, I was sorry to see Commodore Preble's communication to Gov^{t} in Jan^{y} last: in two letters mentioned he had had indirect overtures from the Bashaw of Tripoli to give up the Amer^{n} Citizens prisoners to him for 500, dollars, each in one letter — in the other for 400, dollars: I am certain that the Bashaw of Tripoli never authorized such communication to be made to him, for at that time I verely believe his demand would have been five or Six times that Sum. I regret much that Com. Preble, was so premature in communicating to our Gov^{t} terms not coming [direct from the Bashaw?] – the low Sum I should have supposed would have induced him to have suspected the autenticity of his authority, and as he had written a few days previously to this Government putting the question of ransom and the Vessel had not returned to Malta which conveyed his letter to Tripoli, I wish that he had postponed giving such informations as I'm afraid it has induced our Gov^{t} to expect peace, or our liberation for a much less [sum] than I believe it will be possible for them to obtain and may have [space] in the powers given the present Com. to the protraction of the war I do not know his power, altho' I respect Com. Preble much, I can't help regreting his communication to our Gov^{t} respecting an exchange of prisoners & ransom, for the remainder I do not know the measures our Gov^{t} means to pursue to liberate their unfortunate Citizens from bondage, but am of an opinion that after their efforts next Summer it will be to its honor & interest to conclude a peace on the best terms then attainable, for I believe that it will not be in their power after that to reduce much, except by sending an Army, but not Mussulmen.

Let me hear from you as soon as possible — I have not heard from Commodore Barron — in the invisible please to communicate the secret to him —

Yours Sincerely

(Signed) W. B.

P. S. M^{r} Biddle has wrote you in answer to your letter to him

[NYHS. Geo. Davis LB, Vol. 1.]

To His Excellency Sir Alexander John Ball, Governor of Malta, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

VALETTA *Novr 22d 1804*

SIR, In compliance with your request I have the honor to enclose you with such extracts from my letters from Algiers, under date of the 24th of October. — As relates to the insurrection in Constantine; and of adding thereto some reports on the same subject, which were circulated in Algiers, on the first information of the Insurrection above alluded to

Extracts from Letters

OCTOBER THE 17th A Courier arrived this day from Constantine bringing accounts that the Marabout had mustered his forces before that place, in three divisions of 30,000 men each and had cannon in abundance. — The Bey demands troops from the Dey for its defence. — It is also said that the Bey of Constantine is taken by, or is in favor, indirectly of the Marabout.

OCTr 18th The Dey has this day appointed a new Bey for Constantine — A Turk of this City (Algiers). —

OCTr 20th This morning the Aga went out with the new Bey for Constantine, accompanied with 4 or 500 Soldiers.—

OCTr 23d Couriers arrived from Constantine saying the place wd be lost forever to Algiers, if a strong force was not sent for its protection.— The Dey has Ordered the Only three Polacres (or Sea Vessels) he has now in Port to be got ready to take troops to that place (all his other Cruizers having sailed on the 1st of October). —

On the 21st OF MAY the Bey of Constantine arrived at Algiers to pay his Customary Tribute to the Dey. He remained here till the 29th OF MAY. The Tribute estimable at 600,000 Dolls

In the LATTER PART OF JUNE the first accounts we recd at Algiers of an Insurrection in the district of Constantine, said to be conducted by a Moor, who stiles himself a Marabout or holy Man; and that he had collected upwards of 30,000 Arabs and made an Attack on Constantine but had been repulsed; and at the same time it was reported that he had taken some French boats fishing for Coral on the Coast, and carried 54 Frenchmen into Captivity. — This caused a strong remonstrance from the French Consul in Algiers to the Dey, who sent immediately some armed Vessels to guard the Coast, and a considerable sum of money to the Bey of Constantine to provide for the defence of the place.

About the MIDDLE OF JULY reports from Constantine say that the Marabout had compelled the French men whom he had taken to become Mahometans. Other Reports, that the persons said to be taken were French Officers & Engineers sent to assist the Marabout, who, is in the Interest of France. But so various & Contradictory are the accounts in Algiers respecting this business, that very little reliance can be placed upon them. All regular Communication is cut off, and tho the business appears formidable and threatening, no measures seem to be taking to repel its effect

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 22 November 1804

Moderate breezes from S W. — Overcast weather At 2 P. M. three Pilots came on board — At 2¾ we slipped & made sail through the straits — We had a strong current against us till towards Evening when it changed favourably — By ½ past 5 P. M. we were clear of the Faro — At ¼ before 6 we brought to & discharged two of the Pilots — One remains on board as coasting pilot to Palermo — A little before 6 we filled & made all plain sail N W b W, in order to pass between the Islands of Strombolo & Panaric — The former bears from here N N W by compass 46 miles Overcast Weather all the first & middle watches winds veering between West & N W. At 11¼ Tacked to the S S W —

Noon, we are situated 7 or 8 Miles S S E from Strombolo — Standing to W b S. under the courses & close reefed for & main topsails Wind N W b N.

Note — Yesterday Morning Ships draft

	ft	*in*
Abaft	16	6
forward	15	10
	8 Inches dif	

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 23 November 1804

this morning we had a light Breeze from the N. b W. working to windward between the Island of Pamarie and Lepari at half 7. P M two or three cables length from the N E point of Lepari at noon becalmed close under Strombolo having changed our position. we now hav[e] a full view of the mouth of the craiter of Strombolo. and can see the. Lava streaming. out of the very mouth of it and the red hot stones flying up in the air. the crater of this mountain is on one side and said not [to] be within 200 yards of the summit from the crater to the sea the Island is entirely composed of ashes and burnt matter and the quantity of this matter is continually increasing from the uninterrup[t]ed discharge from the mountain for of all the Volcanos we read of Strombolo seems to bee the only one that burns without ceasing — Etna and Vesuvius often lie quiet for many months even years without the least appearance of fire. but Strombolo is ever at Work and for ages past has been looked upon as the great light house of these Seas.

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

[24 November 1804]

Court Martial of William Johnson, U. S. Marine

Proceedings of a Court Martial, held by order of Commodore Samuel Barron, on board of the United States Frigate *Constitution*, in Syracuse harbour, Nov[r] 24[th] 1804, for the trial of W[m] Johnson, (a private Marine in the service of the United States), "charged with sleeping on post, on board a Vessell in this harbour, which contained

the powder of the Frigate *Constitution*, on the night of the 22nd of this month"

Captain John Rodgers ..... President
Capt James Barron .....
Capt Stephen Decatur Junior ..... } Members.
Lieut. Wm Amory .....
Lieut John Johnson .....
Thomas W. Hooper, Judge Advocate

The Prisoner being brought into Court, the President, Members, and Judge Advocate, were duty sworn, the President then read the charges to the Prisoner, William Johnson to which he pleads Guilty. and says in his defence that his duty was uncommonly hard, being two hours on & two off post during the twenty four hours.

The Court being cleared, proceeded to consider the case of the Prisoner, are of opinion that he is guilty, having committed a breach of the 19th Article of the first section of an Act for the better Goverment of the Navy of the United States, and do sentence him to receive Fifty Lashes on board his own Ship, having considered his Youth, former good character, and apparent penitence, —

Approved
SAM. BARRON

Sign'd *Jno Rodgers*
JAMES BARRON
STEPHEN DECATUR Jr
Wm AMORY
J. JOHNSON Lt M

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, Series Two, Feb. 1775–May 1805.]

To Dr. Mitchell from Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, while prisoner in Tripoli

Dated 24 November, 1804.

"DEAR SIR, "I hope you will excuse me for the liberty I take in suggesting to you a few remarks which have occurred since my captivity. The Bashaw has taken me from the prison where my fellow officers are confined and ordered me to attend his sick slaves who are principally Neapolitans, negroes, and our unfortunate crew. Some of the latter I this morning saw chained to a cart loaded with stones which they were dragging through the town to repair the fortifications. They complain much of hunger, cold, hard labor, and the lash of the whip. I confess I never saw any thing that wounded my feelings equal to the sight of those poor fellows. I have liberty to walk in the town, but am attended by a Turk who is loaded with weapons of war. I am not allowed to visit any of the fortifications nor any of the foreign consuls. Capt. Bainbridge's endeavors to relieve the wants of his crew are often countermanded by our new masters. Five of our countrymen have turned Turks, and five have paid their last debt to nature. Diarrhoea and Dysentery have often appeared among our crew, but on a free use of Carbonate of Soda (Natron,) which is found in abundance in this country, and often whitewashing the walls of the prison with lime where they sleep, it soon disappears. Our crew are now very healthy.

During the several attacks upon this town by our squadron under the command of commodore Preble, many Turks were killed and wounded, and several men much burnt by the explosion of their own

powder. I had an opportunity of seeing their method of curing burns in particular, many of which extended over the whole body. The Bashaw has all of his wounded brought to an apartment in the Castle where he visits them and makes them a present of ten dollars each. He then orders his surgeons and Mamelukes to dress their wounds; he often assists with his own hands. The mamelukes are his body guards; the Marabouts are employed to expel evil spirits, and make intercession with Mahomet their prophet, for their recovery. Those that were burnt, were first anointed with honey, carefully preserving the skin as much as possible and keeping the parts exposed to the air. They then sprinkled the ulcerated parts, if any, with a fine powder of white lead, (Ceruse;) this is repeated at short intervals until a scab is formed, that is carefully preserved until a cure is accomplished, which is remarkably soon.

"I hope and expect that in due time my country will honorably and to the astonishment of Barbarians and Tyrants liberate us from the chains of slavery, and restore us to our native land, that happy land the thoughts of which is a healing balm to our souls in their miserable bondage.

[LC. National Intelligencer, 5 August 1805.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 24 November 1804

Strombolo burnt this Evening more than usual — Rivulets of Lava were seen running down during the night — In the morning we were becalmed 5 or 6 miles from it — The fall of the lava into the sea hove up a spray similar to the fall of a water spout —

Ships company employed cleansing ship, & working up Junk — Noon, becalmed 9 miles N N W from Strombolo, with the Island of Alicuna in sight bearing W N W —

Latitude Observed 38° 54′ N.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 24 November 1804

This morning clear and pleasant, light wind from the N. W. Sent up our top gallant masts, set our fore sail and main stay sail and stood in shore. Saw a sail to the southward and eastward — made sail and stood for her. At 4 o'clock P. M. it being calm nearly, we found the sail to be the U. S. Frigate *President*. Captain Coxe [of the *President*] came on board at half past 4 o'clock. I then had liberty to give the men their grog. Fine weather at bed time.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (at Malta), from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

Nº 17. TUNIS *November 25th 1804*
recd Decr 6th 1804

SIR. — The Spanish Vessel by which my dispatches for Malta was to have been forwarded, had orders to sail on the 20th She was freighted by the Commercial Agent Hadge Unis Ben Unis; who goes to Malta for the purpose of purchasing Wheat, and reclaiming Tunisien prop-

erty, captured by the English. — an arrival from Marseilles, brings the intelligence of Spains being on the brink of a War; and that hostillities had actually commenced. — an engagement has taken place; in which three Spanish Frigates were captured, and one blown up; they were from South America with Specie &ca &ca Paris papers up to the 6th inst. inform us, that the English Vessels in the different ports of Spain are arrested and that the British have issued orders to Capture all Spanish Vessels. —

On the 20th I was at Bardo, relative to a Tunisian Prize, said to have been Captured by an American Frigate; the circumstance is stated fully to the Commodore. — On the 21st I received letters from Leghorn, of which I have the honor to enclose you Copies. — I have only to remark, that if Captn Egery, had have sought immediate redress at Tunis, and not at Leghorn, it is more than probable that complete satisfaction would have been rendered before this period. It is the first complaint, that has ever been made to me of a similar nature; and I shall urge the point in such a way as I trust will not only Insure satisfaction to the party injured; but will prevent a repitition of piracy. I have been three days at Bardo, on this affair. the Rais is at Sphax. — The Bey has sent an Amba to bring him to Tunis when the affair will be finally settled, of which you shall be apprized by the First Conveyance. —

(Copy)

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, Jan. 1804–Nov. 1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Sunday, 25 November 1804

Arrived at Alexandria: lay off for a pilot.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 25 November 1804

At 7 o'clock stood in shore with the *President*. Pleasant weather, wind to the northward and west. Mustered and marked the mens clothes. At 6 o'clock stood off shore. Nothing new. Two turkish prisoners went on board the *President*.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig. *Argus*, from Samuel Briggs, British Consul, Alexandria, Egypt

ALEXANDRIA *26th Novr 1804*

SIR, The Turkish Admiral and the Governor will be at home to receive your Visits between 9 & 10 O.Clock in the Morng the Governor will return your salute Gun for Gun whatever number you may give him — My interpreter will have the honour to deliver you the present, and will if you please attend you to the Admirals Wharf, where I shall be in readiness to accompany you at about ½ past 9 which hour I hope will be convenient. — I beg my compliments to Mr Eaton, and renew my assurances to both, that it will give me much pleasure in my public, as well as private capacity to render you any service in my power. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 26 November 1804

[En route from Malta since 18 November.] at ½ past 1 PM saw the land bearing from SE to SSE ½ E at 4 the City of Alexandria [Eygpt] in sight fired a Gun and made the Signal for a pilot he did not come off at 5 the Entrance of the Port of Alexandria bore SbE distant 3 or 4 miles at ¼ past 5 took a reef in the topsails and at 7 TK^{d} Ship to the Westward At 8 taked to the S^{d} & E^{d} —

At midnight moderate and pleasant Tk^{d} occasionally hauled the mainsail up sound^{d} with 90 f^{ms} no bottom at 6 bore away for the City at 9 fired a Gun and hoisted the Sig^{l} for a pilot a Cap^{t} of an English ship came off at the request of the Consul he did not know the western port continued off and on At meridian fine Weather

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Monday, 26 November 1804

[Alexandria, Egypt] Entered the old port. In port a Turkish Admiral with one ship of the line and six frigates. The *Argus* saluted the Admiral's flag with 17 guns; salute returned with 13. Samuel Briggs, Esq. his Brittanic Majesty's Consul on board.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm^{l} E 14.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 26 November 1804

Fresh breezes from the southwest. at 5 A M Strong breezes & rough sea. caried away the main topsail sheets — at Meridian Palermo bore S b W ½ S. distance 9 Leagues. Lat ob^{d} 38° 14′ N.

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 26 November 1804

Light breezes & pleasant sunset Palermo W by S 9 miles Cape Mogerbino S by E 5 miles. 4 set steering sails. 5 a boat came along side from shore, the wind shifted to the W^{d} took in steering sails, tack'd several times in the harbour ½ past 11 found it impossible to make the town, came too with the larboard anchor —

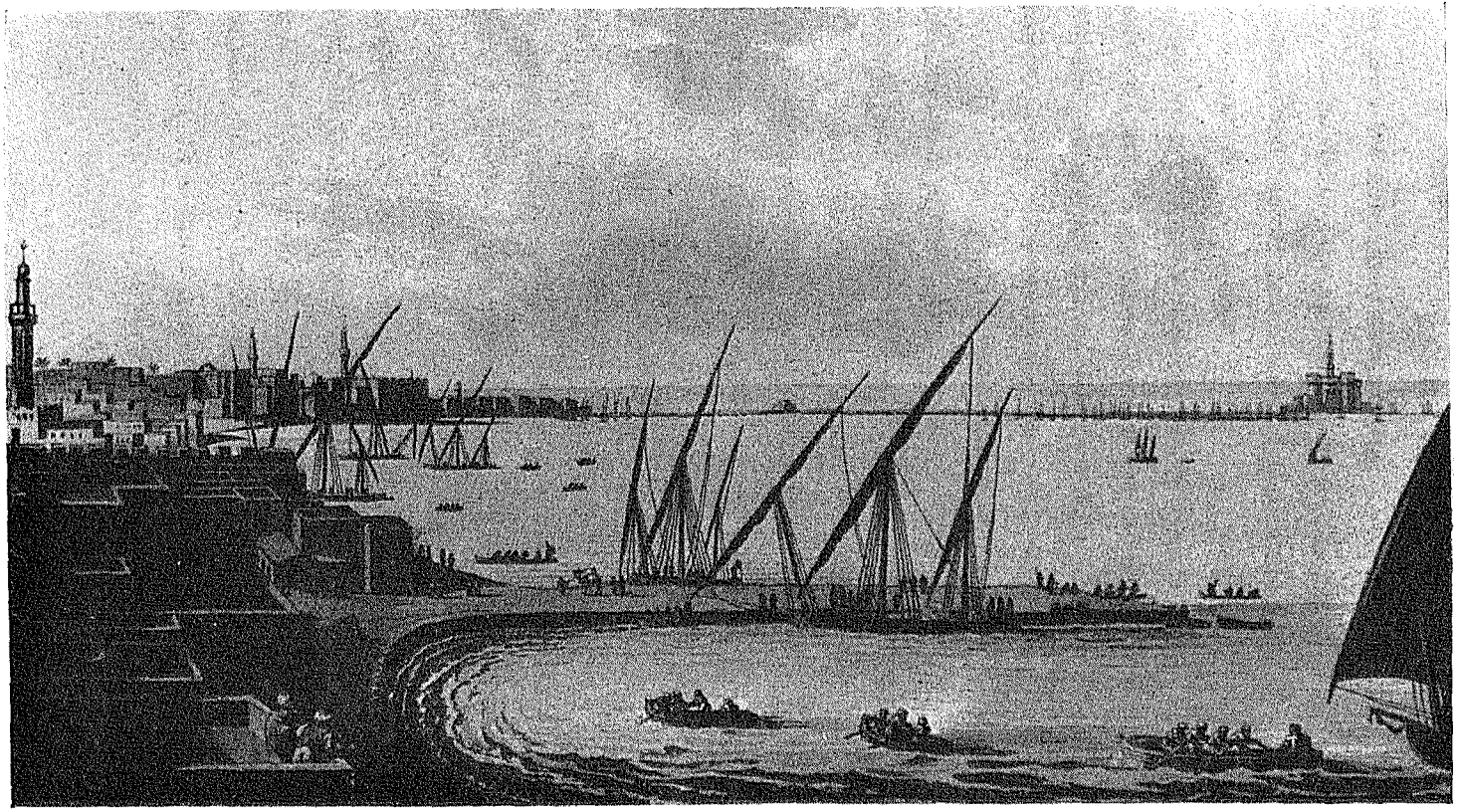
Midnight clear & pleas^{t} at 7 hove up, made sail & stood in for the Town of Palermo 8. calm. 9 a light breeze. 10 strong breezes & pleas^{t} —

Meridian light gales came too in the Harbour of Palermo in 7 fathoms with the starboard anchor, found she was driving let go the larboard anchor, furl'd all sail. —

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 26 November 1804

The morning commences with a fresh breeze and pleasant weather. We made sail and stood in for the land. At 3 o'clock P. M. discovered the land. The *President* stood in and found that we were to the west-



PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ward of New Tripoli, and Old Tripoli in sight, bearing about S. W. Captain Coxe informed Captain Smith of his discovery, they then concluded that it was advisable to heave-to and head to northward and eastward which was agreed upon and put in execution.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

UNITED STATES SHIP *John Adams.*
PALERMO *27th Nov: 1804*

SIR From various causes the *John Adams* has been detained in these seas much longer than was expected when I last wrote you. She arrived here this day from Syracuse & Messina whither I have been settling the acc^{ts} of the Squadron. I came here to arrange with General Acton for the ammunition &c^{a} expended in the Bombs & Gun Boats at the seige of Tripoli, and shall go from this to Naples the day after tomorrow, to make arrangements with the Neapolitan Government for Bomb Vessels & Mortars, Gun-Boats, Cannon, shot shells &c^{a} for the next season; this I do by request of Commodore Barron, I shall delay no more time than I can possibly help at Naples, and shall proceed with Captain Chauncey to the United States touching at Leghorn and Marseilles 24 hours at each place for convoy if the wind will allow us to do it, without the loss of much time —

I have only one plan of the Harbour of Tripoli, and disposition of the Squadron at the time of the several attacks left, which I shall bring with me.

I have sent M^{r} Haswell and M^{r} Marcellin home in the *Scourge* as acting Lieutenants — If that Brig is fitted out on service, I beg leave to recommend them to be continued as such

P. S. I have dispatches on board from Commodore Barron which I shall keep with me until I arrive, which I hope will be nearly as soon as the *Scourge* — I however refer you to Lieu^{t} Izard for information of the Squadron —

[LC. EPP, LB, April–Nov. 1804.]

To Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Scourge*, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

U S. SHIP *John Adams*
PALERMO *H^{r} 27th Nov: 1804*

SIR, On your arrival within the Capes of Virginia, you are to proceed to Norfolk, and from thence go yourself to Washington by land with the dispatches, and receive orders from the Navy Department relative to the *Scourge* — I think it probable the Secretary will order her coppered and equipped from thence —

[LC. EPP, Order Book, May 1803–June 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE *27th November 1804*

SIR The circumstance of the *Constitution*, under your command being short of Men, as well as several other Vessels in the Squadron, and this being the Season of the Year when your services can be most

easily dispensed with, I have to request that you will proceed to Lisbon and there Ship as many good Men as you can procure, on the same terms that the rest of your Crew, are enlisted, but if you find the Period of two Years is Objectionable to them, you are at Liberty to Limit that Period, as you may think most proper Keeping in mind that their Services will not be indispensably necessary, longer than the next Fall, after having effected as far as in your Power this object at Lisbon; you will return to this Station, calling in your way at such ports as you may suppose, most proper to procure Men: and in your Passage both up & down the Strieghts, you will endeavour to have an interview with M^{r} Simpson, American Consul at Tangier— If in the Opinion of M^{r} Simpson, you should Coincide, that it is no longer necessary for the *Syren* to remain there, you will be pleased to direct Cap^{t} Stewart to repair to this place, with all practicable Dispatch.—

I enclose you a requisition, from Doct^{r} Cutbush (for Surgical Instruments) for the use of the Hospital at this Place, if to be had in Lisbon I wish you to procure them there & if not, request our Consul at Lisbon to write to London for them, to be forwarded as soon as possible to M^{r} Higgins our agent at Malta.—

You will Draw on Mess^{rs} Glenie & M^{c}Kenzie of London for what Money you will want for making advances to Seamen or other purposes.— taking care to express in the Bill the Purposes for which they are drawn. —

Wishing you a pleasant Cruize, I am

P. S. The two enclosures to the Secretary of the Navy, you will be pleased to send by two different Conveyances. S. B.

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 27 November 1804

[Alexandria, Egypt] at ½ past 1 took a pilot and stood into the old harbour fired a Salute of 17 Guns which was returned by the turkish admiral with an equal number of Guns at 3 PM, came to with the best bower in 6½ f^{ms} water the English Consul and a number of Turks came on board and returned at 5 light airs through the night at 7 Weighed at 7 Weighed and hauled nearer the town fired a Salute of 15 Guns which was returned by the Castle Gun for Gun moored Ship with the best bower to the NNE small bower SSW Pompeys Pillar bearing SEbS the Southermost fort bore East — At Meridian Pleasant Weather Emp^{d} Occas^{y}

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 27 November 1804

[Syracuse] A. M. clear and pleasant weather
At ½ past 1 struck the cannonades from The spar deck into the hold
Hawled the prize alongside and took Our powder on board —
P. M. D^{o} weather,
People employd getting the ship Ready for Sea —

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Tuesday, 27 November 1804

[Alexandria, Egypt] *Argus* saluted the castle with 15 guns. Salute returned, gun for gun.

Waited on the Admiral, Governor, and supervisor of the revenue. Most hospitably entertained.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 27 November 1804

This morning about sun rise we entered the the Harbour of Palermo. the prospect in entering is beautiful & Picturesque indeed, about 10 Oclock we came to anchor about 2 cables length from the light house the Prattique master came off and we obtained Prattige immediately —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 27 November 1804

Stood in for the land all sail set. At 10 o'clock made New Tripoli. We stood to the westward of the westward of the town and fired one of our bow guns which sent a shot on shore, but they did [not] think proper to return the compliment. We then wore and stood off land the remaining part of the day.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To John Beekman, Navy Agent and Superintendent of Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP.
28th Nov: 1804

The interior of one of the Gun-boats may be finished agreeably to M[r] Leonards plan, only with different arrangements as to the occupation of the rooms. Let N[o] 1, 2 & 3 with the whole of the midship be for stowage of water and heavy provisions — N[o] 4 & 6 for store-rooms for light materials.— the commander and officers to have a sufficient space (in N[o] 11) in *one* room adjoining either end of 1.2. & 3— the rooms 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 to be births for the people — and all the residue of N[o] 11 to be occupied for the cables and other heavy stores and provisions. The Magazine may be fixed amidships adjoining and opening by double doors into the officers apartment.

The other Gun-boat to be finished in the interior agreeably to the plan transmitted from this Department. The Guns of both of the boats to be 32 pounders, the carriages to slide in the bed agreeably to the deck plan furnished you. The circular sweeps (for allowing different directions of the Guns pointing in action) should be as near the midships as the other regulations will admit.

The carriages to have 3 friction rollers under each side — the forward rollers to be fitted with Iron catch-pawls, to prevent their turning on the recoil of the piece. The Guns are not intended to be housed or lowered into the hold

It is not necessary to have filling rooms, as the vessels will carry in

their Magazines a sufficient quantity of Cartridges — But the magazines should be of sufficient size to hold 100 cartridges packed in pouch-barrels.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

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

NAVY DEP^{T}
28 Nov^{r} 1804

Commodore ED^{d} PREBLE.—
of the U. S. Squadron Off Tripoli.

I enclose the President's Message relative to the destruction of the Frigate *Philadelphia*. Congress have passed a resolution directing that a Sword be presented in their name to Captain Decatur, and they have provided a pecuniary compensation for each of the other Officers and for each of the Men engaged in the destruction of that Frigate. —

I am happy to announce to you that the Senate have unanimously confirmed the appointment of Captain Decatur.

Information has reached me through a channel which induces me to give it full faith, that you have made two Attacks upon Tripoli and that you were preparing for a third Attack — that the two first Attacks eventuated in the destruction of 3 Gun Boats and 1 Polacre, and in the capture of 3 other Gun Boats, and considerable Injury to the Fortifications of the Enemy. This information furnishes additional testimony of your energy and judgment — we sensibly feel the value of your Services, and take pleasure in acknowledging them. Be assured that your Country will never prove ungrateful. —

I most ardently hope that you will have accomplished the reduction of Tripoli before the arrival of Commodore Barron's Squadron, so that the whole Glory of it's Reduction may be attributed to you. Nothing however can deprive you of the reputation which You have justly acquired by the preparatory arrangements made by You for this object, and by your Conduct in carrying those arrangements into effect — and although your Successor may give the final Blow to the Enemy, the Credit will I trust justly attach to You. —

[NDA. LB, 1799–1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

ALEXANDRIA *28th Nov^{r} 1804*

SIR, The *Argus* came to an Anchor in this place, the day before yesterday — I proceed this Evening with Lieutenant O. Bannon, Midshipman Danielson, Richard Farquhar Esq^{r} four Servants and a Turkish guide, all in a good state of defence, to Grand Cairo in prosecution of the object of our Voyage hither. — The interior of this Country being in a state of general revolt, renders travelling somewhat dangerous. If no accident Occur to prevent, I shall in due season report in detail, otherwise I beg leave to refer you to Cap^{t} Hull

I beg you will confirm Mess^{rs} Briggs Brothers, one of whom is British Consul here, in the appointment of Navy Agents of the United States, which Cap^{t} Hull and myself have requested them to accept, and to which they have consented — Circumstances may render

this Agency important to us, the attention the American flag has received here from this firm merits the distinction. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 28 November 1804

[Syracuse] A, M, Light airs and pleasant weather
At 8 unmoord ship and hove short
At ½ past 8 weighed and made Sail the boats of the Squadron ahead towing the ship out of the Harbour
At Meredian pleasant weather

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Wednesday, 28 November 1804

Embarked for Grand Cairo by Rosetta. Lieut. Blake of the navy, Lieut. O'Bannon of the Marines, Midshipmen Mann and Danielson, Mr. Farquhar and Seid Selim, Alli, a drogoman, and six servants

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, 28 November 1804

Arrived at Palermo found the *Scourge* arrived.

[LC original.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 28 November 1804

Moderate breezes from S S W, We are under all plain Sail, Working up for Palermo which bears W S W, 9 or 10 leagues. We Tacked as the wind favored us. At 4 P. M. dead calm. At 5 a breeze from E S E — Made all sail in for the Port. By 9 P. M. we entered the Bay — After this till day light Variable winds out of the Bay. At 3 A. M. a light breeze sprang up from N N W We ran within 2 Miles of the light house when it fell calm — A little after day light a breeze sprang up from the S W which blows out of the Bay — After this till 10 A. M. light breezes — At ½ past 10 came to, with the best bower in Palermo, 2 cables length within the light house —

We anchored in 4 fath[s], ran out a warp & hove within 60 fath[s] of the Mole — At ½ past 8 A. M. before anchoring the pratique boat came along side & gave us pratique —

Palermo is situated between two mountains at the bottom of a Circular bay — The Town extends between 4 & 5 Miles nearly North & South; well fortified along the shore — The Water within the mole is shallow — The general soundings are between 3 & 4 fath[s] The outer anchorage near the light house is between 20 & 35 fath[s] muddy bottom. The two extremes which form the Bay of Palermo are situated 5 Miles apart — You are secure in the outer roads from the winds, excepting the eight points between the N b E & S E b E — In running into this bay you may steer for the light house — The Anchorage is good all without it — Noon — The Pilot was discharged

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*. 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 28 November 1804

[Palermo] Midnight an English sloop of War anchor'd in the Harbour, the *J. Adams* off the Harbour. 8 the *J. Adams* Anchor'd in the harbour —

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S Navy, commanding, Thursday, 29 November 1804

[Alexandria, Egypt] at 5 P,M, Consul Eaton went on shore with M^{r} Farquhar L^{t} Blake Lieu^{t} OBannon of Marines Mess^{rs} Mann and Danielson Mids^{n} Emanuel Zeid Seaman Philip Bricou Ordinary Seam^{n} and David Thomas Marine on United States Duty

[NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 29 November 1804

P M commences with light airs And pleasant weather,

At ½ past meredian cast off the boats And the[y] returnd to thire respective Ships At 2 finding the ship drifted In shore made the signal for the boats Of the squadron, at ½ past 2 the Boats came to our assistance. at 3 a Light breeze from the North^{d} and Eastw^{d} The boats returned to thire respective ships —

At midnight light airs and pleasant weather, made and took In sail as occasion required —

At Meredian cape passero bore N N E ½ E Distance 5 leagues

[USNA.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 29 November 1804

Moderate breezes from E N E — We are laying within the Mole at Palermo — *Scourge* in company — Ships company employed as necessary At 1 P. M. Comm^{rs} Preble & Cap^{t} Chauncey went on shore

A. M. Light breezes from N N E — Supplyed the *Scourge* with 18 fath^{s} of 5 inch new rope — Discharged from the *John Adams* to the *Scourge* M^{r} Patrick Simms Surgeons Mate & M^{r} George Hackley Midshipman Noon — Winds light from N b E

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 29 November 1804

[Palermo] Light winds & pleasant sent up T. G. Yards p^{r} order of Comm^{e} E. Preble. 7 hove short & hoisted in boats —

Midnight calm & pleasant daylight hoisted out boats, Geo. Hackley Mids^{n} join'd us —

Meridian calm & plea^{t} shipp'd 2 men from shore

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 30 November 1804

[Syracuse] P. M. commences with light breezes And pleasant weather At 4 saw the Island of Malta Bearing S W ½ W — Made and Took in sail as occasion required

At Midnight D^{o} weather

At daylight the town of Malta Bore S S W. distance 5 leagues — Made and took in sail as occasion Required — At Meredian fresh breezes and clear the town of Malta bearing S W B S distance 6 miles —

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Friday, 30 November 1804

Sailed for Rosetta. At 4, P. M. anchored in Abukir Bay, by reason of the day being far spent and the danger of passing the Boghase by night. Took the occasion of visiting the battle grounds of 8th and 21st of March 1801, yet covered with human skeletons.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm^{1} E 14.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 30 November 1804

Moderate breezes from E N E — We continue at Palermo — At 4 P. M. sailed for America — the *Scourge* — Employed fitting new slings & slinging the Main yard —

This afternoon some smooth faced villain from a bum boat gave our sheep a quantity of Poison — four of them immediately died — The Villain had done this in expectation that the sheep would be thrown overboard when they would take it up & dress it for Market — Towards evening it fell calm — The *Scourge* anchored some distance outside of the Mole till the land breeze sprang up when she proceeded on her way for America — The Morning was pleasant — Scrubbed hammocks & cloathes Noon—light breezes from S E.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, 30 November 1804

Scourge sailed for the U. S. with dispatches.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 30 November 1804

Light winds & pleas^{t} 1 hove up made sail & stood out of the harbour. At 6 calm came too with the stream at the Mouth of the harbour. 8 a light breeze from the S^{d} hove up & made sail ½. 8 set T. G. steering sails. At 9 Palermo light house bore S W by S 5 miles. 10 rounded in the Weather braces. 11 the Wind shifted to the W^{d} in steering sails & brac'd up the yards —

Midnight light airs & clear haul'd up square M^{n} sail wind shifted

rounded in the Weather braces & set steering sails fore & aft. at 8 wind shifted to the W^{d} brac^{d} up the yards —

Meridian cape S^{t} Victo bore W by S 6 leagues —

Latt: Obs: 38° 23′ N.

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 30 November 1804

At 6 o'clock sent up our main sliding gunter Royal mast. At 11 o'clock we were alarmed by the upsetting of a kettle of tar in the galley but by spirited exertions with wet swabs it was extinguished without damage. All hands employed as follows — Coating the anchors, worming the cables, overhauling old rigging etc. until sunset at which time I saw the grog served.

[L. F. Middlebrook. *NDA copy.*]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA, *December 1st 1804* —

DEAR SIR, I embrace the opportunity offered by my friend Capt^{n} Rodgers, Commander of the U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, bound to your Port, to inform you that I left Algiers on the 16 of Sept^{r} in compliance with the Orders of my Government, to negociate a peace with Tripoli; if the Bashaw should be disposed to do it on proper terms. At that time we had not heard of the Attacks which had been made on that place by Commodore Preble, and expected to have had our whole force ready to operate against it; but the season having arrived when the Gun boats could not remain with safety on the coast, we found there only two of our Ships, and I came to this place, where I shall remain 'till the season for active operations commences, when I think we shall have such a formidable force, as will bring the Bashaw to reason.

My letter[s] from Tunis, & from Algiers, since I left that place, report everything quiet with respect to the United States. —

We have nothing new in this quarter excepting the War between G. B. & Spain, and a number of Spanish Prizes sent in here daily. Cap^{t} Rodgers will give you full details of our affairs in this quarter.

[Mass. HS. Jarvis Cor. NDA. photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 1 December 1804

At 3 [P. M.] sent the boat into Malta At 4 the town of Malta bore W. B. S. distance 5 miles at sunset the town of Malta bore W ½ N distance 3 miles At 9 the Jolly boat returnd from Malta At midnight fresh breezes and clear weather Made and took in sail as occasion Required — at 8 Colonel Lear came along Lowerd down the Jolly boat Malta Bearing S W B S distance 1 mile At 9 the Jolly boat left the ship for Malta

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 1 December 1804

Weighed anchor at 2, A. M. at 1, P. M. entered the mouth of the Nile. At half past 2, was met by the English barge with the drogoman of the Consulate at Rosetta about three miles from the city. In the barge was Doctor Mendrici. At 3, arrived at the landing where we were met by Major Misset, the British Resident at Grand Cairo, who had taken refuge here from the dangers which threatened Europeans in consequence of the war between the Turks and Mamelukes, which raged in that vicinity; and were by him conducted to Mr. Patruci's, the Consular house. Fast of Ramadam begins.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[l] E 14.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

ROSETTA *2[d] Dec[r] 1804*

DEAR SIR, The day being too far spent to make the mouth of the Nile in Season on Friday we came to an Anchor in Abukir Bay, and lay 'till two O.Clock the next morning, this gave us an oppertunity of viewing the Battle grounds there, which we found covered with human Skeletons ghastly monuments of the Savage influence of avarice and ambition on the human mind — Yesterday Morning we displayed the flag of the United States upon our Gume [Germe or Jerm], and about One O.Clock P. M. entered the Nile several miles below Rosetta, we were Rec[d] by the Drogoman of the British Consulate in an elegant Barge with Awnings bearing the National flag in which M[r] Blake and myself proceeded to the landing, where we were met by Major Missett his B. M. Resident at Cairo, who accompanied us to his lodgings on board the Barge — I met with my worthy friend Doctor Mendrici of whom you [have] heard me speak so often and so warmly, who now makes one of our party. —

I find it impossible to leave this for Cairo day after tomorrow, but calculate to be beack in about ten days, when I hope you will find it convenient to be here. — You will find in Major Missett all that can be comprized in the term *a Gentlemen*, with the frankness of an old Soldier, we certainly are very happy in our introductions from Governor Ball — I hear'd the Major regret last Evening that he *had* no Porter, and that it was almost impossible to procure *Madeira* Wine. — I find my party encreasing, and am very desirous of seeing you here, that I may have the benefit of your advice in some measures I am meditating, you will find the tour agreeable and I have no doubt useful. — The Bay of Abukir abounds with fine Mullett, which may afford both food and amusement to your people during your stay. — At Alexandria the Water of the Nile exceeds discription in excellence of quality, should you think proper to start the bad Water out of the *Argus* and fill with this I believe it would contribute to the preservation of health, it certainly would to pleasure — the Brig may be watered cheap by employing Gums, and using your own Seamen — At all events I hope you will take a provision of it for the Ward Room and Cabin, and for an occasional treat to our friends. —

As you have M[r] Blakes intelligence for your information and entertainment concerning our tour thus far, I shall add nothing on the

Subject. — Please make my very respectful Compliments to Mess[rs] Briggs — And believe me to be with

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, 2 December 1804

Sailed for Naples

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 2 December 1804

P.M. commences with fresh breezes and Hazey weather, at 2 the Jolly boat Returnd from Malta run hir up Made sail and stood to the Westward At 4 the center of the Island of Malta Bore S B E

Latitude Observed 36° 27′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies Sunday, 2 December 1804

[At Rosetta] Impeded from proceeding for Cairo on account of a Skiak, religious chief, having seized all the boats.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 2 December 1804

Fresh breezes from S W — Cloudy overcast weather —

Employed clearing ship for sea — At ½ past 2 P. M. roused in the stern hawser & hove short — At 4 ran out a kedge in order to warp the ship to windward — At ½ past 4 the Commodore came on board — At 5 the wind shifted to N W — Weighed & ran without the light house — Brought to, in order to wait the return of the barge which was left, to weigh the kedge — At ½ past 6 the barge returned — Made sail out of the bay — Winds Variable from the North all the first part with cloudy unsettled weather — By 12 we were 20 Miles N N E from Palermo —

Latitude observed 38° 53′ N.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

To Hamet Caramanli, rightful Bashaw of Tripoli, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

ROSETTE *December 4. 1804*

EXCELLENCE, I am the American Consul who made an agreement with your Excellency previously to your leaving Tunis for Malta; and am sent forward by the United States to carry that agreement into effect. I desire to be informed of the channel of communication with your Excellency in such a manner as not to embroil my government with any of the Chiefs of this country —

America is at peace with all the world, except your brother Jussuf. With him we will never be at peace; for he is unjust towards all men —

But when God shall have restablished the rightful sovereign upon the throne of Tripoli we will seek peace with that kingdom —

I am your Excellency's sincere friend

WILLIAM EATON
Navy Agent, General, of the United States of America for the several Barbary regencies.

His Excellency HAMET BASHAW *of Tripoli* —

[LC. Personal P., Misc, Eaton, Ac. No. 213.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 4 December 1804

(Beating down the Mediterranean.) at ½ past 3 [P. M.] spoke the ship *Alfred* from Syracuise At Sunset the Island of Linosa bore W ½ N distance 7 leagues, Made and took in Sail as occasion required

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Tuesday, 4 December 1804

Embarked for Cairo. Capt. Vincengo, Major Misset's Secretary, and Doctor Mendrici, joined our party. Mr. Blake returned to Alexandria. Four servants with those gentlemen, now increased our strength to eighteen able bodied men well armed and provided. Wind coming ahead, came too near the village Deeby's west bank.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 4 December 1804

Strong Easterly winds & overcast weather — We are on our passage from Palermo to Naples.

Punished John Queen, Marine with 24 lashes for drunkeness & sleeping on his post, Paul Frazer Seaman with 9, & Samuel Bay Seaman with 6 lashes for drunkeness — Thomas Ayscough Seaman with 64 lashes for poisoning four sheep, desertion, & drunkeness — The suspected villainy mentioned on the 30th Nov[r], respecting the sheep, is acknowledged by Ayscough.

All forenoon Strong Easterly Winds — We continued standing to the Northward till ½ past 11 A. M. when we tacked to the S b E — At this time we were nearly 2 Miles from the South side of Palmerora which is situated 45 Miles nearly W ½ N from Ischia — Between 10 A. M & Noon we let out two reefs of the Topsails.

Noon, fresh Winds from E b S. Ischia in sight bearing by compass E S E, Distant 45 Miles —

Latitude Observed 40° 51′ N.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

To Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP
5th Dec. 1804

Your Application for an Appointment in the Navy of the United States having been received and considered, it has been determined to appoint you to the station of a Lieutenant — A commission

will be forwarded to you in due season, in the mean time you will consider this letter as investing you with the rank and authority of a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States — and you will, without delay communicate your acceptance to me, from the date of which communication, your pay and emoluments will commence. — Your services are immediately required at Charleston S. C. to superintend the equipment & outfit of a Gun-boat building at that place, under the Agency of W^m^ Smith sen^r^ Esq^r^ — You will therefore immediately repair to Charleston, and on your arrival there, you will wait upon M^r^ Smith, receive and execute such instructions, relatively to the equipment & outfit of the boat, as he may give to you — .

You will be continued in the command of the Gun-boat, when she shall be put into service, and during such command you will receive an addition to the pay and rations of a Lieutenant in the Navy (viz: 40$ p^r^ month & 3, rations p^r^ day) 10$ p^r^ month & 1 ration p^r^ day, which will make your pay 50$ p^r^ month and 4 rations p^r^ day. —

You will take the enclosed oath & return it to this Office. I inclose a copy of the uniform & rules & regulations in the Navy.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Wednesday, 5 December 1804

Wind contrary, went ashore: inhabitants oppressed and miserable. At 11, A. M. made sail. The British flag displayed on Capt. Vincent's vessel; that of the United States on ours. Dined in a garden near the village Fuor. Astonished the inhabitants by the accuracy of the rifle shot, having twice split an orange, in three shot, at the distance of 32 yards.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm^1^ E 14.]

To James Monroe, U. S. Minister to London, England, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP^t^
Decem^r^ 6^th^ 1804

Congress having directed the President of the United States to Present a Sword to Captain Stephen Decatur Jun^r^ in consideration of his Gallant conduct in the destruction of a Tripolitan frigate of 44 Guns [*Philadelphia*] I request that you will be pleased to purchase a Sword for this purpose and send it to me by the first opportunity that may offer — Col^o^ Stricker will make you a Remittance for this purpose —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 6 December 1804

Our men suffer for the want of provisions. The Bashaw does not allow them either victuals or cash. — They get but a small allowance of bread, and that on the credit of their own country. They are beat unmercifully and compelled to work hard every day.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Thursday, 6 December 1804

Went on shore at the village Sabour: five hundred Albanian deserters, Arnout Turks, left this wretched village on the 4th, after having destroyed every thing valuable or growing within and about it. The inhabitants apprised us of a camp of wild Arabs about four miles above, of which they manifested great fear. They prayed for the return of the English. It is the universal prayer of Egypt.

[NR&L. No. 9217 Bm[1] E 14.]

Extract from journal kept by Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 6 December 1804

Commenced with strong gales from the Southw[d] with frequent showers of rain and heavy sea. — at 3. P. M. finding it impossible to weather Ischia bore up to run through the passage between Procuta and the cape forming the South end of the Bay of Naples, here we were in very great danger of going on shore. and with dificulty weathered the cape Clawed off with a heavy press. of Sail a man in the main chains heaving the lead. I never shall forgit when he sung out. quarter less. four. we all looked at one another in anxious expectation to hear the next Sound. Commodore Preble ordering him in an instant to heave the lead again, when he releived us by Singing out. by the mark five. I will here remark that the ship drew upwards of three fathom and when in the troft of the heavy sea she must have been very near the bottom, We passed the Island of Capua. the famous abode of [Aug[s] Cæasar at 5 P. M cleared the passage and entered the Bay of Naples. at 7. furled all sail and runing in under bare poles. at half past 7. anchored with the Starboard and Larboard Bowers in 12 fathom Water, the Light house on Naples mole bearing N. W. b W. distant. 2 miles at half past 9 parted the Starboard cable let go the sheet Anchor and veered to a hundred fathom on the Larboard cable and about 30. or 40. on the sheet which brought our stern in the Breakers in 4 fathoms water the gale increasing soon afterwards we lost our Larboard Anchor. We waited with anxiety for daylight. however at daylight the gale had considerably abated. * * *

at 8 A. M. got the barge out and sent an officer on board the *Renown* (a British 74 which lay here) — with compliments for assistance, which was handsomly and immediately complyed with. the *Renowns* boat droped an Anchor. 3 Cables length to the Windward of us and gave an end of 10 Inch Hauzer onboard which we hove tort. at 11 A M. commodore Preble went on shore in order to procure a Cable and Anchor from the Arsenal at this place. the Gale at the time had considerably abated, brought to on the sheet cable and hove up the Anchor. but to our utter astonishment found the Anchor broke off in the shank. and on examination found that in Wulding the shank that only the outside surface of about ¼ of an inch had been wulded — At 1 P M. the Neapolitan Boats brought off from the Arsenal an Anchor of 36. Cwt. and droped it three Cables length to the Windward of us with a nineteen Inch cable bent to it and two shots of 10. Inch. Howzer at the end of that. with these Cables and Anchors we hove the ship off in 15. fathom water & never untill now did we consider

the ship as intirely safe. During this night we had heavy gales & severe thunder and lightning —

[NDA original. Miss Camilla S. McConnell.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 6 December 1804

This morning at daylight we discovered the island of Malta. We had a head wind which was very fresh. At 8 o'clock A. M. squalls began to come on. We beat towards the Harbour and at 6 o'clock P. M. anchored nearly opposite the *Madrass* Prison Ship. Here we were for the 5th time quarantined since leaving Malta in October. It appears by some of the arbitrary power which stimulates the English as much as virtue does the Americans, that they inflicted this imposition more for their own fancy than the Laws of their port or their Country.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t}
7 Dec^{r} 1804

There are eight Gun Boats now building for the maintenance of which no Appropriation has as yet been required. If they should be put in Commission with the number of Officers and Men necessary in time of war, we shall require for their maintenance during the year 1805 the following appropriations,

For pay & subsistence of the Officers and pay of the Seamen	51528.—
For Provisions — we shall require no appropriation for the year 1805 — Our General Estimate for provisions for the year 1805 will be sufficient to cover this Expence.	
For Medicine & hospital Stores	2000.—
For Contingent Account includ^{g} repairs	6000.—
For pay of Marines	8544.—
For Clothing for Marines	2880.—
For Contingent Account M C	576.—
	$71, 528.—

If these eight Gun Boats should act in one division we shall only require for pay and Subsistence the sum of 45324,$ because in that case there would be no occasion for a Surgeon and a Purser to each Gun Boat. One Surgeon with 2 Surgeon's Mates, and one Purser with a Steward for each Gun Boat, would be sufficient for the whole. The saving by this arrangement would be $6204 annually, which would reduce the whole sum required for the maintenance of these 8 Gun Boats from $71,528 to $65,324. —

[NDA. Nom.Appts., 1798–1820.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 7 December 1804

I was informed, that, through the influence of many Turks, the Bashaw had given orders to Sarcy, our master, to treat the American

prisoners with the utmost cruelty, in order to induce the United States the sooner to make peace. He was impatient for his money.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Friday, 7 December 1804

At eleven, A. M. landed near a village on the east side of the Nile. Villagers fled at our approach. On giving tokens of friendship some of them advanced towards us: when told we were English they flocked around with demonstrations of joy; offered us their services, and raised loud ejaculations for our establishment in the country. At 6, P. M. arrived at the town of Bulac in front of Grand Cairo. By the imprudent behavior of my young drogoman, Alli, and of my Maltee servant, Lewis, firing a musket, we narrowly escaped an assault from the Turks, who boarded us sword in hand; but who were appeased by explanations.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, 7 December 1804

Arrived in Naples Bay in a gale from the westward. Lost two anchors and parted 2 cables.

[LC original.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 7 December 1804

Strong South Winds, with a heavy Sea — We are under close reefed topsails & courses, standing to E S E. in order to weather the Island of Ischia which forms the North extreme of the Gulph of Naples. By 3 P. M. we found it impracticable to weather Ischia — We bore up for the N W part of the Island & turned the close reefs out of the Topsails. By 4 P. M. we passed within two cables length of the N W part of the Island — This part of it is well fortified & has two handsome towers — We saw no shoals or rocks Two bays on this side appeared to have good anchorage with S S W & S E winds — From the N W part of Ischia we steered by compass E b S ½ S. for a passage which leads to Naples — of which Cape de la Mesa forms the East side and the Island of Procita forms the West — This passage is nearly two miles wide — As the wind was scant we kept close to the Island side — Our soundings through was from 9 to 4½ fath[s] — By the close of the evening we passed a point 2 Miles to the S E of Cape de la Mesa, & bore up for the Anchorage in Naples bay which was 5 or 6 miles under our lee — The Evening was very dark & Squally & of course we were unable to find the best Anchorage — At 6 P. M. we brought to, 2 miles South of the light house — Clewed up & furled over all. We let the ship drift in till 7, when we came to with the best bower in 12 fath[s] Soft bottom Veered to 48 fath[s] & let go the small bower & Veered 28 f[ms] on it, when we brought up with 65 fath[s] on the best & 28 on the small bower At this time we had only 4½ fath[s] under the stern with a heavy sea breaking close under the ships stern — Bent the sheet cable & bitted a range on it & unstowed the anchor —

It blew heavy during the night dead on shore — At ½ past 9 P. M. parted from the Small bower — Let go the sheet & veered to 90 fath[s] on the Best bower — We now had a Quarter less five, owing to the wind Veering two points to the Westward — All hands employed during the night sending on deck the Top gall[t] masts, striking the lower yards & topmasts & attending to the Cables — Towards day light the gale in some measure abated, which made our situation equally, if not more, alarming than in the night as we were not More than a cables length from the shore & the breakers often times under the main chains — The return of the sea from the beach Made the ship ride very unsafe — In this situation the light house bore W b N ½ N nearly 2 Miles Fort Elmo bore N W b W ½ W — A point nearly 7 Miles to the Westward of the light house bore W S W — The North extreme of Capria S W b S nearly 8 leagues. At 7 A. M. out barge & sent an Officer on board his B M Ships *Renown* & *Arrow* for assistance — The *Renown* immediately sent out a launch with hawsers & a kedge & two boats to tow her out — The launch let go the Anchor nearly 300 fath[s] to windward & veered to us. In a few minutes after we had hove taut on those hawsers we brought home the sheet Anchor. We were much surprized to find the sheet coming home as it had held well all the gale —

By 9 the weather became more moderate — We hove off the ship into 9 fath[s]— The ship was now riding by her only bower & an eight inch hawser to the *Renown's* Anchor — An Officer was sent to the dock yard for assistance — Towards Noon as the gale abated we hove the Ship more off, & weighed the sheet when we found the Anchor parted in the shank nearly 4 feet from the stock — It was an American made Anchor of 3600 W[t]. At 9 A. M. sent an officer to the health office & got pratique. At 10 Comm[re] Preble went on shore Noon. Strong S S W winds with a heavy swell.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 8 December 1804

Entered Grand Cairo on horseback, accompanied by some Turkish officers of distinction; and followed by an innumerable horde of people of all ages and sexes, curious to see Americans! Capt. Vincents assigned us apartments in the British ministerial house, and announced us to the Vice Roy by letter. Doctor Mendrici waited on his highness in person, and informed him that an American General accompanied by several young gentlemen of the navy, who visited Cairo during the winter suspence of operations, to gratify curiosity, had arrived and would pay him the visit of respect at such time as would be agreeable. The Vice Roy had already been apprised of the arrival, and had sent horses and attendants to receive us on shore, and accompany us to Cairo. Visit him tomorrow.

Five o'clock, visit from the Vice Roy's interpreter, welcoming our arrival; offering his civilities; and informing that tomorrow evening at nine o'clock he would receive our visit. He appointed the *evening* because, it being the fast of Ramadam, he could offer no refreshment by day.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[l] E 14.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 8 December 1804

Strong S S W Winds — Riding in Naples bay with the best bower and a kedge belonging to the *Renown*. At ½ past 1 P. M. a Neapolitan launch was towed of[f] by 5 boats — She brought off an anchor of 50 Cw[t] with an 18 Inch new Cable. She let it go two cables length to Windward & Veered to the ship — We hove taut on it & hove short on the Best Bower, which we were unable to weigh, owing to the heavy swell — We then Veered on it & hove in on the new cable from shore — At ½ past 2 P. M. the wind Veered to S W b S & began to increase till 4, at which time it blew heavy with a rough Sea — By 9 P. M we completed Mooring. We are now in a safe situation with 220 fath[s] on the best bower & 110 fm[s] on the anchor from shore.

At 10 P. M mustered a Quarter Watch — It blew heavy during the night — We had rec'd from the shore an anchor of 1700 w[t] which we bent on the sheet cable as a spare Anchor— We moored the launch which brought off the Anchor astern in readiness for weighing the Small bower which we parted from — The Barge was moored astern — Some time in the night she filled & all her bars were lost. At 10 A. M. the wind shifted in a light squall from S W to N W — Ships company employed clearing up decks & lowering the larboard cable ties

Noon cloudy weather Winds N N W —

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 8 December 1804

[From 18 November to 7 December 1804 cruising off Tripoli.] A Survey was held upon the fore mast head by the Sea Lieuts. Master Boatswain and Carpenter, who reported the Fore mast head a little rotten and the Cap unfit for Service —

bore up for Siracuse —

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original. NDA photostat.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (at Malta), from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

N[o] 18 TUNIS *Dec[r] 9[th] 1804.*
rec[d] Dec[r] 21[st] 1804

SIR. I embrace the Opportunity of the U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, to offer you a line. She was dispatched here by the Commodore, whose instructions, directed Capt[n] Campbell, to demand of the Bey of Tunis, full satisfaction for the Robbery committed on Capt[n] Egery, as stated in my letter of the 25[th] ultimo; and also, to satisfy himself, with respect to the Tunisian prize recaptured by the *Congress*, as stated to Commodore Barron in my letter of the 24[th] ult.

I cannot avoid expressing my surprise, at a Frigates being dispatched on such a mission, or on any public affairs without receiving a line from the Commodore or yourself. The Bey, insists on our convoying the prize to Tunis, I have paid to one of the Moors, whom Capt. C. brought with him seven dollars, for a blanket lost on board.— he also complained to me in Capt[n] Campbells presence of having lost all his Cloathing, when captured, I have promised that they shall be re-

turned him or their value. — The Rais, who plundered Capt[n] Egery, will be bastinadoed, and kept in prison, untill the property is restored.—

You have been constantly informed, that I have no public funds, and no Credit. — the rent of the Consular House becomes due, and payment will be expected on the 1[st] January unless money is received from you, before that period, I shall be reduced to the degrading necessity of borrowing from the Jews on the interest of the place. —

(Copy)

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, Jan. 1804–Nov. 1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. Brig *Argus*, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

GRAND CAIRO *10[th] Dec[r] 1804*

SIR, We arrived here at O.Clock in the morning of the 8[th] Inst Hamet Bashaw is with the Mamlukes, we shall have him, I shall take up a Thousand dollars on Account of Mess[rs] Briggs Brothers, which I wish you will reimburse them, Particular advice & Vouchers hereafter.— I wait here ten days longer for advice from Hamet Bashaw, and then descend the Nile to Rosetta. — We shall never have the means I fear, suitably to reciprocate the Civilities and Kind Offices of the British Resident & the Consuls in this Country — Cap[t] Vincents has equal claims on our gratitude. — Detail on a future occasion.—

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Hamet Caramanli, rightful Bashaw of Tripoli, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

[Translation]

CAIRO, *10 February* [*December* ?] *1804.*

EXCELLENCY, From Alexandria and Rosetta I sent your Excellency some letters which will be delivered to you accompanied by a letter from one of your subjects who might be very useful to us. I pray your Excellency to retire to Rosetta without delay and place yourself under the protection of the British Minister, who is there at present, and that you will have the kindness to send me certain information as to when I shall be able to meet your Excellency in that town. I shall wait here ten days for your reply.

If your Excellency has troops attached to you, I venture to suggest that you send them to Alexandria in order to await your orders there.

I am very respectfully your Excellency's most faithful friend

WILLIAM EATON
Agent General of the United States

To His Excellency HAMET BASSA *of Tripoli*

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 10 December 1804

Our men all agreed not to work unless they were fed, and accordingly when the wardens went to the prison and ordered them out, they all refused. The wardens whipped them until they were tired, and then

went to inform the Bashaw, who immediately ordered them bread and oil, and they went to work.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 10 December 1804

Moderate breezes from N E. Ships company employed setting up the Topmast rigging — At 2 P. M. furled sails. We weighed the Anchor belonging to the *Renown* & returned it to her —

A. M. Light airs from N N E — Employed all forenoon mooring Ship — In heaving a common strain on the best bower it broke off in the shank two feet from the Crown. Our small bower which parted in the shank in the late gale was an American made Anchor as well as the best bower — They both broke without bending & appear to be made of the Worst of Iron — On our anchoring in the gale we had two bowers & a sheet — Two gave way in the shank at different times & the cable parted from the other — The Anchor from which the cable parted was an English anchor which we had received in Malta — The timely assistance we received from the *Renown* was very essential for the Safety of the ship —.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 10 December 1804

[Malta] This commences very cold, the wind directly into the harbour, which blew a gale. This rendered it impossible for us to go out of the harbour. At half past 10 o'clock A. M. we weighed anchor and went around into the mole astern of the *Madrass* and came to anchor again. The master of an English store ship (or Transport No. 24) came on board and took a boy, Micheal Maginnis, from us. The boy had run away from the store ship and entered on board the U. S. Brig *Siren* from which place we received him.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 11 December 1804

At 11 [P. M.] Algiers light house bore S W B S distance 3 leagues

Latitude Observed 37° 11′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 11 December 1804

[Malta] This morning commences very pleasant. At 8 o'clock A. M. weighed anchor and got underway.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA, *December 12th 1804* —

DEAR SIR, I had the honor of writing to you on the 6th instant, by a Sparanaro [Speronare], which could not get out till the night before last. — I forwarded, at that time, a letter for Commodore Preble, from Constantinople, and an Extract of a letter from the British Minister, at that place, to Sir Alexander Ball, respecting the Wheat Vessels sent in here by our Squadron.

On the 10th instant arrived here the Ketch, to which you had given a passport to go to Tripoli. — Mr Robertson brought the two enclosed letters for you, which I took the liberty to open, in order to send them by a special conveyance, if they should contain anything to make it necessary. I found nothing in them which would warrant the expence: But I have this day seen Mr Robertson, who is in quarantine, and received from him such information as I conceive makes it proper to send it to you immediately.

He says that five Cruizers have sailed from Tripoli, viz^{t} — two on the 8th, and three on the 10th of November. — That one of them had sent in a small Genoise Vessel, which had been converted into a Gun Boat. — That two of the said Cruizers were destined for the Coast of Spain and the Straits, and three to the Adriatic. They are small Latteen Vessels carrying two Cannon each and about 60 men. — That he (Robertson) was detained in Tripoli ten days after he was ready to sail, waiting the arrival of two Vessels loaded with wheat (which however did not arrive), and of which they were afraid he would give information to our Squadron. — He says they are in great want of grain and other necessaries; and that their stock of powder was very small indeed. — They had sent to Smyrna for that article and other military stores. — He says the injury sustained by the Attacks on the Town was reported to be very inconsiderable, and that the Bashaw was very high in his language respecting the demands he should make for peace & ransome; but, he added, that he knew he was greatly distressed for money and everything else necessary for carrying on the war.

I received a letter from Captain Bainbridge by this opportunity, which, I presume, is to the same amount as those now enclosed from him to you. — I also forward two letters for Commodore Preble; one from the French Consul, and the other from Captain Bainbridge. — Mr Robertson left Tripoli on the 5th inst^{t} — He saw none of our Vessels off when he came out, nor on his passage over here. — The other Vessel which had a passport to go over for Bullocks &c^{a} is still there, and is expected to wait until a convoy can be sent from hence to bring her over.

On the 6th inst^{t} Lieu^{t} Com^{dt} Smith came in here in the *Vixen*, to get a supply of bread, of which he says he had but three days allowance on board. — He was detained here, by bad weather, until the night before last. — He informed me that he left the *President* between this and Tripoli, and that the weather had been so bad for some time past on that Coast, that it was impossible, without the greatest hazard, to keep near the coast.

We are very anxious to hear of your health, and have been flattering ourselves with the pleasure of seeing you over here for some days past. This pleasing expectation we have not yet given up, and I hope this

may meet you on your way over. — The quarantine from Sicily is reduced to five days, and in a few days more is expected to be taken off entirely. —

I have thought the preceding information from Tripoli of sufficient importance to dispatch a Sparanaro to carry this letter. — The Patron of the Sparanaro will wait your Orders for his return, if you should have any letters to send over.

Mrs Lear unites with me in best wishes for your health, and in respects and compliments to your brother, and our Officers with you, and also to Mr Dyson.

P. S. Nothing from America, Algiers or Tunis since my last

Wednesday Evening 12 Decr

I have this moment received a letter from Algiers dated 4 Decr — All was then well there as respected our affairs. — Their Cruizers had not returned, nor sent in any prizes. There had been no late accounts respecting the Marabout, which led them to be very easy respecting him in Algiers. — The Portuguise Slave had lately made their excape from thence, viz the Captain of a Brig of War taken about 6 years past, and one of the Lieutenants & the Purser of the Frigate. —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. A copy also in Stephen Decatur Col, Book A.]

To Secretary of State from Charles Pinckney, U. S. Minister to Madrid, Spain

Duplicate *December 12: 1804.*

Dear Sir, The farce between Spain & England is at length over as Spain this Morning declared War — before this opportunity goes, I shall be able to send you the declaration, & thus has her conduct to us involved her in a War which she otherwise might easily have avoided. — England was at first by no means inclined to this war — the thing that produced it, as I always told you, was the armament at Ferrol, which armament, as I well knew, through a Gentleman I sent down privately there to examine & see into it was intended solely against us to increase their maritime force in the American Seas with five sail of the line & some Frigates, & to throw as large a body of Troops as they could into Florida — Yrujo's threat of Squadrons at the Mississipi, Chesespeck & Sandy Hook, now prove this clearly to have been the intention — The British Minister supposing it against them, remonstrated firmly, & it was upon his demanding explicitly and strongly the reason of the Armament & their fear of telling the truth, that brought them into the war — The consequences of which will be, I think, the obtaining all we want of Spain, & the making the Flag of the United States in a short time the only neutral one in the World, for Denmark cannot avoid joining Russia & Sweden when they begin seriously to act. I have some very curious & interesting details to tell you of this business at another time, for having been privy to the whole of the latter part of the secret negotiations here between England & this Country, I know that England very unwillingly went into this war — the demands of England on Spain, were so reasonable that I was always sure Spain would come into them, but she equivocated so much, & really treated the Questions with such marked evasion, that England was convinced all her charges were well founded, & that she could not do less than treat her as a principal in the war — This being the case, however we may as Philanthropists wish the gener-

al peace of all Nations, yet if some of them, & particularly those now engaged, will, in spite of all our wishes, go to war, we must console ourselves by reflecting that our true security & interest are more promoted by war among the great maritime powers of Europe, than peace — be assured there is not one of the iron despotisms of Europe (& they are all such except England) that has much affection for us — We are such an Eyesore, that I am convinced there is not one which does not wish us sunk in the Sea, & even England has but a splenetic cordiality for us — the increase of our Commercial Marine, now treading fast on her own — the probability of our being, if not the only, certainly always the most respected neutral flag in the world — the numbers & wealth this circumstance, connected with our freedom, will draw to us, & the consequent increase of our Commerce, & when we please, of our Naval force, will make England view us with jealousy — If you are supplied with their late Authors on political subjects, you must perceive many traces of this in their writings, & it is to be expected that this jealousy will keep peace with our rise. I am just informed that this Government are now deliberating on the propriety of throwing open all their Ports in the West Indies and South America on certain conditions — this will be a great affair for our Merchants — indeed with the circumstance of a general war & the astonishing price of Provisions, had we not lost our wheat by bad Seasons, as you wrote me, & the violent hurricane destroyed our rice in the Southern States, the influx of riches this year would have perhaps exceeded any other — The Spaniards are losing immense sums every day in the Ships & cargoes taken by the British, & it seems from the secret expeditions preparing in England, unless France & Spain & Holland can make some great effort by invasion they will have to bid adieu to all their Colonies & Commerce, as it is said to be one of Pitt's plans to root France & Holland entirely out of the American Seas, & never to make peace on the condition of restoring any thing to them in that Quarter of the World, or suffering them ever to have any more agency or interference in the West India Trade — I mentioned to you in my former letters that I had submitted to this Government all the statements & explanations your instructions contained, & that they are now waiting for advices by the Express Brigantine they sent to Yrujo, with whose conduct & energy, as I wrote you before, they are so pleased, that they are said to be determined on his return, to reward him highly — their tone however to the United States must in future be greatly moderated, for they cannot now venture to quarrel with us, & if our Government is but a little resolute & decisive, they must give way in every thing.

With my affectionate respects & wishes to the President & Yourself & our friends at Washington & particularly Major Butler & Colonel Hampton I remain dear sir

December 12: 1804 IN MADRID

inclosed is the declaration of War by Spain.

[NA. SDA. Disp., Spain, Vol. 6[A], Chas. Pinckney (at Madrid), May 1803–Sep. 1805.]

To Joshua Wingate, Jr., Washington, D. C., from the Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP[t]

12 Dec[r] 1804.—

For the transportation from this Country to Algiers of the timber, plank &[c] comprehended in the list which accompanied my letter to you

of the 28th June last, I will agree to give you the sum you have asked namely, 7000 dollars, one half to be paid when the Bills of Lading shall be signed — the other half to be paid as soon as we shall receive authentic imformation of its being safely landed at its port of destination and delivered to the Consignee — or if more agreeable to you, it may be paid at Algiers by the Consul's Bills either on Leghorn or London, provided that the Public shall not loose by the Exchange. Your Vessel must be navigated by a competent number of Seamen, and she must be in all other respects completely fitted and equipped for such a Voyage. No private Adventure whatever can be admitted on board the Vessel carrying the Timber &c as she will be provided with governmental passes setting forth that the whole of the Cargo is the property of the United States:

Responsible Security will be exacted for the return of the money advanced, if the Voyage should not be performed.

We shall require 20 working days for the discharge of the Cargo at Algiers to be computed from the day on which the Vessel shall pass the forms necessary to legalize the Beginning to discharge. The Vessel must proceed straight to Algiers— she must not touch at any other port unless unavoidably constrained by stress of weather. — On her arrival at Algiers, the Consul must without delay be informed of her arrival, and the Dispatches to be sent out in her must be immediately delivered.

For every days' detention at Algiers beyond 20 working days to be computed as above stated, I will allow you 40 Dollars — provided such detention shall not proceed from any deviation from this Agreement, or from any Instructions to be hereafter given on the part of the owners or from any inattention, neglect or inactivity on the part of the Commander or Mariners.

If in the period intervening this and the sailing of the Vessel any political Circumstances should arise to enhance the present rates of ensurance, you may safely rely on the liberality of the Government for a just remuneration.

[In this letter book, pages 1 to 25, are long lists of articles for the Dey of Algiers, and Emperor of Morocco; shipped in the *Betsy Walk*, *Sally*, *Old Tom*, *William & Mary* and *Raleigh*.]

[NDA. Barbary Powers, LB, 1803–1808.]

[13 December 1804]

To Doctor Francisco Mendrici from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

To Doctor Francis Mandrici

The interests of the United States of America require that a person of abilities probity and National attachments should be appointed to the agency of their affairs in Grand Cairo — My long acquaintance With You the uniform attachment and friendly Offices you exhibited towards me in my capacity of Consul of the United States when at Tunis and the distinguished proofs of Your Friendship and of your interested zeal for the Welfare of my Country which you have had the goodness to manifest towards us since my arrival upon the Nile are good reasons why I should desire you may be vested with that trust I request therefore You will accept the appointment of Agent of the United States in Grand Cairo and its dependencies untill pleasure of the President shall be expressed on the subject —

I am not authorised to engage that any salary will be annexed to this appointment but am nevertheless free to assure you that in case, of any events which shall render our establishment permanent here, you may rely on my influence with my Government to obtain for you the Consulate of the United States in Egypt

Done at Grand Cairo Dec. 13th 1804

WILLIAM EATON

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA126 and EA206.]

To Secretary of the Navy from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

GRAND CAIRO *Dec: 13th 1804*

SIR! Letters of recommendation from Sir Alexander Ball, to His Britanic Majesty's Consul at Alexandria and resident at Cairo have had the effect to give security and perhaps may add *success* to this expedition.

On the 30th Ult. we sailed from Alexandria for Rosetto, and arrived the day following — Found there Major Misset, the British resident who had left Cairo in consequence of the War which rages between the Mamelukes and Turks; and which renders a residence here, at this moment both dangerous and disagreeable; for nothing can be more fluctuating and capricious than the government in this Country, except the disposition of the slaves over whom it dominates

The attention of Major Miset, the resident, though it cannot exceed my gratitude, far exceeds any means I have of expressing it. Finding him a frank, open hearted, generous soldier — I unreservedly unveild to him the object of my voyage. He took every step, which the nature of his situation would justify, to facilitate that object — and, to render our passage on the Nile and stay at Cairo safe and agreeable, he directed his Secretary Captain Vincents to accompany us, and to lodge us in the English house. —

I also fell in at Rosetto with Doctor Mendrici, of whom frequent and honorable mention is made in my communucations to government from Tunis as the Bey's cheif physician — The Doctor was sent out of that regency about a year before me; and for reasons if not analogous, equally cogent: myself for Wanting dispositions congeneal to the in interest of the Bey. he for posessing dispositions congenial to the interest of the Beys wife — He is here chief physician to the Vice Roy, Kourshek Ahmet Pacha — and also to the British commission

Having chartered a marche, specie of latin schooner peculiar to the river, of about forty tons burthen, on the fourth instant we embarked for this place; our strength consisting of Lt OBannon of the Marine Corps Midshipmen Geo Mann and Eli E. Danielson — Mr Farquhar. Selim a janisary Alli a drogaman with six servants; all well armed — Captain Vincents and Doctor Mendrici in another Boat mounting two Swivels, besides Muskets, Pistols and Sabres, and about an equal number of people: Precautions necessary to resist the predatory attacks of the wild Arabs, who infest the rivers banks and during this general suspense of justice prey upon the defenseless; as well as the outrage of the Abbanian turkish soldiery, who restrained by no discipline ravage and murder indiscriminately every where — The English and American flags were displayed on their respective vessels. —

At 3 in the afternoon of the same day, without having obtained any certain intelligence concerning the object in pursuit, we departed from Rosetto; sailed tranquilly along the beautiful banks of the Nile; and, on the evening of the seventh, arrived at Bulac, in front of Cairo, without accident. though we were at one time under some apprehensions from a troop of wild Arabs which we saw fall furiously upon a herd of Camels, buffaloes and cattle near the Village Sabour and drive several of them off unannoyed. The shrieks of the Villagers demonstrated their consternation and anxiety, while they offered no resistance to these mounted marauders of the desert: and these on the other hand, appeared to aim no mischief towards the persons of their inactive brethren of the plain — We had just returned on board from visiting the Village — The Arab Camp were within half a league; but the fire we raised from our fowling pieces upon the vast numbers of pigeons and other small fowl in its environs must have deterred them from attempting to examine our baggage. They however assailed and robbed several boats just after we had passed — This same village was but the day before plundered by five hundred Albanians, who had desereted from the Vice roy's Army & taken their rout to Damiette — Fortunate for us perhaps that they had not stayed a day longer; for it is doubtful whether our appearance would have been formidable to their avarice; or our resistance to their force — I make this digression to show the deplorable situation of the inhabitants of Eygpt — Their prayer for the return of the English is universal—and humanity prays with them.

On the morning of the eighth horses and attendants were sent from the palace to convey us to Cairo; and at nine oclock we entered the city, followed by a vast concourse of people of all ages and sexes whom curiosity or want had collected about us; but at that respectful distance peculiar to the people of the East towards strangers of distinction We passed as American Officers of the Army and Navy whom curiosity had brought from Malta, to Eygpt during the suspence of Winter operations. —

This and the following day were chiefly consumed in receiving and returning visits: Among others a visit from the palace by the Viceroy's interpreter, welcoming our arrival, and signifying that it would be agreeable to his highness to wait on us at the hall of audience in the citidal at the third hour of the ninght of the next day This unusual hour was fixed on by reason of the fast of Ramadam, during which no refreshments can be given by day.

Mean time I employed all prudent means to put in motion the real objects of my visit here — I found the Secretary of State and two ex-Governors of Hamet Bashaw on the spot; destitute of every thing but resentment; for every hope had abandoned them — From them I learned that their Sovereign after a series of vicisitude and disasters, had been reduced to the alternative of joining the mamelukes; and that he was actually with them in command of a few Tripolitans and the Arab auxiliaries beseiged with Elfi; and the other mamelukes Beys in the Village of Miniet in upper Egypt. Though glad to hear that the Bashaw was still active and that the arabs were still attached to his interest, the embarrassments which have hitherto accumulated to impede the execution of our plan with him were now heightened by the impossibility of personal access to him; the difficulty of communication; and the uncertainty of obtaining the vice roy's firman for his departure, in case of succeeding to detach him from the rebel army,

as the mamelukes are here stiled — These obstacles overcome, every thing else seemed feasible — I resolved therefore to throw myself on the honor and hospitality of the Turkish Sovereign of the Country

At eight in the evening of the ninth, six arabian horses richly caparisoned, and a numerous escort of attendant waited in the court yard of the British house to conduct us to the palace. Captain Vincents and Doctor Mendrici accompanied in their national uniforms — The procession was preceeded by an illumination of flambeax and tourches— the streets for the distance of a mile and a half were margined with Spectators, curious to see *the men who had come from the new world.* Guards, grooms, and servants were stationed to receive us at the Gate of the Citadel — The *Courbose*[?] was paraded with troops regularly drawn up. The flights of stairs which lead to the grand saloon were flanked with young men superbly armed, and in rich turkish uniform — The hall was large and splendid and the court which attended the Vice roy surpassed in magnificence every thing I have ever seen of the kind — His Highness with a degnified air of affability, rose from a sofa of embroidered purple and damask cushions; and, taking my hand seated me next himself and the gentlemen in company on the right and left— Coffee— pipes & Sherbet were served in oriental stile — The customary salutations passed and repeated questions on indefferent subjects asked and answered— News of the day concerning the European War— Enquiries relative to our nation situation and extent of our territory: Date of our independence? Nations with whom we were at peace or war? Productions and commerce of the country &c. &c. At lenght by a signal from his hand the court retired leaving the vice roy & his interprter alone with us. He now observed that it seemed to him our visit to this country at so critical a moment must have something more for its object than mere gratification of curiosity — This opened the occasion, which I had determined to seek, of making to him a candid explanation of my business — I stated in french, which he seemed well to understand but which was formally translated into Turkish, a detail of our intercourse and relation with Tripoli — Negociations of Peace with Jussuf Bashaw. Violation of his faith — Commencement of the War and such events in its progress as honor did not dictate to conceal: then drew a flattering though just contrast between habits of the Barbary princes and those of other provinces of the Ottoman Empire — He listened with attention and evident gratification — Varying a little the subject, I touched upon the affinity of principle between the Islam and American religion; both taught the existence and supremacy of *one* God: (Let not *triune* christans startle at the emphasis placed on this numeral adjective it is not meant to employ *that unity* may not be composed of congregated members to suit any faith!) both enjoined the universal exercise of humanity: and both forbade unnecessary bloodshed— He acknowledged these to be maxims of his religion — I declared that we sought in his province, a legitimate sovereign of Tripoli, who had been treacherously driven from his Government and country, in whose good faith we might place reliance, and whom we intended to restore to his throne; and, so doing stamp conviction on the world that we did not unsheath the sword for conquest nor for spoil, but to vindicate our rights; and, that we were ready to seize any honorable mean to prevent the further effusions of blood; and more especially as we found that, in prosecuting the war against the faithless Jussuf, the

severity of our resentment fell rather upon the innocent deluded victims of his avarice and hypocricy than upon the aggressor himself He approved our resolutions said he knew Hamet Bashaw — Had furnished him supplies for temporary purposes of subsistence — but knew not where he was at this moment. He assured us, however that if within his influence, he would by all means aid the accomplishment of a measure so manifestly humane; observing that his predecssor had promised auxiliaries to Hamet Bashaw for this very purpose as soon as the tranquility of this Country, would admit After a moments reflection he added, that in case the Bashaw should have joined the mamelukes, which was possible it might change the dispositions he would otherwise make concerning him, I replied that an object of disstres could not be an object of resentment to an exalted mind; and that it was more like God to pardon than to punish a repenting enemy. By an inclination of his head he signified assent and promised to send couriers in search of Hamet Bashaw; which he has done so have I— And, through the intervention of my friend Doctor Mendrici who has great influence at court, and of the Vice roy's chief interpreter, whom we have gained, there is no doubt of obtaining his permission for the embarkation of the Bashaw & his suit. The only embarrassment now is, how he will be able to withdraw himself from the cause of the mamelukes without exciting suspicion of treason, which might prove fatal to him. If he can do this, we may think the most difficult part of our plan accomplished; for I have the fullest assurance and as full confidence that th[r]ough his influence, we may bring any number of men on the back of Tripoli which may be deemed requisite to its entire success— and this done, with our naval force in front all supplies will be effectually cut off from the enemy.—

I shall remain here yet twelve days for the return of a special courier dispatched this morning to the Bashaw then return to Rosetto — and Alexandria except circumstances should engage me to proceed through the desert from this to Bengazi; in which case the gentlemen in company will make no delay in descending the Nile, and repairing on board the *Argus* with further communications

Beleiving a sentinel at this out post to be a precaution necessary to the successful issue of our measures, and that an agent here may have some good effect on our commercial interests; and influenced no less by a just sense of obligations, I have requested Doctor Mandrici to accept this trust. A Copy of my letter of appointment is here with inclosed — I hope this step will meet the approbation of the President. A list of the articles which enter into the commerce of this country with the prices current will be forwarded on a future occasion; either to your Department or to some commercial house which may take a direct interest in it —

Decem 17th

Last evening, at an audience with the Vice roy after reproaching Hamet Bashaw for taking part with the Mamelukes he was prevailed on to grant him a letter of anmesty and permission to him to pass the turkish army and leave Egypt unmolested It now remains to detach him from the rebel Beys —

[Attention is invited to letter to Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton in Egypt, dated 25 January 1805. In this letter are included data from 26 November to 8 December 1804.]

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. EA 206.]

To Sir Alexander John Ball, British Civil Commissioner and Governor of Malta, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

GRAND CAIRO *Dec: 13. 1804*

SIR, If intrusion in this instance demands an apology I hope it may be found in the principle of humanity, which prevails to overcome the reluctance I should otherwise feel at being thought intrusive.

The same reasons which induced me to request of Your excellency letters of introduction to his Britanic Majesty's agents in this Country, suggested the propriety of showing an English Jack at the Main Top gallant mast head on entering the old port of Alexandria the 26th ult. The signal was recognized and Mr Briggs was immediately on board.—

We found in port a Turkish Vice admiral, with a ship of the line and six frigates — a part of which squadron is stationary there to preserve the tranquility of the country; with just as much influence as the same number of Pilicans would have on the same station

On entering and passing the streets Of Alexandria I could not but notice the very marked satisfaction which every expression and every countenance of all denomitiations of people, Turks and Frenchmen only excepted manifested under an impression the we were the *avant coureur* of an English Army They had conceived this idea from observing the english Jack at our main, taking our flag, perhaps, for that of a saint; and because as is natural enough they were ready to beleive what they ardently wished It would been cruel to have undeceived: consequently without assuming, we passed in character of Englishmen among the Middle & lower orders of people; and as allies among those of better information Wherever we entered or wherever halted we were surrounded by the wretched inhabitants; and stunned With their benedictions and prayers for blessing on us— "Will the english come? Are they coming? God Grand the English may come! We have no commerce — we have no money — We have no bread! When will the english arrive?

My answer was uniformly *Patience*: on arriving at Rossetto 1st instant, the attentions we received from Major Miset, who had retired hither to evade incidents to be apprehended from the distracted state of the capital were such as the letters we brought him were were Calculated to secure civility and goodness, however are the natural effusions of his heart The same tone which marked the dispositions of the Alexandrians was heard at Rosetto; but not so loud, because the inhabitants are less miserable without any traits of happiness.

On the 4th we left that Village for Cairo, — And to give security as well as accommodations to our voyage and to our stays here the Resident directed his Secretary, Captn Vincents to accompany us and to give us lodgings at his house. We ascended the Nile leisurely — and calling at several villages, it was plainly perceiveable that the national partiality which so openly & strongly expressed the feelings of the Egyptians of the Sea Coast was general through the country; and the prayers for the return of the English as earniest as universal

On the morning of the 6th we went on shore at the Village Sabour The villagers expressed an enthusiasm of gladness at seeing *red* and *blue* uniforms and round hats (The french I believe wore triangular) Two days previously five hundred Albanian deserters from the Viceroy's army had pillaged and left this village in which they had lived at free quarters about four weeks. — The famishing inhabitants were now distressed with Apprehensions from an other quarter — A

company of wild arabs were camped in sight. They dreaded their ravages; and apprized us of danger from them. we were eighteen in the party, well armed; and a pretty brisk fire which we raised among the numerous flocks of pigeons and other small fowl in the invirons, must have deterred them from any mischief which they might otherwise have meditated against us. Scarcely however were we an board and under way when we saw these mounted marauders of the desert fell furiously upon the herds of camels, buffaloes and cattle of the village, and drive many of them off without annoyance They afterwards attacked and robbed several unarmed boats which were a few hours astern of us — Imensibility itself would have been moved at the deplorable situation of the peasants of that village — While listening to their complaining they kissed our hands; and, with prostrations to the ground and eyes inflamed with anguish implored English succor. — Shrieks of dispair at the assault of the wild Arabs testified the additional cause they had to weep and implore — I confess I felt an all most insurmountable impulse to bring our little party to their releif and should perhaps have done a rash act had not been for the cool observations of Capt[n] Vincents that *There were common occurences and that any releif we could effect would be indeed but temporary!*

On the morning of the 7[th] we landed on the east bank of the river near a village. At our approach the villagers fled signals of friendship brought some of them to us; when told we were Englishmen they flocked around us with demonstrations of joy; offered us their services; and raised loud ejaculations for our establishment in the country. — Here we could not procure a pint of Milk for our Coffee The inhabitants had been plundered and chased from their habitations by the Albanians and desert arabs; — and it was but the preceeding day they had returned to their naked cottages.

Grand Cairo differs from the places already passed only as the presence of the tyrant stamps silence on the lips of misery with the seal of terror. Pale Wretchedness and dumb melancholly stalk here! But where a whisper is uttered it is in concert with those less restrain'd voices —

Why this misery, and spirit of revolution? from a despotic or rather a total want of Government! Egypt has no master: though the most frightful despotism. The Turkish soldiery, restrained by no discipline sieze with the hand of rapine, every thing for which passion creates a desire —

The mamalukes, who dispute with these the right of domination, subsist them selves by means not much less oppressive, if more supportable, and the wild arabs, availing themselves of the occasion plunder the defenceless wherever they find plunder — To finish this this scene of quadruple outrage the talons of the Vice roy fix on every thing which can be changed into currency in order to find the means of supporting an ungoverned disorganized banditti of foreign Troops, who receive the bruits of his oppression; desert, and betray him — of all this rapine robbery and extortion the wretched cultivaters of the soil are the perpetual victims A spirit of revolution is the natural consequence Egypt must have a new master — and the first comer will be welcome. One of the belligrent parties will be apt to join the foreign standard — The peasantry will embrace protection — The wild arabs retire from the stern front of order; for their object is not trophies but prey and the refactory party will

gradually annihilate itself —. A very small foreign force therefore may take the possesion and the government of Egypt; but when once established here, it would require exertions to effect another change —

The reason the inhabitants of this Country give for preferring the English to the French—whether true or false is as natural as it is Simple, and as influential as natural" The English "say they" *pay* for every thing: the French *pay nothing* and take every thing — They dont like this kind of deliverers —

If any thing expressed in this sheet should, in any degree have influence to procure the establishment of a rational government in this delightsome country of miserable tenants, the object of this hasty sketch is accomplished — It is submitted to discretion presuming it will be considered that my mane can be of no use but to testify the sencerity with which I have to honor to be

December 16.

The forces of the Mamalukes Beys at Miniet, upper Egypt; said to be about 3000 — exclusive of arabs, — The Turkish army in the same vicinity; said to consist of 8000 Albanian and Levant Turks. — There has lately been a battle between them Each party claim the Victory; because the Mamalukes gave no ground, and the Turks were not *defeated* though by the best information it appears they *run away* The friends of the mamelukes have brought them the Albanians, in retrograde as far as Benisuef. The Government as the Turks stile themselves, have set them down around the walls of Miniet Wherever they are, I prophecy their distruction; for the principle is innate and inextricable — a total Want of Discipline and total insubordination neither impelled by patriotism nor influenced by honor — But they have men enCounter.

Occupied by the mamelukes the Government seems wholly to have neglected the defence of the coast; except such as can be given by the naval detachment Alexandria. Even at that place the fortifications are falling to ruins, and are almost entirely without troops—

As to the Banks of the Nile — if itis [its] defence depends on the garrisons there stationed, three regular battallions would be sufficient to meet all resistance which they could oppose to a march to Cairo If I had not been heretofore acquainted with the carless and indolent habits of the Turkish military I certainly should suspect that treachery had exposed this coast to an invader It is possible however the Vice Roy is ignorant of the true situation. It is certain that his commanding general bears on his Muster & pay rolls eighty thousand men; when he has not nine thousand in the field the Vice roy has not authority to cause a muster and review as an unsuccessful experiment — has demonstrated.—

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 126.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 13 December 1804

[Syracuse] 1. hoisted out the Barge and black Cutter.

2. Came to in 7 fathom Water.

7 Moored with 90 fathoms each way. the light house bearing S E ½ E.

A. M. Calm.

10 Sent down Top Gallant Yards.
The *Essex. Constellation. Congress* and *Nautilis* in the Harbour.
The Surgeon Reports 9 Men unfit for duty—

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original. NDA photostat.]

[14 December 1804]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

Copy of Consul Jarvis's letter dated 14th D^r^ [December] 1804 to John Gavino—"Yesterday the Moorish frigate that put into S^t^ Ubes, droped down, and will proceed to Sea the first fair wind; I presume direct for Sallee, as she underwent but a very slight repair. The large frigate with the Admiral, has not only stripped, but taken out all her Masts, and Bowsprit, and has lain a week in this state, Till she gets new ones in, she cannot be coppered, as she must be hove out for the purpose —
They are putting Wooden Bulwarks on the Dutch Brig" —

[LC. EPP, LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 14 December 1804

This day commences with pleasant weather with a stiff breeze. At 10 o'clock A. M. we discovered the land from our mast and at 12 o'clock were near in with it. We found ourselves near 40 miles to the eastward of the town of Tripoli. We then stood off and on beating to the westward, sometimes almost within gun shot of the land. Saw no sail this day although we expected to have seen the Frigate *President* together with another frigate and brig. to relieve us as our cruise was out.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Robert R. Livingston, U. S. Minister to Paris, France, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

NAPLES *15^th^ December 1804*

SIR, I am honored with your letter by M^r^ Swan he is in consequence thereof appointed 2nd Lieu^t^ of Marines on board the *Essex* Frigate.
I enclose you a detail of our operations against Tripoli, with sundry other papers for the Navy Department, which after you have perused (and copied if you choose) be pleased to seal & forward to the United States. It is my opinion that we should long since have been at Peace with Tripoli if the French Consul there, had not interfered. It is for the Interest of his Nation to keep us at War with that Regency, and involve us in one with Tunis, in order that we may cut off all supplies from thence to Malta by a Blockade. I have however no doubt, but that Comm^e^ Barron with the force he now has, will be able to bring the Bashaw to any terms he may think proper.
I sail tomorrow in the frigate *John Adams* for the United States.

[LC. EPP, LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

To General Forteguerra, The Two Sicilies, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

NAPLES *15th Decr 1804*

May it please YOUR EXCELLENCY

The six Gun Boats, and two Bomb Vessels, which his Majesty, the King of the Sicilies, generously loaned the United States of America the last Summer, were of very essential service to the Squadron under my command in several attacks which we made on the City and Shipping of our common Enemy — the Tripolines

I with great pleasure acknowledge the gallant conduct of the Neapolitan Gunners, and other of his Majesty's subjects attach'd to them, and am certain that the earliest opportunity will be inproved by my government to tender suitable acknowledgements to his Majesty.

In consequence of the situation of the City and harbour of Tripoli, it is necessary, in order to carry on our operations against that Regency with the greater effect, that we should have Bomb Vessels and Gun Boats; and as they cannot with safety be navigated across the Atlantic, Commodore Barron, my successor in command of the American Squadron employ'd against Tripoli, has therefore requested me, in the name of the United States, to solicit his Majesty, the King of the Sicilies, for the further assistance of that description of Vessels — Should his Majesty be pleased to grant our request, Commodore Barron will want twelve Gun Boats and six Bomb Vessels, to be ready for service by the first of may next. The Bomb Vessels to be furnish'd with Mortars and Shells, and the Gun Boats with their proper Cannon, small arms, and shot suitable for the Calibre of the Cannon, as we have none of that Calibre

Commodore Barron will furnish all the Boats with Masts, Spars, Rigging, and Sails, to be fitted out as cutters, and will, if agreeable to his Majesty, take into our service, fifteen Neapolitans for each Boat, who shall receive double pay

The United States will compensate for the expenditure of Ammunition, and for the use of the Boats in any way that his Majesty may think proper

The Neapolitans employ'd in the Gun Boats and Bombs the last Summer have been paid and satisfied at Messina, and I request to be made acquainted how, or in what manner, we are to compensate for the expenditure of Ammmunition on board the Boats, during our last operations against Tripoli

Your Excellency will greatly oblige me by endeavouring to procure me an answer as early as possible that I may be able to leave this Bay, as (for the want of Anchors) the situation of our Frigate would be rather unsafe in case of a heavy gale of Wind

I have the honor to be with the highest respect Your Excellency's most obedient And most humble Servant

(signed) EDWARD PREBLE

a Sua Exc'll'nza Il Calre Generale De Fortinguerre
Segretario della Rl'Seigna-di Stato & Guerra
e del Dipartimento della Marina R'le

[Italian Naval Attaché, Washington, D. C., and Comdr. Charles Moran, U. S. N. R.]

[15 December 1804

To General Forteguerra, The Two Sicilies, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

May it please YOUR EXCELLENCY

The United States Frigate now in this Bay is in distress for want of an Anchor, and cannot proceed to Sea on that account.

You will oblige me by lending us a suitable one which shall be replaced either from Syracuse or Cadiz as soon as possible.

(Signed) EDWARD PREBLE

NAPLES *15th Decr 1804*

[LC. EPP, LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

To Degen, Purviance & Co., U. S. Navy Agents, Leghorn, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

NAPLES *15th Decem: 1804*

GENTLEMEN I sail from this Bay for America in a few days in the *John Adams* Capt: Chauncey the situation of your City with respect to the health of its Inhabitants alone, deprives me of personally paying my respects to you, of which, I have long been desirous. I have enclosed to Mr Appleton our Consul a copy of my official letter to the Secretary of the Navy, detailing an account of our operations against Tripoli, together with copies of sundry other papers and letters from the Na: Dept which I have desired him to give you the perusal of.

I beg you to accept my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness; and am with much esteem and respect

[LC. EPP, LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

To James Leander Cathcart, Leghorn, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

NAPLES *15th Decr 1804*

DEAR SIR, I am honored with your letters 27th August and 17th September; the first of which, I have long since replied to, and should have answered the latter, had I not intended to visit Leghorn; I shall however be deprived of that pleasure, in consequence of the prevailing epedemical disorder at that place. I am now on my return to the U. S. in the Ship *John Adams* Captain Chauncey. We sail from this Bay in a few days direct for Washington. I should have been glad to have received yourself and family as passengers if we could have visited Leghorn; but in the present situation of affairs, that is not prudent. You would however, have been but indifferently accomodated, as we have on board all the invalid Offrs of the Squadron, as well as all the Seamen of that description

I have enclosed a copy of my official letter to the Secretary of the Navy, detailing our operations against Tripoli, with copies of sundry other papers to Mr Appleton our Consul at Leghorn, which I have directed him to give you the perusal of, and if you wish to copy them you are at liberty to do it. It is unfortunate that Comre Barron arrived so late: he will however the next summer undoubtedly bring the Barbarians to terms, such as he may please to dictate.

[LC. EPP, LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

Copy ROSETTA *16th Decem*r *1804*

SIR, I have been honored with your letter of 10th Instt and am happy to learn everything continues still favourable to our expidition.

I shall take care to make arrangements for paying the thousand dollars which you inform me you shall draw for on Mr. Briggs ———* For the particulars of our passage here, and what has since transpired, I beg leave to refer you to Mr. John Henry Sievrac(?), a Gentleman who I am happy in making you acquainted with, and am sure any services you can render him will give you equal pleasure, he comes to Cairo on business and if possible will return with you.

I shall leave this for Alexandria the first fair wind, & hope soon to be joined by you and all the party. I pray you to make my best respects to them all — tell Mr. O Bannon all his shipmates are well and very anxious to hear his Discription of the Nile &c.

I am with respect, Dear Sir your Obedt Servt.

(Signed) ISAAC HULL

WILLIAM EATON Esqr

* (Nothing deleted)

[Am. Antiquarian Society.]

To Robert Montgomery, U. S. Consul, Alicante, Spain, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, in (Malta)

Copy Circular ALGIERS *December 16th 1804*

SIR! You have undoubtedly before this heard that three American Vessels had been detained by a Frigate of this place, in consequence of the annuities for two Years past not having been sent from the United States in naval & military Stores, as stipulated by treaty; notwithstanding the amount thereof had been repeatedly offered in Cash.

These Vessels are the *Eagle* of New York, Nathaniel Shaler Master, from Bristol to Palermo, Cargo Glass Bottles, Brig *Violet* of Boston, James Merrett Master, from Oporto to Leghorn, Cargo Sugar hides Indigo &c. — and Schooner *Mary Ann* of New York Icabod [?] Sheffield Master from the Streights of Belle Isle to Leghorn Cargo Fish.

The two former have been in this port upwards of 40 days. The Schooner has not arrived & is supposed to have made some other port. The people on board these Vessels have been treated very well & no pillage of any Kind has been committed.

I have now the honor to inform you that I have adjusted this business with the Dey, who has received the ammount of two years annuities due in Cash & the Vessels are liberated & that our Commerce will receive no further molestation from the Cruizers of this Regency.

I pray you will have the goodness to give this as much publicity as possible, for the benefit of all concerned therein.

[NA. SDA. CL, Lisbon, Vol. 2, Jan. 1803–Dec. 1805.]

To the Secretary of the Navy presumably from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

Decem 17th [1804]

Last evening, at an audience with the Vice roy after reproaching Hamet Bashaw for taking part with the Mamelukes he was prevailed

on to grant him a letter of amnesty and permission to him to pass the Turkish Army and leave Egypt unmolested It now remains to detach him from the rebel Beys —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

[17 December 1804]

To Hamet Caramanli, rightful Bashaw of Tripoli, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

To His Excellency SYDI HAMET CAROMLY, BEY.
Bashaw of Tripoli

EXCELLENCE, God ordained that you should see trouble. We believe he hath ordained also that your troubles shall now have an end —

Your Excellency will rejoice when I tell you that His Highness, Ahamet Hourshet[?] Bashaw, with a greatness of mind worthy of a Prince, and a goodness of heart resembling Heaven, forgetting actual situations, and rembering only what you were, orders that your Excellency may pass, unmolested, through any part of his country, and embark with me at any port you please —

If the generals with whom you are, moved by equal goodness, will consent that your Excellency may profit of this occasion once more to see your subjects and embrace your family, certainly you will loose no time in repairing, with your suit, to Rosetta, and meeting me at the English Consul's, where the Minister, Major Misset now resides —

I pray the Almighty may grant Your Excellency his protection and favor—

GRAND CAIRO *Dec 17. 1804.* Sent off the 20th.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA258.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

GRAND CAIRO *17th Decr 1804*

SIR, I have obtained the permission [of the Vice Roy] that Hamet Bashaw and suite may pass unmolested through any part of Egypt and embark at any Port he pleases in prosecution of the object of our expedition, expect therefore an addition to your crew of about *three Hundred*, rather passengers, all Bashaws & *Bashees* —

I have taken up $1000 dollars of Mr Macharl to be reimbursed to Messrs Briggs Brothers in Twenty days, I hope you will save my honour, if I am not with you in season to give you further explanations.— It will be yet ten days before I meet you at Rosetta. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Le Shah Bender, representing Constantinople, Turkey, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

NAPLES *18th December 1804*

SIR, I have the honor to enclose you copies of two letters addressed to the Captain Pacha, through the French Ambassador at Constantinople; they relate to the capture and detention of a Vessel which changed her colours from Ottoman to Tripoline; and assisted at the capture of the United States of America's frigate *Philadelphia* off the

Harbour of Tripoli in October 1803. I likewise enclose copies of two letters addressed to the French Ambassador on the same occasion

I beg leave to request that you will forward these letters to the proper department at Constantinople, or to make such use of them as you may deem most proper.

(Signed) Ed: Preble

Le Shah Bender
de la Sublime Porte, Ange de Cazzaiti

[LC. EPP, LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

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

U. S. Ship *Constitution*
off Gibraltar *Dec*^{r} *18, 1804*

Dear Sir I have the pleasure to acquaint you that I left Syracuse on the 28th Ult^{o} & Malta on the 2^{d} Inst^{t}, at the former I left Commo. Barron & at the latter Coll^{o} Lear, both of whom desired to be remembered to you. — I am now on my way to Lisbon & shall call at Tangiers to learn how our old Friend the *Emperors* Pulse beats, and expect to have the pleasure of seeing you in the course of a Month at farthest. I should have given you a call as I pass'd, but for fear of subjecting myself to a Quarantine at Lisbon. — I have no news worth communicating further than what you have no doubt, recieved before this by Cap^{t} Preble, who goes to the U. States in the *John Adams*, which sailed from Syracuse on the 16th Ult^{o}, taking Messina & Naples in her way.

Commo. Barron rec'd a letter from Poor Bainbridge, of a late date, a few Days previous to my leaving Syracuse, but it contained nothing Particular I should be glad to hear from you at Lisbon and if you have any private letters for me, be pleased to forward them to that place. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 18 December 1804

at ½ past 3 [PM] sent our Boat on board the brig *Mary* of Philadelphia From Merceilles bound to S^{t} Thomases out 20 days — at ½ past 4 sent the Boat on board the brig *Hetty* of N. York From Merceilles bound to S^{t} Thomases Out 15 days. — She inform,d us she Was boarded by the English frigate *Ambuscade* off Alicant who had taken 17 prizes, And was also boarded by the U S Brig *Scourge* 10 days since off Alicant,

Latitude Observed 36° 03′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 18 December 1804

Calm & Cloudy. at 3 sent the boat on board an American Brig, the *Spanish Lady* of Philadelphia from Cadiz bound to Malaga. — Sunset Malaga Point bore N N E ½ E 4 leagues, daylight eleven sail

in Sight. 7 set T. G. Steering sails ½ past 7 set F. T. mast steering sail, saw the Rock of Gibralter ahead —

Meridian clear & pleas[t] Europa Point bore West 8 miles.

[Lat.] 36° 12′ N.

[NDA.]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. Ship *Constitution*
TANGIER BAY *Decem[r] 19. 1804*

SIR I have the pleasure to acquaint you that I left Syracuse on the 29[th] Ult[m]; at which place I left Commo. Barron & the Frigates *Congress & Essex* and Schooner *Nautilus*: the rest of the Squadron were on the coast of Tripoli — I have no news worth communicating — I am on my way to Lisbon & have call'd here merely to enquire how the affairs of our Country stand in this quarter. — I shall be this way again in the course of three weeks, or a month at farthest, which will afford me an opportunity of communicating with you more to my satisfaction, which I am prevented of at present by a fear of being quarantined at Lisbon. —

The bearer M[r] Johnston I have directed to recieve any communications you may have to make. —

The Enclosed you will be pleased to hand Cap[t] Stewart of the *Siren*, provided you can dispense with the services of that vessel. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

[Enclosure]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Duplicate left with J. SIMPSON Esq[r]

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
off GIBRALTAR *Decem[r] 19 1804*

SIR I am directed by Commo. Barron to inform you that it is his desire you should proceed to Syracuse to Join the Squadron; In case M[r] Simpson (our Consul at Tangiers) does not think the services of the *Siren* essentially wanting in this quarter —

P. S. I am bound to Lisbon & expect to pass this way on my return aloft, in the course of three Weeks. JR

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

Sympathetic ink [Written in lime juice.]

TRIPOLI *19. Dec[r] 1804.*

DEAR SIR, Your 3 pieces have come to hand, I am sorry You could not make out the whole of my invisible — the thick paper answers best for writing on both sides — but the extraction's best made by the blaze of a candle following the lines — on the thin paper coals are preferable — try my last with a candle. — I wrote you so fully the last month that I have scarcely any thing to add — I gave you what I had heard of Eaton's mission, and my opinion thereon. Respecting a negociation in Tunis for our ransom I am induced to believe from my knowledge of the Bashaw of Tripoli,

that it cannot be effected to advantage for us there — This Bashaw has pride and courage sufficient to have himself treated as an independant ruler — I am unacquainted with the Govt of Tunis, and before my captivity I supposed this Regency subordinate in a great degree to that power & Algiers, but at present I am of a very different opinion and firmly believe that it will be to the interest of our Country to treat direct with this power — and any expected assistance thro' the Bashaw's exiled brother or either of the other States of Barbary, will prove fallacious — And if our Country expects to get us liberated for the Sum which Com. Preble stated in his official communication of Jany last, I am convinced they will be deceived, altho' they should extend the war to a considerable length — After the efforts of our Squadron next Spring & Summer I am clearly of opinion that it will be to the interest of the U. S. to make peace on the best terms they can get, for I cannot conceive any advantage to be derived from a continuance of the war — a great expence will occur, and the reduction of the Bashaw's demand will not be much if any — except that the U. S. would send an army then she might prescribe terms, otherwise she will have to pay for the freedom of her Citizens — The attack which I presume is contemplated on the town next summer no doubt will do some injury to it, and it is natural to conclude that it will make the Bashaw more desirous for peace; but I do not suspect that it will be so formidable as to release us from here for a small sum — Believe me that Tripoli can never be starved by the most rigid blockade, except that the Heavens should deny rain in the seasons — this year they have been most bountiful — the blockade affects the town considerably, and I hope it will be continued thro' the winter — every distress will assist towards a desire for peace, but we must not calculate too largely on the distresses of the inhabitants in bring[ing] the Bashaw to terms — He is absolute and feel but little regard for the interest of his Subjects — but do not suppose that such Sovereignity is likely to make his subjects revolt no, it is not oppressed ignorant that we expect to see rise in demand of just rights. — If I have differed from You, my friend, in opinion respecting the adjustment of our Tripoli's affairs in Tunis, it is owing to my knowledge of this Govt, and ignorance of that of Tunis — but I join heartely with you on the plan of your coming & residing here — it most unquestionably would be attended with great advantages You could communicate to Govt freely & justly on the situation of their affairs with this Regency, and your opinion would be received as unbiaced by a chained situation — and this Govt, if once they give their sanction to your residing here, would no doubt consider you free and have communication with you on national matters which they will never have with me whilst a prisoner — How far it would be practicable to get the permission of the Government thereon I can't say. — I trust you will do me the justice that my . . . . . & opinion are not in the least influenced by my unhappy situation — No, I declare where my Country is effected I shall be among the number of the last to wish it to accede to deshonorable terms — but I trust that I shall not be accused of feeling a want of proper respect for its dignity when I say that I do not conceive its honor can be effected in paying a ransom for the liberty of its Citizens in bondage plunged thereinto by Serving their Country — no person is less disposed

than myself to beg the friendship of any of the Barbary Regencies, or to yield to their improper demands — but paying then to keep a peace or to make one is, I consider, very different from buying the liberty of our Citizens which can't be obtained by other means

Yours sincerely

(Signed) W. B.

P. S. L^{t} Porter desires me to inform you that he will write you under the name of D^{r} Ben. Smith, and wishes you to address him under that appellation — The chief Guard of the prisoners bears him malice and will not let his letters pass — he also begs you to take off the covers of all letters which you may receive for him, and direct them to Smith, and also to change the name of Porter to Smith in any part of the letters — Give this information to Captain Smith of the Schooner *Vixen*, and to Capt. Porter of Baltimore —

(Sig^{d}) W. B.

[NYHS. Geo. Davis LB, Vol. 1.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (in Malta), from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

Duplicate TRIPOLI BARBARY *19th December 1804*
(*rec^{d} Feb^{y} 24th 1805*)

MY DEAR SIR, Your much esteemed favor of the 28th Aug^{t} last, came to hand on the 15th instant. I wrote to you on the 14 Ulto, since which nothing has transpired.

I am daily expecting to hear from Commodore Barron, and to receive the letters from our friends in America, which he detained until he heard from me. It is now nine months since I have received any letters from my friends in that quarter of the Globe, and not one word from Government since my unfortunate captivity. However, I feel sensible of the sympathy of our countrymen, and have the fullest confidence that every exertion will be made by the Government to release us as soon as possible on just terms.

I trust that His Excellency, the Bashaw of Tripoli, will concieve it his interest to be at peace with our nation: — your remarks on the strength of our country are just, and that we are daily rising to a pitch of importance, is no less true. The entire ignorance of the Barbary powers to our present national respectability, and to our rapid progression, may make such language appear to them strange and unfounded; but *time*, that never failing monitor, will reveal the fact, and withdraw the veil which covers them against their interest. You must naturally suppose that I am very desirous for peace, and sincerely hope that a reconciliation will soon take place between His Excellency, the Bashaw of Tripoli, and our country; but I cannot expect it on terms incompatible to our national character.

Your kind sympathy and generous wishes, my friend, are sincerely felt by me. I also feel much indebted to my friends in Algiers for their remembrance, particularly to Mons^{r} Thainville and Consul Bille; — these are gentlemen in whose society I have spent some pleasant hours, and shall ever remember it with pleasure, — pray present them my sincere regard. I hope that Madame Thainville has had a pleasant passage to France, and will have an agreeable stay at Paris.

Please to present to Mrs Lear the respects and best wishes of myself and Officers — we truly estimate her kind prayers, and justly feel, my Dr Colo, your unremitted attention. — May you ever be happy, is the sincere wish of yr affectionate friend

Wm Bainbridge

[*The following is written in invisible ink.*]

Tripoli *5 January 1805*

Dr Sir, This letter is a duplicate of one I wrote you on the 13th Ulto, which was well covered with juice; — but it was destroyed by our chief gard; I have however sent you the contents of the invisible [ink] Blank. Nothing has occurred to us since my last. I wish you the compliments of the season

[Stephen Decatur Col. original.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (in Malta), from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

(Duplicate) Tripoli *19th Decr 1804.*

Dr Sir. — I wrote to you so fully last month in the invisi[ble] that I have scarcely any thing to add, and as my Communications went by so good a conveyance as Mr R. I greatly rely on their safely reaching you. — When I received your last letter I was in hopes to have found it to contain private communication in the invisible but I presume you was not then advised of it altho' my letters to you since the 6th of April have contain'd it— not knowing what measures Govern[t] means to pursue to effect our liberation, I cannot give you my opinion on the probable event. I have frequently made lengthy communications to Com. Preble & have also wrote to Com. Barron my opinion on the War.

[See letter to George Davis, 19 December 1804 which contains Captain Bainbridge's opinions.]

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, Jan. 1804–Nov. 1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

Grand Cairo *19th Decr 1804*

Sir, The Letters herewith enclosed for the Navy departm[t] and Sir Alexander Ball, will explain every thing I have done or noticed since I saw you, which either you or they have any right to be concerned about. — The Interest Major Missett has taken in the success of our Expedition, entitle him to every confidence — I have no objection, on the contrary a wish that you should shew him those communications — He is too conscious of the justice of the grateful things I have said of him to suspect me of adulation, if it were not so, acquaintance would satisfy him that I dont deal in that article.

I have this afternoon discovered two important characters in the Suite of Hamet Bashaw — I have no doubt that we may take, three to five hundred men from Egypt, Provision must be made for an hundred — I have taken up a Thousand Dollars of Mr Macharl to be reimbursed to Messrs Briggs Brothers, and advised you we shall have need of four or five Thousand more — If Government should reprove our arrangements, we will reimburse them from the spoils of

Bengaize, which I already calculate upon as ours, nothing will hinder but unforeseen disaster. —

If occasion offers to forw^{d} the letters to Malta & the U. S. before you sail, beg you will put them under proper Seals & additional Covers. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB., 1803–1806.]

To Major E. Misset, British Minister to Cairo, Egypt, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

GRAND CAIRO *19th Dec^{r} 1804*

SIR, I have the honour to acknowledge you Letter of 15th beg leave to refer you to Cap^{t} Hull for occurrences, if with you, otherwise to the communications covered to his address, which please to open, use at discretion, and forward at leisure. —

Reasons which will suggest themselves under the tenor of one of these Letters render me very easy to remain here 'till the return of this special Courier, there may be reasons why this delay may not interfere with your affairs. — Nothing from upper Egypt on which any reliance can be placed — We are more perplexed with contradictory reports, than were there free presses for the parties. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB., 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution* Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 19 December 1804

At 6 [PM] European Point bore N E distance 1 mile at ½ past 6 shortened sail and hove too in the Bay of Gibralter the *Swift Sure* sent Hir boat on board of us, at ¼ past 6 The boat left us filld away & made Sail at ½ past 7 spoke the E. ship *Tempe* at 10 strong gales took 3 reefs in The top sails & hove too in the bay of Tangier At midnight strong breezes and cloudy

Made and took in sail as occasion Required at 10 fired a gun & Hoisted an American Jack at the fore at 11 sent the boat on shore at Tangier

Latitude Observed 35° 34′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Wednesday, 19 December 1804

Visited the island Rhoda, the Nilometer, and the village Gizek; all a pile of ruins. Palace of Murad Bey in complete ruins.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm^{l} E 14.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 19 December 1804

Fresh breezes & clear, as we pass'd Gibralter observ^{d} Several English Ships of War at anchor in the bay. ½ past 1 a gun was fired at us from the rock, took in sail & back'd the Main topsail. ½ past 3 fill'd away & made sail, strong breezes, At 8 took our Departure from Cape Spartel it bearing E. S. E. 10 miles distant 11 braced up

[Lat.] 35° 39′ N.

[NDA.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

Decr 20th 1804

Sir It has been intimated that the failure of Capt Morris in accomplishing the objects for which he was sent to the Medn was in a degree owing to my unauthorised return to the U. S., it has been even suggested that Government did not view my conduct in this particular without dissatisfaction, & I have too much reason from various occurrences to beleive that the suggestion is not without foundation

I feel the utmost anxiety that my whole conduct shoud be fairly understood, if I have erred, it has been the error of the head, only, but if I have erred, no matter from what motive I ought not to desire, nor do I desire, to escape the just consequences of that error, in the present instance, I hope it is only necessary for my vindication, that the precise truth shoud be known — At Malaga an open Letter dated Octr 23rd 1802 was put into my hands, by Capt Rodgers a Letter not open by the seal being broken, but which had never been sealed, the object of this was to direct that the Frigate *Constellation* under my Command, & the *Chesapeake* shoud be immediately sent to the U. S., it being as the Letter expressed, the Presidents desire, that those Frigates shoud not Winter in the Medn As Capt Morris was then 1200 Miles to the Eastward of me, & in the Month of Novr, I considered the circumstance of the Letter being unsealed, intended for no other purpose, but that the Commanders, shoud, they then chance to see the Letter before Capt Morris, ought to obey the order, the more especially as the period for which my Crews were engaged, woud expire before I coud arrive in the U. S. & without waiting for his Commands, *so Capt Rodgers & Capt Campbell thought & so indeed I coud not but think again in like circumstances*, I considered that I was doing my Duty in complying with the order in the sense it was intended, by returning home without delay, no conditions being thereto annexed, & Capt Morris did not then think I acted improperly, for he immediately sent the *Chesapeake* after me, & subsequent events shews that he had still as strong a force as was then deemed necessary for the execution of his plans —

I pray Sir that you will not deem this intrusion impertinent, nor even unnecessary if as I fear doubts of the impropriety of my conduct hath reached your Ear, I have the most ardent desire to deserve the confidence of the Executive, & to obtain it, which has prompted the liberty of this address, for to my great mortification, I have conceived that all confidence, or trust hath been withheld from me since my return from the Medn I have revolved in my mind all the occurrences during my respective stations, and find nothing unfavorable to my feelings as an officer, who after long & arduous services during the Revolutionary War, as well as since the organization of our present Naval establishment, thought myself entitled to a command, & I am bold to say that upon a fair investigation of my general conduct, that I am not undeserving of Executive Patronage; a fair & Honorable career th[r]o' life hath been my pursuit, & study, & to deserve well of my Country, my *ultimate wish*, to fail in that object, in default of an explanation, *nothing else I trust being necessary* is a consideration of no small moment —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 20 December 1804

[PM] at ¾ past 12 The boat returned from Tangier Bore up and made sail, at 4 cape Spartel bore S E ½ S distance 10 leagues Cape Trafalgar N E ½ N,

Latitude Observed 36° 26′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Thursday, 20 December 1804

Visited ancient Cairo; the retreat and assylum of the Virgin Mary and her son Jesus.

Passing the corn market, the people there assembled, shouted at our approach, and as we passed, raised loud acclamations and prayers for the establishment of a *government of round hats in the country, that the price of bread might fall*; supposing us to be Englishmen.

Proceeded to the village Daerteen, and were admitted into the mosque Atarenabee; and to a view of all the ladies of the village. *Omnia vincit argent.*

Returned.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

[21 December 1804]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from General Forteguerra, The Two Sicilies

SIR I have laid before the King your Application dated the 15[th] Ins[t], by which you evince the desire that the Squadron of the United States may again present itself next Spring before Tripoli, & request that this Royal Marine Department will furnish in may next, Twelve Gun Boats and Six Bombs Vessels with their requisite Ammunition & a part of their Crews, in Conformity to what has taken place this Year. — His Majesty is infinitely happy in having been able to contribute in the past Campaign towards furnishing the means of attack against the Common Enemy, & would earnestly wish to be enabled to concur a second time in the same object, but the Coasts of the Two Kingdoms being continually molested by all the Squadrons of the Barbary Regencies to the immediate Detriment of his Coasting Trade, He finds himself under the necessity of employing his Gun Boats, & Bomb Vessels in the needful Defence of his extensive Coast, & in protecting his numerous Commerce by preventing the continual Landings which the Barbarians effect daily, whereby they unfortunately make Slaves of many of his Subjects who claim assistance for the safety of the Coasts, which can not be more effectually protected than by the Boats in question

I have on this occasion in the name of His Majesty to return infinite thanks to Your Goodness for the attention & favors which you have granted to his Crews, & in particular to the officer Anthony Masi, whom you have distinguished with those marks of generosity which are analogous to the Sentiments of your Government, & with the assurance of my particular esteem, & regard I have the honor to be

NAPLES *21[st] Decemb. 1804*

[Italian Naval Attaché, Washington, D. C., and Comdr. Charles Moran, U. S. N. R.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 21 December 1804

At evening, the Bey, the eldest son of the Bashaw, was married to his first cousin, eldest daughter of the Bashaw who was driven out of Tripoli by the present Bashaw. The bride was said to be very handsome, and but twelve years old.

Our boatswain, carpenter, sail-maker, and first master's mate, who had the liberty of the town for a few months, were put in close confinement with our other officers, on suspicion of attempting to raise the crew to take the town.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies Friday, 21 December 1804

Engaged in the service a German engineer, late a Colonel in the Tyrol battalions, by name *Eugine* [Jean Eugene], (alias Leitensdorfer.) Advanced him fifty dollars.

At evening an exhibition at the English house of the almee, dancing women: Haggard prostitutes, disgustful, obscene monsters, who exhibit savage nature in jestures of studied and practised depravity: something resembling the Spanish balario, from which the latter probably originated.

[NR&L, No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 21 December 1804

Moderate Breezes from E N E. & light rain. We rec'd from the Navy Agent at Naples two bower Anchors — The largest is marked 1748 Rottolo which is 3146 pounds. The other is [space] pounds. We also received a new 13 Inch cables supposed to be 80 fath[s]

A. M. light airs from E S E — We weighed the Anchor which we received from the dock yard, the 8th Inst: We returned it along with the small one which we received at the same time — We have now belonging to the *John Adams* two Bower Anchors, One Sheet, One Stream and two small kedges. Of cables we have two on the small bower, one of them new & two on the Best bower, one of them new — The Sheet Cable is a new 21 Inch. It is the same which was brought off on the 8th.

[Remoored 22 December]

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

NAPLES *22nd December 1804*

Triplicate

DEAR SIR, We arrived here the 8th instant after a very long and boisterous passage. Whilst at Palermo, General Acton assured me, that we should have no difficulty in procuring the Gun Boats *&c*[a] and give me a letter of Introduction to Prince Lutzi, the Prime Minister; and one to their Majestys, to whom I was introduced; but it was several days after I arrived, before the Introduction took place. I was flattered with expectation from the Heads of the different Departments that I should succeed, and immediately presented a requisition on this Government, copy of which is enclosed; and have

waited with the utmost impatience and anxiety for an answer, which I did not receive until this day; a copy of which, I also enclose you; and have left one with Mr Degen. I regret that it is not more favourable. We shall sail this evening direct for the United States in consequence of this disappointment without touching at Leghorn or any other port, in order that Government may have the earliest intelligence of it.

I should advise you in addition to the prize Gun Boats, to procure Sparonaras at Malta, and fit them as Gun Boats, and I believe you may also procure Mortars and shells at that place, but I am not certain.

I shall do everything in my power that the most prompt and active steps may be taken in the United-States to provide you with the necessary assistance as soon as possible.

I suspect that French influence here, has deprived us of the Gun Boats.

I hope ere this, your health is restored, and beg you to accept my ardent wishes for your prosperity, and that of the Squadron under your command.

We have broke two of our Anchors in this Bay, and have been obliged to borrow one from this Arsenal of 33 Cwt. which if you can replace at Syracuse or Messina, I have assured you will do it, if not, that one will be sent out to replace it.

P. S. I would advise you to send a copy of my requisition and the answer thereto, to General Acton at Palermo, and write to him yourself, as you may yet succeed through his influence.

Beware of the French Consul in Tripoli, for I believe him to be our Enemy.

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

To James Mackenzie & A. Glennie, London, England, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

NAPLES *December 22nd 1804*

GENTLEMEN In the months of October and November (say 27th October, ending 5th Novr) I drew ten setts of Exchange on you amounting to six thousand pounds sterling, in favor of Wm Higgens Esqr Agent at Malta for the United States Squadron in the Mediterranean; and as I am to return to the U S. immediately, I beg leave to inform you, that I shall have no occasion to draw for any further sum on your House.

I shall stop at Gibraltar, and probably at Cadiz for the purpose of discovering the author of the forgery committed on your House in my name, and shall advise you from thence, in case I succeed.

[LC. EPP, LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (in Malta) from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *John Adams*
NAPLES BAY *23rd Decr 1804*

MY DEAR SIR, When I left you in Malta, I expected e're this, to have been half way to America. We were longer at Syracuse than I expected to be: Our passage from thence to Messina, Palermo, & Naples was long and boisterous. I never experienced much worse weather. We were only three days at Messina and three at Palermo; but was detained fifteen at Naples. While at Palermo, General

Acton assured me, that we should have no difficulty in procuring what Bomb Vessels and Gun Boats we might want for the next Summer's siege; and a supply of Ammunition, if we should not receive a sufficient quantity from the United States in Season. He gave me a letter to the Prime Minister, and one to their Majesties. They were in the Country when I arrived, and it was not until eight days after, that they came to the City; when my letters were delivered by the Prime Minister: Soon after, I was introduced at Court, and had an audience — the Queen (the King having left the City the same day he arrived) received me graciously, and professed a very friendly disposition towards the U S

The Heads of Department assured me, that whatever I asked in behalf of my Government would be granted; and the Minister of Marine desired me to present to him in writing our requisition, which he would make known to the King; this was accordingly done. I waited with the utmost anxiety and impatience for an answer until yesterday, when I wrote a note to the Minister of Marine urging the necessity of one, as our Frigate lay much exposed in the Bay, where we had already parted one cable, and broke our two largest Anchors. This day I rec^{d} the answer, and to my utter astonishment and disappointment it was directly the reverse of what I was led to believe it would have been. Some Interest more powerful than ours, has been working against us. I presume it is not for the Interest of the French, that we should have Peace with Tripoli, while they are at war with England, and that Nation in possession of Malta: as our blockade cuts off their supplies of fresh provisions from that Quarter. I also presume that the English are not willing that we should take the Gun and Mortar Boats from Sicily, as they want them to protect the Straits of Messina to prevent the landing of the French in case they should be so disposed. In fact M^{r} E — the B — Minister at Naples told me in confidence, that the King of Naples had long since stipulated with the B: Gov^{t} that he would keep constantly equipped and Mann'd ready for Action 35 Gun and Mortar Boats at Messina, but notwithstanding this stipulation, they have not yet one third part of that Number prepared. He told me, that he was astonished when he heard of our obtaining those that we did the last summer without his knowledge; I therefore presume that he has protested against our having them. I enclose you a copy of my requisition, and the Answer in Atalian, which M^{r} Higgens will translate for you readily & correctly. The King expressed much satisfaction at the use that had been made of his Boats; and has refused to receive any compensation for the Ammunition which was expended, and amounts to more than twenty thousand Dollars. I can assure you that I have endeavored all in my power to procure the Boats: and so anxious have I been while at Naples, that I never once have been out of the City; nor have I visited any of the curiosities in it. The moment I rec^{d} the Answer, we prepared to sail, and shall go to Sea this evening, and proceed directly for the U: S. without stopping at any other place excepting Gibraltar for provisions. I have written to Commo^{r} Barron, and have advised him to purchase Sparonaras to be fitted as Gun Boats, and to Endeavour to procure Mortars and Shells at Gibraltar.

I have some reason to believe that their Neapolitan Majesties are not perfectly satisfied in not having any notice taken of their friendly disposition towards us, by our Gov[t] this, however, is merely conjecture.

I beg you to let me have the pleasure of hearing from you, when you have a leisure hour to throw away; and be assured I shall not be wanting in gratitude for your favours.

Make my best respects to M[rs] Lear, and accept my best and most ardent wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity.

(Signed) E: PREBLE

[LC. EPP, LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. S. *Essex*, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

NAPLES *23rd December 1804*

DEAR SIR, Our passage from Messina to Palermo, and from thence to this place was long and boisterous; and our detention here far beyond my expectations General Acton assured me at Palermo, that we should have all the Boats & ammunition we might want on my application to the King through the proper Dep[t] On my arrival here, I was flattered by the Ministers of State that we should succeed. The King was absent at the time we arrived, and did not come to Town until the 15th, when my requisition was presented, favorably received, and every encouragement given. I waited with the utmost anxiety and impatience until this day before I received an official answer; when to my utter astonishment and regret it was precisely the reverse of what I was induced to believe it would have been. — Some influence more powerful than ours, has occasioned this change. The French Influence here, as well as at Tripoli, is certainly against us. It is for the Interest of that Nation to keep us at War with Tripoli, so long as they are at War with England, and that Nation in possession of Malta; of course they will use their influence to endeavour to deprive us of the means of reducing that Regency to Peace.

I am sensible this disappointment will considerably affect Commodore Barron whose prosperity and success with the Squadron under his Command, I most ardently pray for. I think it possible notwithstanding the determination of the Government that the Boats may yet be obtained through General Acton's influence with the King: if commodore Barron could go to Palermo and see him. He must not however depend too much on success even from that quarter —

It is my opinion that the large Sparonaras would make good G: Boats, and be more managable than those we had last Summer; and I have no doubt but that Mortars &c[a] may be procured at Malta, and mounted to advantage on board of good stout Feluccas, which can be hired or purchased there.

In consequence of our long detention here, I shall sail direct for the United States, without stopping at any other port, in order that our Government may be informed of the disappointment as early as possible — We get under weigh this evening.

I beg you to accept my best wishes for your health and happiness —

Enclosed is a letter from an Officer to the Secretary of the Navy, which perhaps you may not have seen.

P. S. Presuming this may find you at Syracuse, and Cap: Decatur absent, I have written him a short letter; you may therefore show him this, if you please — Pray write me often — E. P.

[LC. EPP, LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

NAPLES *23rd December 1804*

DEAR SIR After having been distressed by long & boisterous Passages until we reached this Bay, and being detained here beyond all expectation, we are at last disappointed The King has this day just discovered that he wants his Boats for the protection of his Coasts and Commerce, and after my having rec^{d} every encouragement both from General Acton at Palermo, and the Officers of State here, that we should have them, they have been refused. Some more powerful Interest than ours, has been the cause. I believe the French have had a hand in the business — Presuming that you are at Sea, I have written Cap: Barron more fully: he will show you my letter. I have sent the Commodore copies of my requisition on this Government, and the Answer, which I presume he will show you. In consequence of this disappointment I sail this evening direct for America without touching at any port, in order that our Govern^{t} may be informed of our disappointment — pray write me often, and be assured I shall lose no apportunity of informing you how the world goes on in the West.

I beg you to accept my ardent wishes for your health, happiness & prosperity in pursuit of Glory:

And believe me with sincere esteem & regard

[LC. EPP, LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

(Copy) United States Brig *Argus*
ALEXANDRIA *Dece^{r}* [*23*] *1804*

SIR I have the honor to inform you that we arrived off this port on the 26th [November] in the evening, but the weather being bad and a heavy sea setting on shore, we could only come near enough the coast to shew our colours, with the English Jack at the main, which was answered by the English consul's hoisting his flag, — On the morning of the 27th, the weather being good, stood in for the town of Alexandria, fired a gun and hoisted our colours as before with the English Jack at the main, which was immediately answered by the English consul's hoisting his colours and sending off a boat to pilot us in, — On entering the harbour I saluted the Turkish Admirals Flag then flying on board of a Frigate, the Salute was returned and a boat sent from the Admiral to offer his services, on the 28th the Admiral sent the Captain of one of the Frigates to shew us a safe place to moore the Brig, and boats to Assist us in doing it, — I likewise received a letter from M^{r} Briggs informing me that the Commandant of the Town would answer a Salute Gun for Gun if I thought proper to fire one, a Salute was fired and answered

gun for gun, soon after I waited on the Admiral, with Mr Eaton, the English Consul, and several Officers from the Brig, we were treated very politely, he gave us Coffee Sweetmeats &c, after staying about half an hour with him we paid a visit to the Commandant of the town, where we received the same treatment, in fact every body appears happy to see us, the people of the country, the Consuls of different Nations, *French* and *Spanish* excepted, they did not hoist their flags on our entering the Harbor, nor have I received their Visits, though all the other Consuls have called, I suppose they must have received their lesson from the French consul at Tripoly, —

On the 29th Mr Eaton, Mr Farguhar, Lieu^{t} O,Bannan of Marines Midshipman Mann & Danielson, left this for Rosetta, and from thence to Cairo, where they arrived on the 8th After stopping two days at Rosetta, — I have received a letter from Mr Eaton informing me of the very flattering manner in which they were received by the Vice Roy, every attention was paid them and he offered to render them every service in his power, I have been informed since that Mr Eaton had obtained a pass from him for the Bashaw to pass the Turkish army, Although he has been with the Mamilukes fighting against the Turks for some months, —

We had been informed previous to Mr Eatons leaving this, that the Bashaw was with the Mamelukes about two days Journey from Grand Cairo in upper Egypt, and Mr Eaton left a letter to him with me, which I got translated and forwarded, two days after he left this, and he forwarded a second from Rosetta and it appears that Major Messett had heard that we were Coming here, and wrote to Hamet Bashaw to that effect, so that with the Assistance of our friends here and a number of men of Respectability in Grand Cairo, which Mr Eaton has met with who are attached to the Bashaw I have no doubt but we shall be able to get him on board, or make use of him from this, —

I have a letter from Mr Eaton of the 19th ins^{t} he informs me that he waits the return of a special Courier, which He sent off, to the Bashaw on the 13th, and expects it will return about the 26th at which time he will leave Cairo for Rosetta and this place. should the Courier arrive at the time He expects, and he leav's Cairo on the 26th, or even on the first of January, we should be ready to sail from here by the 10th or 15th, but I think it very uncertain whether he leav's Cairo for some time yet should the man be found and determined to come with us, it will take some time for him to prepare to leave this Country, so that should we be detained longer than the time I have stated, — I beg you will not be uneasy about us, we have a fine safe harbor and a friendly Country, — I shall be in no want of provisions we have plenty of Buffaloes, which I give the Crew every day in order to save the salt provisions for our voyage down

I know of no opportunity for Malta after the Vessel sails that brings this, so that you must not expect to hear from us untill we arrive, which perhaps will be much longer than I calculate, I shall however do every thing in My power to expedite our departure from this, — In closing this letter I cannot but repeate to you the civilities we have received from the British Consul here, and Major Missett British resident, and Mr. Patrucha British Consul at Rosetta, they

have done every thing in their power to forward the expedition, and to make our stay in this country pleasant.

P, S, enclosed is a letter left by Mr Eaton with me which he desired should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy through your hands

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5, Copy also in NDA. Hull's LB.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, 23 December 1804

Sailed from Naples Bay for the United States.

[LC original.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 23 December 1804

Light airs from E S E. Employ'd as necessary & watering ship A. M — Moderate breezes from W S W. At Daylight unmoored Ship & hove a Stay Peak — From 7 till 9 A. M. Cloudy with rain — During our stay in Naples we have entered 17 Men for this Ship. At 11 A. M. Commodore Preble came on board. In boats and made the necessary arrangements for sailing — Noon — light airs from W S W, with a swell setting into the Bay

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Copy.— TANGIER
24th December 1804.—

SIR Mr Johnstone delivered me your favour of the 19th Inst— I told him for your information, that we had not any novelty worthy of being then imparted to you by Letter, the more especialy as you were bound to Lisbon.— It is there you will be able to obtain the best information on the opperations of the persons sent from hence by Muley Soliman to employ the sum of money he has destined (chiefly) for the encrease of his Marine.— This is a matter in my oppinion merits our most particular attention.— It will be extremely proper that you communicate to Government from Lisbon all you may be able to learn on this subject and also of the prospect there may be of the Emperours two Ships at Lisbon and Setubal being laid up during the Winter Months where they are, or if it be expected they will be sent out to Cruize.— The third Ship by latest advices remained at Rhabat.— It is not necessary for me to say more to you by Letter, but I shall hope you will anchor in this Bay on your return as I shall be desirous of communicating with you at leisure.—

By a Letter from Mr Gavino of the 17th I find the *Syren* was still at Cadiz, until I see you it does not appear adviseable to recommend Captain Stewart following the Orders you handed me for him, unless some other Vessel of War of the United States should in the mean time arrive in this neighborhood, and to remain.—

Enclosed I send you copy of a Letter from Mr Gavino for Captain Barron of the *Essex*, for your information on subject of certain Stores for the Squadron lodged at Gibraltar.—

I have requested of Mr Jarvis to send me a small sum of money and some other articles which I beg you will allow to be put on board the *Constitution*.—

[Enclosure]

Stores lodged in Gibraltar Bay for use of the Squadron

100 Barrels Gun Powder
600 Shot—32prs
1 Bowsprit & Cap
1 Top Mast
2 Top Gallant Masts
2 Top Sail Yards.—

30th Decemr—nothing farther worthy of communicating.—

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

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

Nº 88. TANGIER *24th December 1804*.—

SIR On the 19th Inst the United States Frigate *Constitution* arrived here from Syracuse and proceeded for Lisbon without anchoring.—

Understanding from Captain Rodgers the *John Adams* is on her way Down the Straits and in hopes Captain Chauncy may call here, I have made second copies of the Letters I have had the honor of addressing you from Nº 82 to 86 inclusive, to be transmitted by that conveyance. —

I have been enduced to trouble you with these, for the greater certainty of your being in possession of the whole of what I have seen proper to lay before you, on subject of my apprehensions that this Country will take part in the War with Tripoly. — You have been told of the Emperours intention of sending Wheat there last Summer, it was on knowing that would not be permitted by the American Squadron, that he changed the destination of his three Ships, all intended for the Mediterranean, and ordered them to be fitted for a Cruize. —

Instructions for that purpose was sent by two of his particular Friends to the Governours of Salle & Larach and to Tetuan at same time. The night these Messengers arrived with Alcayde Hashash he wrote me complaining of the opposition made to the mentioned Cargo of Wheat being sent, and said "grant this Passport and Peace will continue to subsist between us and you" — This was the first cause of my alarm. —Subsequent advices from my Friends at Rhabat and in other Channels strengthened my suspicions of the Emperours intentions to resent the disapointment. —

I conceived it my duty to write to Sidy Muhammed Selawy on the subject, but being a delicate point to write a Minister on, I availed of the opening Alcayde Hashash's indescreet expressions offerred, and you have seen his answer; — to my reply of the 26th August (copy of which was transmitted also to you with Nº 81) I never have received any answer, nor has he written me a Letter since, notwithstanding I sent him a couple of Canary Birds he had asked me for. — Neither has Alcayde Hashash answered my Letter saying the *Meshouda* could not put to Sea during the War with Tripoly, but I knew he expressed great dis-satisfaction on the occasion, and even went so far as to say

should the Emperour order me out of the Country again, that I should not have the indulgences shewen me in 1802. —

It is my decided oppinion that had not Commodore Barron arrived so opportunely and left the two Frigates he did on this Station, the Frigates on their last Cruize would have had orders to detain American Vessels.— The supplying Tripoly with Wheat I am persuaded will be required by Muley Soliman, and that a denial will be the cause he will assign for taking part in the War in their behalf. — Mr Jarvis will no doubt have acquainted you of the Emperours Agent at Lisbon having bought an armed Brig. — I am told he is to purchase two more at that place and then proceed to England. — I shall only add that I still think it will be extremely proper to have some Vesesls of War on this station as early as possible in the Spring, a couple of Frigates and two Brigs or Schooners will be quite sufficient to prevent their doing any thing, whatever their present intentions may be. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, Jan. 1803–Oct. 1810.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
ALEXANDRIA *24th Decr 1804*

SIR, I have been honoured with your Letter of the 19th with the accompanying Packets, thro' the hands of Major Missett.— Your Letter to the Secretary of the Navy and all the Letters you left with me to forward, goes by Capt Thorn enclosed to Mr Higgins at Malta — He sails tomorrow, and will most likely arrive some time before we shall. — I have made arrangements for paying Messrs Briggs the Thousand Dollars, which you inform me you had drawn for, but as for the four or five Thousand you say you shall want — God knows how we are to obtain that, unless you have the means at Cairo, for I know of none here. — I am already pennyless, and the disbursements of the Brig amounts to more money at present than our Credit on Messrs Briggs, so that if we can avoid it we must not enter into many engagements for Cash under our present circumstances. — I am anxious to hear whether you can get any intelligence from our friend, and what our prospect is, you inform me that provision must be made for an hundred Men — it cannot be possible that he has that number about him, should it be found so, we shall not be able to carry Provisions and Water for them for any length of time, not even for a passage down at this Season of the year.—

The plan you have formed of taking Derne, I think rather a Hazardous one, unless the Bashaw can bring into the field from Eight hundred to one Thousand Men, particularly as we are destitute of every article necessary for an expedition of the kind — I am willing to grant you, that a very few men will take the place, and hold it, yet they must have the means, they must have and be sure of supplies, which is out of our power to promise them — I think the most we can do, is to get the Bashaw, make as many friends in this Country as possible, and make the best of our way to Syracuse, get some little addition to our force, and make arrangements for our being supported, when we have got possession, and set off anew for Dern or Bengane as may appear most proper, from the information you must have gained however at Cairo, you must be better acquainted with the dispositions of the People, than I can possibly be, and consequently

a better judge. — You must be satisfied that it is my wish to do every thing in my power before we return, but when I look at the situation we are sent here in, I loose all patience — With a little Vessel, without friends, without authority to act, without a single friend except such as we have by our own good fortune procured — in short, without everything that is absolutely necessary to insure success to an Enterprize — I say as I have said before, that I do not see that anything more then getting the man can be done — should we be fortunate enough to get him, I think it will be doing a great deal, and I am sure good use may be made of him with proper management and supplies, the latter of which I hope will be granted us, the former I am sure you will take care to regulate. — You will have been informed of our Voyage to Rosetta by M^{r} Goldsborough and M^{r} Severick, we are all well and anxiously wait your return. I left your Trunk, Small Sword, dressing Case and Hat at M^{r} Petruchas, and a Cask of Wine for M^{r} Farquhar, which I hope is for Major Misset — I am now sending him some small articles, but I think with you, we shall never have it in our power to repay their civilites, however if we cannot pay to them we must to somebody else. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Major E. Misset, British Minister to Cairo, Egypt, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
ALEXANDRIA *24th Dec^{r} 1804*

DEAR SIR, I have been honoured with your notes of the 22^{d} with the Letters accompanying them from M^{r} Eaton — I should have acknowledged the receipt of them before, but my time has been so much occupied with the sudden departure of Cap^{t} Thorn, that I have had scarcely a moments leisure, he dines with us today at M^{r} Briggs, and sails the first fair Wind. I have been on board his ship with M^{r} Briggs he has built a very proper place for the Horse, and I have no doubt but he will arrive safe at Malta. —

I find by M^{r} Eatons Letters that he will not leave Cairo so soon as we expected, I hope however he will not make his stay long — I am anxious to see you and the party at Alex^{a}

I send by the Boat a few articles, which I pray you and M^{r} Patrucha to accept, they are not of the first quality, but perhaps such as cannot be obtained in this Country at all times. —

I had like to have forgot to tell you we arrived safe at this place the Evening after we left you, and had the satisfaction to find all our friends well. —

I pray you to make my best Respects to M^{r} Patrucha and all the family— And believe me

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
ALEXANDRIA *24th Dec^{r} 1804*

SIR, I have the pleasure to inform you that I arrived here after a rough passage of 7 days, and had the satisfaction to find your friends in this Country all well M^{r} Frampton only excepted, who died some time before we arrived. — Mess^{rs} Briggs have done every thing in

their power to forward the expedition, and to make my stay here pleasant, for which to them and you, I consider myself under many obligations I spent ten days with Major Misset, British Resident and Mr Patrucha British Consul at Rosetta, from whom I have received many civilities — in fact they have kept open House for me and the Officers that visited the Nile.—

Mr Eaton left this for Cairo two days after we arrived here, and is not yet returned, I expect him about the last of the month, by Letters from him every thing appears favourable to the expedition, and I hope the object for which we came will be obtained. —

Our stay has been longer than I expected, and I fear I shall be obliged to draw Bills on you for supplies at this place, to perhaps a larger amount than your Letter to Mr Briggs authorized. —

I shall not do it however if Bills can possibly be negociated on London.— I pray you to forward the enclosed Letter by the first oppertunity — and believe me

N. B. just after writing the above I have drawn on you for $1000, which you will honour.

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 24 December 1804

Light airs from W S W. At single anchor in Naples Bay ready for weighing. At 3 P M a breeze sprang up S S W — We weighed & came to sail in order to work out of the Bay. By the close of the Evening we were three or four miles without the Anchorage — From 6 P. M till 9 a constant rain with variable winds — By 10 P M the weather cleared away — From this till 4 A M pleasant weather with a light leading wind out of the Bay. At 2 AM — set Top-Gall^{t} & fore top mast studding sails At 5 AM the wind shifted from S E to W N W. In studding sails & tack'd to the Southward—Unbent the Cables, and stowed the Anchors

Noon — Winds South — We are 5 or 6 miles S W b W ½ W from the South extreme of the Island of Ischia.

Latitude Observed 40° 36′ N.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 24 December 1804

This day commences with pleasant weather and fresh breeze. We beat to the westward until 3 o'clock when we discovered the town of Tripoli. At 4 o'clock we put about and stood off shore. Saw no sail this day except what we saw in Tripoli. This being Christmas Eve they called the music for a short time. Alex Jacks and Levi McCabe got their grog.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 25 December 1804

Moderate breezes from S B E. We are standing to W S W with the Island of Ischia in sight — In the course of the Afternoon we

struck down into the Main Hold the four foreward Guns on the Gun Deck

At Sun-Set we took our departure from Ischia, bearing by compass N E b E ½ E 8 leagues, in order to proceed down the Mediterranean

We steered by compass W S W in order to pass the South side of the Island of Sardinia

We had a fresh leading breeze during the night At Midnight double reefd the Topsails & reset the Top Gallant Sails

By 8 AM the wind had veered to S S W — After this till noon — overcast weather with strong W N W and N W winds — At 10 AM tack'd to S W

Towards noon — in third reef in the Topsails & down Top Gallant Yards

Latitude Observed 39° 13′ N

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 25 December 1804

This morning commences with a gale of wind. We carried our fore sail until 9 o'clock A. M. but were obliged to take it in and take a double reef in our top sails. This day being Christmas there was but little work done. Kept it up man-of-war fashion. No sail appeared off the coast this day.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[26 December 1804]

Concerning David Valenzin

Our readers will probably recollect a very interesting report made during the session preceding the last, by the Committee of Claims, in the case of the unfortunate David Valenzin. Some persons having taken the liberty of representing that the committee were imposed upon, and that the circumstances stated in their report were unfounded, we publish the following letter from our distinguished countryman, Mr. Eaton, to John C. Smith, esq. chairman of the Committee of Claims, as substantiating those circumstances. For this publication at this time we have another reason. It, in some small degree, throws light on the character of Eaton, and evinces the sense entertained abroad of a just government, that *"rara avis in terris" cognitis.*

GRAND CAIRO, *Dec. 26, 1804.*

SIR, This morning two Jewish merchants came, with essential oil of roses for sale, to the British Resident's house, where I am. They were dressed in the habit of Egypt. But one of them speaking French intelligibly, took my attention. I entered into an enquiry concerning the actual state of commerce on this country, which naturally led him to mention the names of sundry commercial houses here; among others, that of Moses *Valenzin.* This name brought to my recollection the unfortunate Valenzin, whose case last winter, so seriously occupied the Committee of Claims, and whose fate so justly moved their sensibility. Engaged with the more immediate concerns, I do not know that my thoughts had once before turned to those events since my departure from America, But this accident induced particular enquiry; the result of which I thought too interesting to pass unnoticed: wherefore,

calling lieut. O'Bannon, Mr. Goldsborough, a purser in the navy, and Mr. Farquhar, an English gentleman, into my appartment, I made the examination hereafter transcribed, as attested by these gentlemen. It corresponds so exactly with the account David Valenzin gave of himself, that it cannot, I am persuaded, be indifferent to you; especially as the justice of your report on that case, and consequent act of Congress, have been the subject of comment in certain circles.

Enquiry made of a Jewish merchant in Grand Cairo, touching the story of David Valenzin.

What is your name?

"Leon Reubin."

Of what nation are you?

"A Hebrew."

Where were you born?

"In Leghorn, where my father is now established."

How many years have you been in Egypt?

"Seven,"

Do you belong to any commercial house?

"To a house in Leghorn, by the firm of Abram Reuben, of which I am the agent here."

Are you acquainted with the Hebrew mercantile houses in Alexandria?

"Yes; there are Lorea and Tilkey, the most considerable house; Moses Valenzin, a respectable merchant, and others of less note."

Has Moses Valenzin any relations?

"He has a brother, David Valenzin, and an uncle."

Where is David Valenzin?

"David Valenzin came to Alexandria with a cargo of wine; sold it to the commissary of the English Army; took a bill of exchange for half the avails, and cash for the other half. But, as he had no correspondent in England, he went to Smyrna and negociated his bill for merchandise; which he put on board a vessel for Malta. He departed from Malta for Tripoli; and, near Malta, we learn, was taken by the Americans, who are at war with the Bashaw of Tripoli; and who have carried him—we know not where."

Do you know how long since David Valenzin was taken by the Americans?

"No! It is two years and a half, or three years, since he left Egypt. I do not know how long he remained in Smyrna: but it is about twenty months since we heard he was taken."

Where was David Valenzin born?

"David Valenzin was born in Venice, but came very young to Tripoli with his father, who was then a rich merchant."

Did Valenzin, the father, establish a house at Tripoli?

"Yes."

Was the establishment, and was Valenzin under the protection of the Bashaw of Tripoli?

"No. Both his father and himself always wore *hats*,* and christian habits—And his brother, at Alexandria, is now under the protection of the imperial flag, as a subject of the Emperor."

Has David Valenzin any wife, or children?

"No; neither one nor the other: he was never married."

I have to inform you that David Valenzin is dead.—

"How! Dead!"

Yes. Impatient of the delay occasioned by want of documents in his application for redress in the case of his capture; and, perhaps, despairing of a successful decision; he put an end to his own existence about ten months ago, in the Capitol of the United States.

"Is it possible!"

I saw him in his clotted blood.

"Alas; Valenzin!—Too unfortunate Valenzin!—He was but about twenty-eight or twenty-nine years of age!"—Wept.

I have put these questions to you that I might learn Valenzin's story; and that we might be enabled to find out his lawful heirs.

"I know not that he has any heirs except his brother at Alexandria."—Paused—"Or, perhaps, he may have left a sister in Tripoli; who must be very wretched."

You are at liberty to acquaint Moses Valenzin, of Alexandria, with the particulars of these questions; and with the information thence resulting. You may inform him also, that, the answers you have given to my questions being established as the truth of facts, there remain in deposit by the government of the United States, for the heirs of David Valenzin, between one and two thousand Spanish dollars; which will be transmitted to them by proper application to said government; or to the administrator of said Valenzin's estate, thus deposited, appointed at the City of Washington.

ATTESTATION

"The above examination was made by William Eaton, esq. in the Italian language, and translated into English, verbatim, by Mr. Richard Farquhar, at Grand Cairo, in Egypt, December the 27th, 1804, in presence of the under written."

(Signed) Th. O'BANNON,
Lieut. Marines.
R. W. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Purser U. S. Brig. *Argus*.
RICH^{D} FARQUHAR."

Leon Reuben knew not the object of my enquiry; nor could he possibly frame any conjecture concerning it, whatever imaginations it may have excited; for he thought he was all this time speaking with Englishmen. But on explaining myself to him, and letting him know that I had no other object in view than to find out the lawful heirs of an unfortunate man, who had fallen a victim to the disasters of war, in order that the wishes of my government may be accomplished in the restitution of his property, Leon seemed amazed—Turning towards his companion; raising his eyes to Heaven; and laying both hands gravely to his breast, he exclaimed in Arabic, "Great God! What an astonishing country that must be where the *government* takes so much pains to render justice to a Hebrew! Even at this distance to inform his heirs of cash in deposit, which might so easily have been concealed!"

Certainly the Jews are not accustomed, on this continent, to similar testimonials of national justice. The *droit d' aubaine* is very apt to affect them here, as it seldom fails to do rich subjects: indeed the right is frequently anticipated, or rendered timely by a *friendly* cup of coffee.

**A distinctive mark of foreign protection in Barbary.*

[LC. Nat'l Intelligencer, January 1, 1806.

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 26 December 1804

This day standing in for Tripoli. I went to the bread room at 9 o'clock A. M. to serve out bread, I unlocked and opened the door. At this instant I was caught by the nose by one of the most nauceous scents ever was. I immediately went on the quarter deck and informed Mr. Creighton the S. Master that the potatoes he ordered in the bread room were spoiled and I was fearful they had ruined the bread. He sent some hands to get the bags on deck and found not a fourth part good. The bread was much injured which when we came to examine, condemned 560 pounds, which left only enough for 3 days at half allowance. At noon I served the last of the spirits. Being in this situation and our cruise long out, Captain Smith thought best to go into port. We put about at 2 o'clock P. M. and made all sail. John Willers is made Master-at-Arms. No sail in sight this day.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Syracuse, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA *December 27th 1804*

DEAR SIR Nº 2 The Transport to which you had given a passport to go from hence to Tripoli, for Bullocks, arrived here on the 12th inst with One hundred & nine Bullocks and some Sheep, all in a very miserable Condition; and having been informed that she was to return again to Tripoli, for another Cargo of a Simular nature, I waited upon Sir Alexr Ball, this day, to know if she was destined for Tripoli with a Passport from you. He informed me that it was his intention to send her to Bruganza; but that he had intended first to request a letter from me to the Officer commanding our Vessels off Tripoli, to permit her to go to Bruganza. I told Sir Alexander Ball that I should not think myself justifiable in giving any document which could be Considered as a Passport to any port of the Regency of Tripoli unless upon very urgent Business of *our own* which would not allow me time to communicate with you on the Subject; but as I was informed there was a Sparonaro bound tomorrow to Syracuse, I would write to you on the Subject, and your answer would determine whether she should go or not. He said he wished to send some money and other thing to some of our Officers, in Captivity at Tripoli, by whose friends he had been desired to send them. And Mr Higgins wishing to send Blankets for the men, and other articles which Captn Bainbridge had requested, this would afford a good opportunity for that purpose, and the Vessel would go from Tripoli to Bruganza for the Bullocks

Should you think proper to give permission for this Vessel to go to Tripoli, care shall be taken to have a particular account of every thing she takes from hence, and the Inspection, which will be undoubtedly made by our Vessels off Tripoli, will prevent her taking anything that can be useful to our Enemies.—

The Captain of this Transport (who had two days passage from Tripoli and saw not a Vessel in the way) says only two Cruizers had

gone from thence, both of which had returned and bro^{t} in two small Vessels, one from Genoa & the Other from Sardinia. This differs from M^{r} Robertson's account. His report of wants agrees with Robertson's.—

N^{o} 1. I am distressed to find, by the letter from M^{r} Dyson of the 14th ins^{t} that you was too ill to write the latter part of his letter part of his letter saying your complaint had taken a favorable turn the night before, releived me a little from my anxiety; but I shall not be satisfied untill I see you here or hear directly from you.— The Westerly Winds have prevailed for 15 or 20 days; but on the first change I shall look for you every hour. I wish much to see you on many accounts; and nothing but the long quarantine has prevented my going over to Syracuse before this

N^{o} 3. M^{rs} Lear unites with me in most sincere prayers for the restoration of your health, and in Compliments and best wishes for all those with you

A Brig arrived this day in 33 days from London war had not then been declared against Spain. She brings no other news of consequence —

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA *December 27th 1804*

DEAR SIR, I had the pleasure to receive your esteemed favor of the 14th inst— The dangerous situation in which Com^{dore} Barron has been, gave me great anxiety; which was somewhat relieved by your saying he was then considered out of danger. I pray god he may soon recover his health.— Had not the quarantine been so severe I should have have had the pleasure of seeing you at Syracuse before this. —

Your letter of the 25th of November was handed to me on the 4th of December by M^{r} Pulisse; but after all my enquiries I could not find the person who brought it; or I would, most certainly, have given him a letter to Algiers on the subject of his Mission.—

I had the pleasure of seeing M^{rs} Dyson & your daughter for a few moments when the *Constitution* called off this place. They were well & in good spirits; but I fear the strong westerly winds which have prevailed the last 15 or 20 days will make their passage to Lisbon very tedious.

A Brig arrived here to day in 33 days from London. War was not then declared against Spain. The Convoy for this place lay at Falmouth ready to sail she brought no news of consequence & saw but one Vessel on her passage.—

I enclose a letter for you from M^{r} Higgins, and one for Commodore Barron, whom I hope by or before this gets to hand, will be on his way over here.—

M^{rs} Lear is now in better health than she has been since she has been since [sic] we arrived here, and sends her best wishes to you.

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
ALEXANDRIA *24th* [*27**] *Decr 1804*

SIR, I have been honoured with your letters of the 17th and 19th Inst the former of which however did not come to hand till last Evening — the Letter with the accompanying Packets came through the hands of Major Misset some days past. — I had previous to receiving them placed in the hands of Messrs Briggs Brothers One Thousand Dollars to meet your draft on them. — You inform me that most likely you shall want four or five Thousand more — if so god knows where we shall get it, unless you have the means at Cairo or Rosetta, for I know of none here, I am anxious to see you that we may make arrangements for the passengers you say you shall have with you, for it will be necessary to hire or purchase some other Vessel to carry them in, as the *Argus* will not carry Provisions and Water for that Number for any length of time, and I should suppose it would be proper to make those arrangements before they are promised a passage for fear we may disappoint them after they arive here. — I hope on your arrival at Rosetta you will send the Gentlemen forward as fast as possible — The Purser is wanted and the other Gentlemen had much better be on board than remain at Rosetta, for I assure you I am ashamed of receiving their Civilities without any chance of returning them, for they are too good. — I left with Mr Patrucha for you a Trunk, dressing Case, Sword and Hat, and for Mr Farquhar a Cask Wine, which I hope he intends for the Major. — Our friends Messrs Briggs are well and I assure you we spent a very merry Christmas with them, drinking success to your party &c —

I pray you will make my respects to the Major and family — And believe me your friend

P. S. I expect to see your party with you, and I hope very soon.

[*In H. E. Huntington Collection this letter is dated 27 not 24.]

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 28 December 1804

At midnight moderate breezes and flying clouds, at daylight saw the rock of Lisbon bearing East, ½ past 7 got the anchores off the bows, at 10 sent up Top gallant yards, ½ past 10 fired a gun for a pilot

At ¼ past 11 hove too & took a pilot On board fill,d away & made sail At Meridian fresh breezes and Rainey Wr Cape Epichel bore S ½ E the light house bore E ½ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 28 December 1804

This day fair wind. We past through the channel which divides Malta from Gozza and arrived off the mouth of the harbour at 12 o'clock at noon, sent our boat into the harbour to see if our Commodore was there, but found he was not, but were informed he was in Syracuse dangerously ill. There were two American ships in Malta from

Leghorn. At half past two P. M. we made all sail and stood for Syracuse, the wind directly abaft. Could not see the land at sunset. Saw one sail which appeared to be large. Night coming on we did not speak her.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*, from Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE *Decem*r *29*th *1804*

SIR Commodore Barron has this day directed me to inform you that It is his wish you should proceed with the United States Frigate *Congress* under my [your?] command to Tunis Bay, and take under your convoy the small Vessel captured some time since by that ship and see her safe to an anchor, It is then His wish you should see the Consul & After having gained all the information that he may have to communicate, to sail for Tripoly and cruize 4 or 5 Weeks in such a direction off that City as may appear to you most adviseable keeping in view the Strictes[t] attention to the Blockade and Persuing such other Plans for the detection of sundry Cruizers, said to have sailed from thence, as you may think best for the good of the service, commodores Barron extreme illness prevents his addressing you personally on this occassion but directs me to add that should you meet with strong adverse winds, you will see the Vessel into Malta, and place her under the protection of the American Consul until another opportunity Offers and should necessity compel you to leave her in this situation the commodore wishes you to give the commander a Certificate that may protect him hereafter, —

[HS of Pa. NDA photostat.]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

N° 1

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
HARBOUR OF LISBON *Dec*r *29*th *1804*

SIR I have to acquaint you that I arrived here last evening, *last* from Syracuse; which place I left on the 29th Ult°—

My stay here will be but short, and if Practicable it is necessary the Ship should be permitted to Prattique immediately, as she has been so much buffeted within these last three Weeks as to require a number of new sails & a Bowsprit. — I can see no reason why I should not be permitted to Prattique, as I have had no communication with any Place or thing, since I left Syracuse, on account of my having some Knowledge of the rigid Quarantine Laws of this Place. —

The *Constitution* is much in want of Seamen, having lost a number in last Summers Expedition, If any that are Idle call at your Office be pleased to direct them to this ship. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

GRAND CAIRO *29*th *Dec*r *1804*

SIR, No doubt by this time you begin to have some solicitude for our return to Alexandria, I confess I do not feel altogether at my

ease remaining so long in a state of uncertitude, something worse than suspence — hitherto I have received no Answer to any of my Letters to Hamet Bashaw though besides the Special Couriers dispatched to him from Alexandria and Rosetta, I have sent off expresses by different Routs since our arrival at Cairo — I am beginning to apprehend that access to him is not so easy as I at first immagined, yet am far from admitting a doubt of the final success of our expedition, Jealousy, Suspicion, or perhaps self interest may have prevented the Mameluke Beys from suffering the Letters to be delivered into his hands, or from permitting him to separate himself from them — indeed it is not impossible, that he himself after having been so repeatedly trifled with, may entertain some doubt of our sincerrity. — If I get no intelligence from the Bashaw between this and Sunday Evening, I shall dispatch Mr Farquhar to you with this Letter and a small party of recruits for the Bengaize expedition, to wait my arrival at Alexandria — shall remain here yet a few days, and if no intelligence comes from the Bashaw, am inclined to think it will be best to make an attempt to pass both Armies, and seek an interview with him in person, it would at once do away all doubts on his part, and remove any suspicions his friends the Beys may have conceived unfavourable to his views — the undertaking will be hazardous, but this is a world of adventure, in which little is to be expected without enterprize and perseverance, and not a great deal to be realized with them. — I shall advise Mr Goldsborough to profit of this occasion to return on board the Brig, as I am persuaded you will need his services, and as we can very well dispense with them. —

December 30th 9 P. M.

Mr Goldsborough and Mr Farquhar have not appeared today, they have had a Battle at fisticuff last night at a Billiard Table, and both got black eyes, in consequence of which they have kept themselves in Coventry — Good God! when will our Young Men learn the weight of respect which ought to attach itself to Uniform and a Sword, It were to have been wished that Mr Goldsboroughs curiosity to see Grand Cairo had been restrained, he has behaved disgracefully, and very much to the injury of the reputation of the cloth he wears — he is accused of swindling at play at a Gentlemans board, of offering indecencies to Turkish Ladies in the public Streets, and what is somewhat more base of bilking his Courtezan in a Brothel. — I certainly should not mention these last two circumstances, were it not that *formal Complaint of them as an injury has been made to me*, and a demand of redress, which I with difficulty silenced — In the Billiard Table quarrel with Mr Farquhar, the spectators, who you may be sure were numerous on so extraordinary occasion seem universally to think Goldsborough the aggressor, in so much that if it had not been for the interference of Selim my Janisary they would have suffered Farquhar to break his Bones — this shameful exhibition originated in a subject equally shameful, a bet of half a *pint of Rose Olio*!!!—

It is matter of great exultation to the Turks, and I confess I am mortified with regret that an incident so unfavorable to American character has happened at our first introduction to this Capitol. — I do not give you this information to be used in law Martial, but only that you may be enabled to judge of Proper Characters, where to grant indulgencies, in Order that your own feelings may not suffer mortification — I do not know how the Gentlemen of his rank will

reconcile their sensibility, and their respects to such a representative of their characters. —

M[r] Goldsborough will certainly have passage in the Packet for Alexandria tomorrow. —

December 31[st] 5 P. M.

Nothing New since yesterday, the Packet herewith enclosed to the Secretary of the Navy department, is a duplicate of that I passed open through your hands, which Major Missett says has gone to its address, but of your receipt of which I have no certain advice. If this arrives within Six days I desire you will write me, otherwise I hope it will be too late. —

Of the People who go with M[r] Farquhar, some perhaps will willingly enter the Brig for a term, others will come with me, among them a French Musician, will you be willing to pay $150, 130 or 100 for a Sword and carriage. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 29 December 1804

At ½ past 2 [PM] the ship Not answering hir helm shorten,d Sail and let go the anchor

At 3 hove up & made sail & stood In. at 4 Shorten,d sail & came Too with the starb[d] bower anchor in 16 fathoms water, the light house Bore West.

At 10 Moord ship.

Lisbon Roads

[USNA.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 29 December 1804

We are standing to the Westward along the S W part of Sardinia

At 2 P M we took our Departure from Tovo [?], in order to proceed down the Mediterranean — At this time it bore by compass E ¼ S distant seven leagues

Latitude Observed 39° 41′ N.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 29 December 1804

[In the Harbour of Syracuse]

10. A M the U. S. Brig *Vixen* arrived from a Cruise.

11 A Survey was held upon the fore Mast by Captains Campbell and Decatur and the Masters and Carpenters of the Squadron, who reported the larboard cheek fish unfit for Service — 40 Men Sick.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 29 December 1804

At ten o'clock A. M. came to anchor in Syracuse. Found there the Frigates *Essex, President, Constellation* and *Congress*. Were informed the Commodore was recovering. Received on board 2 bbls.

of bread and 60 gal. spirits. At sun setting we weighed anchor and dropped astern of the *Essex* and moored.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

(Duplicate forw^{d}) U. S. Frigate *Constitution*
Harbour of Lisbon *Decem^{r} 30. 1804*

Sir I have the Honor to make known to you that I arrived here the day before yesterday (last from Syracuse) after one of the most Tedious & disagreeable passages I ever Experienced — I call'd at Gibraltar & Tangier, but at the former was prevented from having any communication, owing to the Plague not having yet subsided. — At Tangier I had Verbal communication with M^{r} Simpson (altho my Boat was not permitted to land, nor he to come on board all Vessels being subject to quarantine) and informed by him that every thing stood perfectly well in that quarter — I pass'd Tangier on the 19th Ins^{t} & from the moment I got fairly into the Atlantic, until my arrival here, I had one continued Gale from the Westward, & this under the unpleasant circumstance, during the most Violent part of the Gale, of being obliged to carry a press of Sail, to avoid the dreadful consequences of being cast away on the Moorish Coast, with a Bowsprit so badly sprung as to prevent carrying any Sail on it, and our principal Sails so indifferent that they were not equal to withstand the Violence of the Wind: In this situation we were unbending, mending, bending and reunbending &^{c} for four Days. — I was perfectly decieved in the Bowsprit, for when I took charge of the ship, I was informed that it had been supposed defective, but that it had been examined, repaired & afterwards considered perfectly secure; however the third Day after I left Syracuse, I met with a fresh Gale from the Westward, which convinced me to the contrary, as it was with difficulty It could be secured sufficiently to support the Foremast. — The *Constitution* is the most laboursome & uneasy Ship I have ever commanded, but this I concieve is owing to her Kentlidge being improperly stowed. — I am at present in Quarantine and have not as yet heard from our Consul, altho in sight of his residence; however I am in hopes that this apparent neglect is owing to some primary cause, such as ought not to detract from his merits in his Official Capacity. —

The flattering accounts that M^{r} Jarvis gave Cap^{t} [James] Barron, when the *Essex* was here about two months ago, of his being able to procure any number of Seamen the Squadron might want, induced Commo^{r} Barron to send the *Constitution* to this Port to complete her crew, which is about 80 short of Complement, in preference to any other, and at the same time shew the Emperor of Morocco that our ships are in motion, as you will discover by his Letter of Instructions to me on the subject. — The *Constitution* is in want of a new Bower Cable & owing to the severe Buffeting she met with on her passage, will require three new Topsails, a new Foresail & Mainsail & *Bowsprit* if it can be procured; however I am in hopes no time will be lost by these outfits, as they can be executed in the necessary time it will take to procure the Seamen that are wanted. —

I understand by the Pilot that the Brig *Siren* (which has been since Commo: Barrons command on the Gibraltar station) left this

place a few days ago: her destination I suppose Tangier, where I left orders (by instruction of Commo. Barron) for her to proceed to join the Squadron Aloft, in case Mr Simpson was of opinion that her services could be dispensed with in that quarter. — I have not as yet learnt the destruction that the last Gale has caused on the Coast of Spain, between Cape St Vincent & the Entrance of the Straights & on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, but I am too well satisfy'd that it is very considerable; An American Brig is this moment coming in with the loss of her Bowsprit, Foremast & Main Topgallant mast, with her Decks cleared of Boats & every other movable.

The Brig *Scourge* Capt Prebles Prize, pass'd through the Gut the Evening before I did and altho she had got a good offing I am afraid she suffered very considerably. —

As the *John Adams* sailed from Syracuse on the 16 Novr for America, 12 days before me, she will without any doubt have arrived long before this reaches you; I am therefore prevented from saying anything on the subject of Pass'd or Future opperations against Tripoli, further than you have a right to Expect that next Summer will complete Every thing perfectly conforma[ble] with your wishes — I have nothing further to add than that you may rely on Every Exertion by me being used to rejoin the Squadron as soon as possible. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. Frigate *Constitution*
Lisbon *Decr 30. 1804.*

My Dear Sir

* * * * * * *

Every Effort is now using to give Tripoli her death blow next Summer, and no doubt it will be effected in a manner to prevent them ever again from feeling an inclination to make War on our Commerce, Commo. Barron recieved a letter from Poor Bainbridge at the commencement of this Month, but it contained nothing very particular farther than that he was well and had experienced nothing very severe in his treatment — his confinement I feel very sanguine will not be longer than next Summer, when I flatter myself the Bashaw will curse the Day he ever knew him — I shall sail from this for Syracuse in about three Weeks and if circumstances of duty admit, I will allow myself the pleasure of giving you a Call. — Barron, Campbell & Chauncey desire their best regards to you — Pray present my most respectful compliments to Mrs Kirkpatrick, Your Father in Law, Brother in Law, and their Familys, as also the amiable Mr & Mrs Rose, & believe me I am Dear Sir, with Sincere

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Copy Tangier *30th December 1804*

Sir Yesterday I received by way of Tariffa your favours of the 4th & 15th Inst, sorry to find the wants of the Brig under your Command has occasioned you so material a delay at Cadiz, when com-

pleted I shall hope for the satisfaction of seeing you in this Bay — Inclosed is a letter for you from Cap^{t} Rodgers, but Circumstances, certainly do not admit of my recommending your proceeding as there mentioned, which I have acquainted Cap^{t} Rodgers; he proceeded for Lisbon the 19th Ins^{t} and I expect will be here again in about three weeks — I thank you for the Copy of the letter from M^{r} Jarvis, since then he has advised me the Emperor's agents have purchased at Lisbon a Coppered Brig Capable of mounting 12 or 14 Guns, and I make no doubt but we shall soon hear of their having bought more Vessels of the Same Nature — My Letter for Cap^{t} Barron lodged at Algeziras is so old, its Contents can now be of little information to you; however I shall make enquiry after it — When you have occasion to write me, direct your letters Via San Roque, Tariffa or from any part of Spain, and there will be no need of Sending them to Gibraltar — About half an hour after Anchoring here, if you send a boat to the Beach, I will have a letter ready to be sent you — Coming from Cadiz you will not be admitted to Pratique; but you may be supplied with such articles of Provision, as are permitted to be Ship'd for Vessels of War, if you desire it —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 30 December 1804

Samuel Sloan, a Seaman, was found to have the Small Pox, supposed to be caught at Naples Mustered the Ship's company & read the Articles of War On mustering the Ship's company,twenty four were found among the Seamen not to have had the small pox — They were inoculated by the Surgeon per order of Captain Chauncey

Noon — Fresh breezes from S b E

Latitude Observed 39° 59′ N.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 30 December 1804

Syracuse. N. B. The *Congress* sailed this day at 10 o'clock A. M. and her prize likewise which was said was to be restored.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

GRAND CAIRO *31st Dec^{r} 1804*

SIR, Permit me to introduce to your acquaintance Colonel Jean Eugene, an Engineer late in the Austrian service, and who is engaged with me in the next Summers operations. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Major E. Misset, British Minister to Cairo, Egypt

ROSETTA *31st Dec^{r} 1804*

SIR, I am happy to find by your favor of the 25th which was delivered to me this morning, that the Packet of M^{r} Eaton, for which I had

entertained some apprehensions has reached you — By the last information I have from Cairo, I am induced to think that Mr Eaton will not be down for some days, I understand he is extremely uneasy at not having received any Answer to the Various letters he has written to Achmed Pacha, but I fear that the object he has in view is not to be obtained in Cairo. —

I do not know [how] to thank you sufficiently, for the Wine and other good things you have been so kind as to send our little party here, all feel the value of the present, and join with me in sincere acknowledgments. —

Cairo begins already to experience the want of the necessaries of life, and many individuals of the more indigent classes of the people have deserted a City, where even Bread is not always to be procured. —

A Caravan of 800 Cammels Conveying Coffee, Gums and Aromatics from Suez to Cairo has been plunderd by the Arabs, and it is said that 100 Cammels only have been permitted to reach their destination. —

Do me the favor to present my best Compliments to Messrs Blake & Read

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Purser Robert W. Goldsborough, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

Copy. GRAND CAIRO *Dec. 31. 1804.*

SIR, A packet boat, in the service of the United States, will leave this for Rosetta at six oclock this evening; of which occasion I should think it advisable for you to profit to return on board the brig *Argus* at Alexandria. A persuasion that your services will be required there before I shall return with the Gentlemen who accompany me, as well as other circumstances which cannot but be interesting to you, induce me to recommend this measure —

[LC. Personal P, Misc, Eaton, Ac No. 2553.]

To Richard Farquhar, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

Copy. GRAND CAIRO *Dec. 31. 1804*

SIR, I notified you yesterday morning that I should dispatch a packet boat for Alexandria this evening, in which I should desire you to take passage together with Colonel Eugine in order to be on the spot to receive and communicate to me any intelligence which may be directed to that place from Hamet Bashaw; or to make provisions for him in case of his arrival thither — I desire you will make it convenient to call at my lodgings this morning to consult on this measure, and to assist me with your advice concerning the provisions necessary for the passage to Alexandria —

P. S. It may be useful to engage some recruits for our expedition at Alexandria; which I request you to do conditionally — that is to say, provided we succeed in making the tour to Bengazi by land —

W. EATON.

[LC. Personal P, Misc, Eaton, Ac No. 2553.]

Extract from log book of U. S. S. *John Adams*, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 31 December 1804

Strong S b W winds We are situated nearly 110 miles East from the Island of Minorca, under all plain sail, steering to the Westward Took in and set Top Gallant Studding Sails as necessary The S b E and S b W wind continued fresh till 7 in the evening, from which time till midnight variable winds from the Westward

All the middle part moderate and pleasant weather From 5 till 7 in the morning calm — At Day light saw a strange sail to the Southward At ½ past 7 a breeze sprung up from S W b S The strange sail bore down to speak us

At ½ past 8 — shortened sail, and received an officer from H. B. Majesty's Ship *Superb*

At 9 Filled and made sail in for Minorca, which was in sight bearing N W b W.

We had fresh breezes all the Forenoon, with the *Superb* in company — We out sailed her three miles, under the same sail, in three hours

At 10 We passed a strange sail running to the E.ward.

At Noon — the Harbour of Port Mahon bore by compass W ½ S 17 miles — The N E. extreme of the Island bore N W ½ W.

Latitude Observed 39° 53′ N.

[LC. EPP, *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

[1804]

To Midshipman John Trippe, U. S. Navy, from William Whitehead

Sir, You will please to pardon me in taking the liberty of addressing you thus, at the same time probably I am oversteping the bounds of common decorum, — I have received information, that the Schooner *Enterprize* which you had the honor to command, is to be dismantled, and the Seamen discharged; consequently I deem it a duty incumbent on me as an aged Man; and one who it is well Known, has spent the Youth, the Strength, and the best of his days in the United S. Service under some of the first commanders, and have encountered many difficulties at the Battle of *Tripoli, fighting* for the Sons of America, this should be held in remembrance and as I am now in my old age I think it would be the duty of my commander, to see that there should be a method planed to procure me a livelihood

With marks of respect and reverential esteem

I have the honor of Subscribing myself your humble and most obedient Servant

William Whitehead.

To, John Tripp Esq[r]
Commander of the United States Schooner *Enterprize*

[F. D. Roosevelt Collection.]

[1804]

Remarks regarding the claim of Mrs. Stephen Decatur, Jr., for prize money for the capture of the U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*

Remarks upon the claim of Mrs. Decatur, as representative of the late Commodore Decatur, in behalf of herself, and of the officers and men of the ketch *Intrepid*, for compensation in the nature of prize-money, for the capture of the *Philadelphia*, in the harbor of Tripoli.

That the captors might, if not peremptorily enjoined to the contrary by their orders, have brought off their prize, and reaped the pecuniary reward designed them by the law is a matter of the highest probability; and approximates certainty as near as any unaccomplished event can do. They found her completely equipped and fitted for sea, and prepared for action even to the loading of her guns. After all the time spent in the action, in preparations to execute the order for the destruction of the ship; in the effectual application of the means of destruction, according to the details of the order; and in waiting to see the progress and effect of the same, and to repel the apprehended attempts of the enemy to retake the ship, before her destruction had been placed beyond doubt; after all this lapse of time, the captors effected their retreat, in their own vessel, without the loss of a man. I apprehend that the means and the chances of escape in the captured frigate, were incalculably greater and more certain, if the captors had been at liberty to cut her cables and hoist sail, the instant they had mastered her decks. Two obstacles were to be apprehended and guarded against, whether they retreated in their own vessel, or in the prize: recapture and impediments of navigation. Against the first, the superior means of defence in the frigate are too obvious to be insisted on; and I take it for granted, that her facilities as a sailer, the depth of water, and other circumstances, must have opened her way to the sea, at least as safe and speedy as that of the ketch *Intrepid*. But the *time* which would thus have been gained, must be held conclusive. The advantage it would have given the captors is incalculable; and even if it were possible to suppose that the intrinsic difficulties opposing their egress in the frigate, were greater than what they encountered in the ketch, (an hypothesis deemed wholly inadmissible,) still the advantage of time must more than have compensated them. Commodore Preble framed his order when at a great distance from the scene of action; and, reasoning from probabilities and circumstances in general, he inferred that the enterprise, even to the extent of taking and destroying the frigate, would have been attended with more difficulty and loss than actually occurred. He did not anticipate the consequences, to their full extent, of the panic terror with which the suddenness of the attack, and the heroic bearing of the assailants, struck the enemy; he probably anticipated desperate resistance, and a serious sacrifice of life. It was obviously impossible for him, at that distance, to judge of the actual state and condition of the frigate, or of the existing means and facilities for bringing her off; which must have depended on contingencies which he had no possible means of ascertaining; such as the losses to be sustained by the assailants in carrying her; the state of her equipment for defence or for sailing; of the wind, weather, &c. Her destruction, by so well-planned and daring an enterprise, was deservedly considered as of the utmost importance to the operations then going on against Tripoli; as well from its moral effect upon the enemy, as the abstraction of so much of his positive force. This great object, the Commodore concluded from the facts and circumstances then known to him, would have been put in too much hazard, by an attempt to push the enterprise to the point of still more signal and glorious success, by bringing off the prize in the face of the enemy. But it turned out, in the event, that this would have been far the safer and easier achievement. It is understood, indeed, to be the opinion of the most experienced and

skilful naval commanders, that if Commodore Preble had conducted the enterprise in person, he would, upon the spot, and with a full view of all the circumstances, have changed his plan, and brought off the frigate. This is well known to have been the decided and clear opinion of the illustrious commander, who first suggested, and then executed, the enterprise with so much glory and advantage to himself and his country. 'Tis well known that while he faithfully and punctually fulfilled the orders of his superior in command, he would gladly have followed the bent of his own genius, by taking the course pointed out by the circumstances and the event of the action.

As to one of the questions which have been suggested in this case, whether the captors acquire a beneficial property and interest in a maritime prize of war, before adjudication, I have, on a former occasion, been called upon to give it full consideration; and the opinion then expressed, and the reasons advanced in the affirmative, I yet adhere to, with a confidence corroborated by the success with which they were maintained before a tribunal of pre-eminent learning and talent.

* * * * * * *

WALTER JONES.

DECEMBER 9, 1825.

[NR&L. Pamphlet File.]

[December 1804]

Statement of M. M. Noah, late U. S. Consul, Tripoli

The memorial of Mrs. Decatur to Congress, praying for herself and the captors of the *Philadelphia* frigate, that the value of said frigate may be paid, has excited considerable surprise in the country. It was not for a moment supposed, that amidst the gratuities, pensions, and appropriations for services rendered during the revolutionary and late wars, that a *debt* of so high and important character was still unpaid by the nation. There appears, however, to be but one voice on the subject, viz., that the same justice and liberality which has been awarded to others, should in this case cancel a claim which has slept too long.

The Mediterranean was the cradle of the American navy. Its character and discipline — its subsequent success in war — its influence in peace, and its present high character throughout the world, have their origin in the wars declared against the several powers on the Barbary coast; and in that school of fierce contention and ultimate glory were the Hulls, Bainbridges, and Decaturs — the Perrys, Lawrences, McDonoughs, Joneses, and the galaxy of naval heroes, taught to fight and conquer. It is not, therefore, surprising that the nation should be anxiously alive to the discussion of any claim arising from services rendered in that remote quarter of the world.

Having passed some time on the Barbary coast in the public service, it became necessary to make myself familiar with the relations between the United States and those regencies, not only from their commencement, but to trace their history, the treaties, tributes, and diplomatic intercourse, as well as the wars, which finally established the independence of our flag on the coast of Africa.

Our difficulties first commenced with Tripoli — with the Pacha of which kingdom, as well as the other States, we had some indefinite arrangements; and for some time prior to the appearance of a naval

force in the Mediterranean, our merchant vessels and seamen were protected by the British, Swedish, and such friendly powers, who had for many years treaties with the Barbary States, aided by occasional donations and tributes; which were considered advisable in preference to war, at a period when the naval force of the country was too limited for a hazardous experiment, and when the formidable strength and atrocious piracies of the Barbary corsairs paralyzed the efforts of the Christian powers.

As the commerce of the United States increased in the Mediterranean, the friendly interference of European powers in our behalf was considerably diminished, and it is not uncharitable to believe, that commercial rivalry first suggested to the Pacha of Tripoli to demand a considerable and perpetual tribute, or give us the alternative of war, either of which was not at that period desirable.

The capture of several of our vessels, and the consequent slavery of our citizens, roused the people to a sense of their wrongs, and war was formally declared against the Pacha of Tripoli; and our disposable force was sent to the Mediterranean, with all the young officers, including Decatur, who have subsequently perpetuated the glory and triumphs of the American flag.

This war with Tripoli was of vital importance to a nation having an infant navy, and desirous of establishing a name and a character among the governments of the earth. It was not simply to chastise an African pirate and abolish tribute — it was to secure forever to the American flag that freedom which it claimed, and to which it was every where preëminently entitled.

The nation, therefore, in tracing the triumphs, the discipline, and high character of the American navy to the war with Tripoli, cannot avoid being grateful to all who distinguished themselves in that memorable contest, and to reward with honor and profit those who achieved important victories.

The war at its commencement, and for two years, dragged heavily, without any of those animating results which the people fondly anticipated. It was a dull routine of blockade, costly, unpropitious and discouraging — occasional proofs of valor and seamanship were discernible — jealousies and bickerings broke out among senior officers, who, far removed from their government, were compelled to exercise discretionary powers — the expense of the war was not unfelt, and taking the unpromising state of things into consideration, the Government of the United States did contemplate at one period proposing such terms of peace and payment of a small tribute, which several of the European powers then complied with — and the unfortunate capture of the *Philadelphia* frigate, and long captivity of her officers and crew, did not tend to inspirit the nation to a further and more active prosecution of the war. The circumstances attending the capture of that vessel are well known.

The *Philadelphia* frigate, commanded by Captain Bainbridge, in sailing close to the town, struck on a rock, and became stationary, under the powerful batteries of the citadel. A brisk fire between each was sustained for several hours, until the tide falling, the ship settled, and her gunwales were under the water, and the captain, officers, and three hundred men, became prisoners of war. The Tripolitans took possession of the ship, warped her at high tide from the rocks, moored her under the castles, with the crescent waving over the star-

spangled banner, while the crew were carried captives to the dungeons, to undergo the most painful suffering.

It was at this juncture, when the ship was in possession of the enemy, and under the protection of several hundred pieces of ordinance frowning from the battlements, that Decatur and a handful of brave men, in a little xebeque, disguised as fishermen, fastened themselves to the frigate, sprang on board, and after a fierce and bloody encounter with the "maligant and turban'd Turk," on the quarter-deck, carried her at all points, drove the Turks into the sea, tore down the crimson flag, fired her in several parts, and took to their little fishing smack and sailed off triumphantly, regarding at a distance the sublime spectacle of the crackling flames illuminating the crescents of the mosques, and the turrets of the castles — the blaze of artillery from the embrazures — the blowing up of the ship — the shrieks of the dying, and the imprecations of the Turkish soldiery together, "making night hideous."

It has been said that Decatur, after recapturing the frigate, could not have brought her out; and in reply to that charge, it is said that his orders were positive to burn her. Burning her to the water's edge was calculated to make a more deep and appalling impression upon the Musselmen then merely carrying away the ship; and this spirited act of Decatur's, while it reflected the highest honor on his courage, was loudly applauded throughout Europe, and infused new hopes in the nation, while it created on the part of the Pacha a higher respect for our national capacities and resources, and compelled him to propose terms of peace.

The results of this extraordinary attempt were of incalculable advantage to the nation; they led to an honorable peace — to the abolishment of tribute — to the liberation of the suffering captives — to future peace and honor — to a gallant, ambitious spirit in the navy — to an increasing popularity in that branch of our defence — to a strict discipline, and all of which were productive of future and permanent glory in the war with the greatest naval power of the world. These consequences go far to strengthen a claim which is in itself unquestionable, and would be recognized by all well organized and just governments.

The war with Algiers in 1815 was declared upon the same principle, and prosecuted with the same views as the former one with Tripoli; but the Algerines were a much more formidable power, possessing a stronger navy, and fortifications almost impregnable, of a high, audacious, and unsubduable spirit. The command of the squadron was given to Decatur, from the settled conviction that his name was more familiar to the Barbary States, in consequence of his exploits before Tripoli, and in this idea the Government was not mistaken. I was in that neighborhood during the Algerine war, and it is a fact unparalleled in history, and almost inconceivable in the annals of warfare, that in *fifty days* after the squadron sailed from Sandy Hook, a treaty of peace was signed between Algiers and the United States, which included *indemnification for the past and security for the future.* In that short space of time Decatur had arrived in the Mediterranean, fought and captured a frigate, and some small vessels, killed the Algerine Admiral, sailed into the *harbor of Algiers, and ratified the treaty at the cannon's mouth.*

It was not expected that our differences with Algiers would terminate without delay, bloodshed, and cost. The nation was determined

to abolish tribute and punish the barbarians at every sacrifice, but the name of Decatur, the promptness of his movements, and his success on the threshold of the contest, saved a large sum to the Government, the loss probably of valuable lives, and secured additional honor and freedom to our flag.

Here was the harvest of that fame and national honor which first sprang up at Tripoli. From Algiers, the squadron sailed for Tunis, where a gross infraction of the treaty had been committed, and nearly $50,000 of American property had been cut out by the British. We were on the spot at the time, and perceived the effect of the same influence. "Tell your Admiral to come ashore and see me," said the Bey. "He declines coming, your highness, until these disputes are settled, which are best done on board ship." "But this is not treating me with becoming dignity; Hamuda Pacha, of blessed memory, commanded them to land and wait at the palace until he pleased to receive them." "Very likely, your highness, but that was twenty years ago." "I know this admiral, he is the same one who, in the war with Sidi Yusef, of Trablis, burnt the frigate." "The same." "Hum! why do they send wild young men to treat for peace with old powers? Then you Americans don't speak truth — you went to war with England, a nation with a great fleet, and said you took their frigates in equal fight — an honest people always speak truth." "Well, sir, and that was true. Do you see that tall ship in the bay, with a blue flag? (the *Guerriere*) that one was taken from the British; that one near the small island, (the *Macedonian*,) was also captured on equal terms; that sloop near Cape Carthage, (the *Peacock*,) was also taken in battle." The Bey laid down the telescope, reposed on his cushions, and with a small tortoise-shell comb, set with diamonds, combed his beard.

A small vessel got under weigh, and came *near the batteries*; a pinnance with a few men rowed about the harbor, and one person, dressed in the garb of a *sailor, was taking soundings — it was Decatur.* "Tell the Admiral to land," said the Bey, "and all shall be settled to his satisfaction," which was done.

From Tunis Decatur went into Tripoli with the squadron, where difficulties had also arisen. These were soon and satisfactorily settled, and the old Pacha received in the most friendly manner the commander of the squadron, who, when a young man, had destroyed his frigate, and bearded him under his very batteries.

It is, however, unnecessary to recapitulate the naval triumphs of our flag in the Mediterranean; they are known, duly appreciated, and are sources of great and honest pride; they have procured us indemnity for the past and security for the future, and probably no officer has done more to bring about the desirable state of things than Commodore Decatur.

Whilst these facts are every where admitted, and whilst the nation is disposed to pay the debt of gratitude due to a deceased gallant officer, the question at present relates to indemnity for destroying the *Philadelphia* frigate.

I am not apprised of the nature of the objections to the claim, if any objections are made. I can only say that the nation has derived a greater benefit from the destruction of the *Philadelphia* frigate, than from the possession of the frigate itself. She had been captured, and was in possession of the enemy, and was recaptured and destroyed — the claim is therefore legal and equitable, and loses none

of its force from its not having been heretofore liquidated. It is a claim that the nation recognises, and is bound in honor to pay, and one that the American people, I am persuaded, will feel a pleasure in adjusting to the satisfaction of the representative of Commodore Decatur, and the gallant crew who fought and conquered under him.

M. M. NOAH.

NEW YORK, *November 8, 1826.*

[NR&L. Pamphlet File.]

[December 1804]

Concerning reward for destruction of ex-U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*

Mr. Jarvis's report to the House of Representatives, January 27, 1836.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the petition of the legal representatives of Edward Preble, James Lawrence, Joseph Bainbridge, and Thomas Macdonough, in behalf of themselves and others, the survivors and legal representatives of the officers and crew of the ketch *Intrepid,* under the command of Capt. Stephen Decatur, at the time of the destruction of the frigate *Philadelphia,* in the harbor of Tripoli, on the night of the 16th of February, 1804, Report:

That the subject of awarding a recompense to the officers and crew of the ketch *Intrepid,* for the gallantry of the daring exploit in which they were so successfuly engaged, has been under the consideration of every Congress since the year 1824. Every committee to which it has been referred has made a favorable report; and the House of Representatives, under all the changes to which it is liable, has appeared to be invariably impressed with the justice and merit of the claim. The obstacle which has hitherto prevented a satisfactory decision, has been a difference of opinion upon the mode of apportioning the reward, to which it has always been conceded that the participants in that achievement were entitled. The want of success of their predecessors, shall not restrain the committee from using their endeavors to frame a bill which may find acceptance with a majority of the House.

It would be superfluous to offer a detailed statement of the destruction of the frigate *Philadelphia.* Every fact connected with this bold attempt is too well known to the nation to need recapitulation. It is sufficient to say, that no deed of adventurous daring or successful enterprise in our naval annals, teeming as they do with brilliant exploits, deserves more exalted praise or more ample reward; and yet it stands alone in being denied the meed which an admiring and grateful country in every other instance, has been eager to bestow.

The statement annexed to this report will show that, not only when vessels were destroyed, but even when they were recaptured, Congress has not hesitated to decree a large pecuniary reward; and, when we consider the lapse of time between the action and the reward, in the

present instance, the sums which have been appropriated are proportionably greater than that of which it is the purpose of the committee to urge the grant, and which is the same heretofore recommended. In providing for the distribution, it has been deemed advisable to follow neither the bill reported at the second session of the 19th Congress, which was framed in conformity with the prize act, nor the bill of the last Congress, which was founded upon an ingenious but arbitrary allotment. The distribution recommended by the committee is founded upon the relative proportion of the pay of the officers and seamen of the navy, according to the pay bill adopted at the last session of Congress. This is considered to be as equitable and reasonable a mode as can be devised, and its adoption will remove the objection of the great inequality in favor of the commanding officer, which was made to the bill reported to the last Congress, while it avoids too great an increase in the value of the shares in the lower class of distribution, arising from the small number of persons to be found in them, which was the objection made to adopting the provisions of the prize act. The tabular statement, annexed to this report, will explain the operation of the principle adopted for the distribution, in conformity to which a bill is reported, and will furnish the means of instituting a comparison between the several plans of apportionment.

A Table of the distribution of $100,000 to the captors of the frigate *Philadelphia*, showing the amount which each individual would be entitled to, according to the prize act, the bill of 1834, the bill of 1836, and by the British order in council of March 19, 1834.

No. of persons	Station.	Share of each person by the prize act.	Share of each person by the bill of 1834.	Share of each person by the bill of 1836.	Share of each person by British order in council.
1	Commander of the squadron	5,000	5,000 00	5,000 00	6,250 00
1	Captain of the *Intrepid*	10,000	31,412 42	15,000 00	15,625 00
3	Lieutenants, each	3,333 ⅓	4,188 32	6,389 10	*5,562 70
1	Surgeon	2,000	2,991 65	4,259 40	3,090 39
1	Boatswain	2,000	2,991 65	2,555 64	3,090 39
1	Gunner	2,000	2,991 65	2,555 64	3,090 39
2	Master's mates, each	2,000	2,991 65	1,916 73	2,225 08
6	Midshipmen, each	1,944 4-9	1,357 32	1,703 76	1,236 15
2	Boatswain's mates, each	1,944 4-9	1,357 32	971 14	1,236 15
1	Steward	1,944 4-9	1,357 32	920 03	988 92
4	Quartermaster's, each	1,136 4-11	1,006 81	817 80	1,236 15
1	Pilot	1,136 4-11	1,006 81	817 80	†1,236 15
1	Sergeant of marines	1,136 4-11	1,006 81	945 59	1,236 15
1	Corporal of marines	1,136 4-11	1,006 81	‡681 50	988 92
4	Quartergunners	1,136 4-11	1,006 81	766 69	618 08
42	Seamen and marines	833 ⅓	304 13	#613 35	618 08
72					

*By the British order in council, the first lieutenant receives a larger portion than the other lieutenants.
†The pilot is not mentioned by name in the British order in council; he is assimilated to the quartermasters.
‡The corporal of marines' share is increased beyond what his pay would entitle him to, in the same proportion that the share of the private of marines is increased.
#The share of the marines would be less than that of seamen, according to their pay, but it was considered that it was better that they should share alike.

[NR&L. Pamphlet File.]

1804 CALENDAR 1804

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1805 CALENDAR 1805

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[January 1805]

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

NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON *25th Febry 1809*

SIR, Having by chance last evening met with a volume entitled "Horrors of Slavery" written by one William Ray, who was a private on board the frigate *Philadelphia* under my command, and perceiving, by the volume, that documents were furnished him by the Navy Department, I presume the work has come to your hands. Altho I do not deem it necessary for my reputation to enter into a paper controversy with an ungrateful wretch who has no character to loose, I nevertheless conceive it proper, to elucidate to the Government which I have the honor of serving, any infamous publication that may be made against me & of which I have knowledge. I therefore solicit your indulgence to the perusal of the enclosed copies of letters; — which will at once show the true character of the base Calumniator. I have many other letters that would further prove his Book to be replete with calumny & falsehood but I do not consider it necessary to trouble you with them

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[January 1805]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from William Ray

MONTGOMERY COUNTY. FLORIDA. *January 1807*

SIR, I am engaged in prefering for publication, a volume containing an account of our unfortunate captivity in Tripoli. It is to be published by subscription, & I wish to make it as useful & interesting to the public as possible, and as you have ever manifested a generous, ready, and cheerful disposition to grant me any favor in your power — I have ventured to solicit your patronage & furtherance of the undertaking, by forwarding to me such as you may deem important articles, documents or communications & such as you can with convenient propriety impart without any trouble or detriment to yourself

I have just received a letter from Genl Eaton, in which he promises to furnish me with all necessary information of his operations on the Barbary coast, and assures me in very friendly & flattering terms of his aid in & support of the work. I have also very good encouragement from gentlemen of means & respectability — A subscription will soon be opened and if you think proper, I will send you one — but as I was uncertain where you were, I thought best to write to you first & to receive an answer — which I wish you to send me as speedy as convenient, that I may know the better how to calculate, and in the condition specify the contents, size & price of the book

I am now at home with my friends & although I am under the dominion of that imperious tyrant Poverty, am free from the tyrants of a more sanguinary & trouble nature and though I have the misfortune of a severe sickness, and have been deprived by a hurt of the temporary use of my write hand — by a comparative estimate of my past sufferings with my present circumstances — I derive a large ballance of contentment in my favor — and find myself — I can imperfectly express myself why, more real happy than ever I was in my life — such is the salutary use & benefit of adversity, if properly applied — and I sincerely hope that it has had the same effect on yourself, and that you may increase in public honors & domestic felicity through the various walks of life

Remarks on the preceding letter,

It came to my House when I was absent from the United States — on my return home, I did not answer it, which I presume is the cause of the malice & falsehoods exhibited against me in the "Horrors of Slavery". I had rendered the author of that infamous work, all the services in my power while he was under my immediate command, and after he left me, I obtained for him a Clerkship on board of one of our Frigates (which increased his pay from $6 to $25 per month) At the period of writing the foregoing letter, no doubt he felt the sentiment towards me which he expresses therein — and which he could not have done had he believed what he has since published — I can therefore attribute the change, only to disappointment to an ungrateful heart & unprincipled mind

W^m B

He has accused me of a total disregard and dereliction of the unfortunate Crew in Tripoli — The following letters written by Ray himself, for the Crew, and which beyond doubt expressed his own sentiments at that time — will fully prove his falsehoods on that point and how unworthy of credit his publication is — I have many other letters which passed between the Crew and myself during our imprisonment and which equally proves my great attention to them & their warm acknowledgements. To his infamous lies relative to the surrender of the Ship — I appeal to the mass of evidence examined on the court of inquiry. And to the authors own contradiction in his relation of that unhappy event.

[Enclosure No. 1]

[21 August 1804]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from the Crew of late U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*

Sir As all hopes of release for the present are vanished it is our unanimous wish provided it is in your power, that you would grant or procure us a trifling sum of money in daily allowances. There are not any of us paid for our work as heretofore. And the two small black loaves and scanty allowance of oil are scarcely sufficient to afford us subsistence

We are fully persuaded Sir, that did you know our wants, you would do every thing in your power to relieve them

We are totally ignorant of your pecuniary resources, and would not by any means willingly trouble you with vain and unreasonable requests, for it is not in your power to assist us we must patiently submit to our sufferings by the keen knawings of hunger

(Signed) The Crew

Cap^tn William Bainbridge

(Note by W^m B — This letter was not in Ray's handwriting)

[Enclosure No. 2]

[21 August 1804]

To the Crew of the U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*, Prisoners in Tripoli, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

To the Crew of the U States late frigate *Philadelphia* now prisoner in Tripoli

I have this day received a letter from you, under the Signature of the Crew. Whenever you have occasion & are permitted to write to me — let some of the petty Officers sign the letter in behalf of the whole. for I shall then know from whom it comes.

I am sorry to learn that any change should have taken place in your situation for the worse, and also that the allowance which you receive from this Regency as prissoners is not sufficient to keep you from the pangs of hunger. You will recollect, that the allowance of Beef which was furnished you by my order, was by your request stopped

In respect to your solicitation for an advance of money to procure yourself daily allowance of Provissions. I have to observe, that the confined situation in which I am kept detached from all communication with you, & many other strong reasons prevent a compliance with your request. Altho our funds in this place are but small and intended for the subsistence of the Officers (who are not allowed any support whatever from this Government) I feel every disposition to relieve your necessary wants as much as lays within my power. And if you will let me know what additional quantity of bread, you are daily in need of — I will give orders to have it sent to your prison and if you wish, I will have fresh meat sent twice a week or oftener if our finances will admit of it — Let me hear from you on the subject. and take care that those who sign the Letter. gets the opinion of the whole Crew & not of a part of them so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter

Conduct yourselves becoming American Seamen & Soldiers — Keep your spirits up, & hope for better days

from your Commander

Wm Bainbridge

21st Augt 1804

[Enclosure No. 3]

[23 August 1804]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from certain Prisoners of Tripoli

Copy

To William Bainbridge Esqr Commander in cheif of the late United States Frigate *Philadelphia*

Sir. Your favor of the 21st Inst we have received, and return you our sincere thanks for the anxiety you feel and the pains you are taken to relieve our necessary wants — Inclosed we send you a list of those who do and those who dont wish for an additional supply of provissions. Those whose names appear in the negative are such, as the Cooks and Waiters in the Castle, Painters, Coopers &c who receive more sustenance than the majority; some few who refuse it from economical motives, and some for the same reason which induced them to petition for the meat on Sundays to be discontinued — We wish for the additional allowance of two white or finer loaves of bread

every day, and meat twice a week or oftener if convenient. We beg leave to suggest Sir, that to prevent confusion & murmuring for the future, it would be well for Mr Fountain, Mr Hodge, Mr Douglas or either of them, or any person you please to appoint, to see that the men be arranged into proper messes, and that the provissions be equally & justly divided & distributed

We shall endeavour Sir, to conduct ourselves as becomes Seamen & Soldiers, and hope with patience for better days

We are Sir, with much Respect & Esteem your most obt Humble servts In behalf of the whole Crew

signed. JAMES HOGG —
THOMAS HAZLETON —
GEORGE GRIFFITH
JAMES STANFORD
GEORGE URRY
} *Petty officers*

PRISON IN TRIPOLI
23d Augt 1804

(Note by Wm B. This letter is in the handwriting of Wm Ray)

[Enclosure No. 4]

[27 August 1804]

To James Hogg, Prisoner in Tripoli, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

To JAMES HOGG, &c &c &c

I have received your letter in behalf of the Crew of the U States late frigate *Philada* now prisoners in Tripoli. And have agreably to the request of those whose names you sent me, ordered 224 loaves of bread to be sent daily to your prison (which will be a loaf for each person) and have also directed 224 lbs of Beef with vegetables to be delivered you twice a week — this quantity with what you receive from the Bashaw, I hope will be found sufficient for your subsistence. and it is the utmost that our finances will allow. And I am doubtfull of their admitting a continuance of this allowance. I shall always be ready & feel happy to relieve your wants when it is in my power — but when it is not, you cannot expect it

Situated as we are I do not see proper to select any one to receive and serve out your provissions. I leave it for the Crew to do, choosing any person or persons whom they may think proper charecters, and whose duty it will be to do justice to all

May you soon be liberated is the wish of your Commander

Signed Wm BAINBRIDGE

TRIPOLI PRISON
27th Augt 1804

[Enclosure No. 5]

[22 January 1805]

To the Crew of the U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

To the Crew of the late U States frigate *Philada*

I received your letter on the 22d inst and answered it immediately — informing you, it was out of my power to give you a further allowance of bread, but I had made application to this Government, for allowing you a greater quantity of provissions. I hope e're this that the Bashaw has complied with my request. In my last letter to you, I mentioned,

that if those men who did not draw any bread, from the funds placed in my hands, to send me their names with their request, & I would give orders accordingly. I trust before many months, we shall have Peace until then keep up your spirits

Wm Bainbridge

22d Jany 1805

[Enclosure No. 6]

[23 January 1805]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from the American Prisoners in Tripoli

To William Bainbridge Esqr Commander in cheif of the Crew of the United States late frigate *Philada*

Sir, Your note of yesterday we received this morning, and though we had previous verbal information that it was not in your power to comply with our request contained in our last letter, we thank you for the anxious desire you evince to mitigate our sufferings by your prompt attention to every communication of our wants — And though we have not recently, received any additional quantity of provissions from this Government, we ascribe to your application for us; the beneficial cause of our being better and more punctually paid than heretofore for our labour

Tendering you our sincere respects and hoping that Peace may speedy restore us to Liberty and the arms of our Country.

We remain Sir, unanimously

Your most Obedt Humble Servants

The American Prisoners

Prison in Tripoli

January 23d 1805

(Note by Wm B. This letter is in the handwriting of Wm Ray, the author & vile caluminator of the "Horrors of Slavery")

[A copy of this book, *Horrors of Slavery; or, The American Tars in Tripoli*, by William Ray (Troy, 1808) may be found in The Rare Book Section of the Library of Congress.]

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1809.]

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

U. States Ship *Constitution*
Lisbon Jany. 1805.

No 6

Sir In consequence of a request of Lieut Wyer's I have given him permission to return to the U. States, with orders to report himself to the Navy Department — Immediately on his arrival — This I was induced to do in consequence of the *Constitutions* having one Lieut more than was absolutely necessary, and to relieve Mr Wyer of those unpleasant feelings which he complains of in his letter, which I enclose you — Altho I have not strictly conform'd to Etiquette in granting him this permission without the written authority of Commodore Barron, yet I flatter myself you will percieve the necessity I was under to grant his request. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

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

U. S. FRIGATE *Constitution*
Harbour Lisbon Jany. 1st 1805.

SIR An American Ship is this Inst passing & I have only time to say that I arrived here on the 28th Ultm; but as yet have had no communication with the shore, or even our Consul — No doubt Commo. Barrons Letters which accompanys this, will inform you the cause of the *Constitutions* being here; it is to procure Seamen — All Stands well with Morocco. —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Bellem January 1st 1805.

SIR, The situation of this Ship is such that the Duty I owe my Country compels me to be very Explicit. — I wrote you on my arrival here, which is five Days since, mentioning in part the cause of the *Constitutions* coming to this Port, but as yet have received no answer from you: A circumstance unparalleled in the History of Consular Admenistration at least with those who know their Duty and wish well to their Country. — I should not take the liberty of expressing myself with such warmth, was it not that a Man who calls himself your *Vice Consul* called along side two Days after my arrival, and received from me Verbal Instructions relative to the Ships wants, the necessity of her being admitted to Pratique Immediately or of my being acquainted with the result. — I now demand of you an answer, which if not comply'd with, I shall feel myself bound to solicit the Interest of some respectable Merchant in procuring the aid and assistance which the United States Ship *Constitution* at this moment requires. —

If I have done you an Injustice by the apparent warmth with which I have Express'd myself, I am sincerely sorry for it; If I have not, I shall report your conduct to the Goverment, as the only means left me to prove that I have not neglected my Duty. —

[*Mass.* HS. *Jarvis Cor.* NDA photostat.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

Nº 1 LISBON *1st Jany 1805*

SIR The night before last I was favoured with your letter acquainting me with the arrival of the *Constitution*: and am sorry to inform you that in consequence of the fears entertained here owing to the ravages which the yellow fever has made in Spain I am apprehensive that you will not be released from your present disagreeable situation under 15 or twenty days, but rest assured that I shall use my utmost endeavours to get the ship to Prattic as quick as possible. As it is necessary to make a Petition for this purpose in which must be mentioned the particulars of your voyage, I will thank you to favour me with the date of your sailing, where touched, what spoke with, the number of your Crew, the number sick if any, & the day arrived —

Two months since there was the greatest number of unemployed seamen here but the Spanish & English War holding out the ideal

prospect of much prize money has tempted them to enter voluntarily into the British service; but I think we shall be able to obtain a number, notwithstanding, before your departure.

In a day or two I shall do myself the pleasure to see you at Paço d'Arcos.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
off BELLEM. *Jany. 1st 1804 [1805]. at 6 P. M.*

SIR After an Elapse of five Days & not until this moment have I received an answer from you, and even now, you sport with my feelings by requiring of me Information which I gave you four Days ago. — I now must be permitted to tell you that your neglect of this Ship is beyond any bounds, which can restrain me from informing you, that your delay has led me into Errors of no little Importance; conceiving that when I heard from you it would be with information of the Ships being admitted to Pratique, & with such Idea, have half unrigged her, & unbent & taken to pieces many of her principal Sails, after which I am now told that if I will submit to a Vague unmeaning detail of Inquirys which I should feel degraded by answering, and such as are Known only to Merchant Vessels of other Nations, that I may be Perhaps admitted to Pratique — Sir let me tell you that I have neither come here to sell a Cargo, nor to ask any favours of the Portuguise Goverment further than what is due to a National Ship of the U. States and my Word as her commander; I therefore can only repeat to you, that I am last from Syracuse, which place I left on the 28th of Novemr, and that my Crew (354 in number) is in perfect health, Twenty Days is the full Extent of the time that I could in conformity with my Instructions wait here, even if all my Wants (which are many) could be supplied; It therefore *now* only rests with you to inform me whether I can be permitted to Pratique on my word of Honor that I have had no communication with any Port, Place or thing since I left Syracuse, without submitting to any Inconvenience; other than a Man of War of the most favoured Nation: If you answer me in the negative I will quit the Port, so soon as I can possibly get my Mainmast rigged & my much shattered Sails tacked together, and proceed to Gibraltar and Encounter the Yellow Fever & every other inconvenience sooner than tamely subject the American Flag to such Disgrace. —

It may appear to you that this letter contains invective intended to wound your feelings; but when you consider that I have come upwards of 1,500 Miles, in the Dead of Winter, Expressly for the purpose of shipping Seamen, and Encouraged to this by your own report to the last of our Ships that was here, as being the most Eligiable place; I feel satisfied that you will acquit me of such a charge; particularly when you reflect that I have been five days within a few Miles of & in sight of your residence without seeing or even hearing from you. —

The Enclosed note containing an account of Beef & Vegetables, being directed to the U. S. Frigate *Essex*, you will be pleased to inform me whether it is a Bill, which the *Essex* left unpaid; or of the Beef which it accompany'd.

I have only further to add that my Heart is always open to conviction, and if you can convince me that I have trespass'd the rules of Politeness or that I have infringed the rightful respect that is due to your Office, I am ready to make any appology that one Gentleman can make to another. but if you do not, I shall always consider that I have done no more than my Duty.

[Mass. HS. Jarvis Cor. NDA photostat.]

To Secretary of State from William Riggin, U. S. Consul, Trieste

TRIESTE *1st January 1805*

SIR. I have the honor of your letter of the 2d June informing me of five ships of war being further sent into the Mediterranean.

I have now the honor to inclose you the report of Vessels belonging to the United States arrived in this district, for the last twelve months in future, this report shall be forwarded to you every six months agreeably to your instructions.

The United States Schooner *Enterprize*, Captain Robinson has been ordered up to this district by the Commodore to repair and permission has been obtained that she enterns [interns] into the Arsenal at Venice, and for her wants receives the Government Stores at a fair and equivalent valuation, the Austrian Government in this instance as well as all others, have shewn a friendly disposition towards the U. States; — it will occur to the Secretary, that this is the first Vessel of War of the U: S: that has ever entered into the Ports of the Adriatic.

Strict regard has hitherto been paid by this Government to a rigid system of neutrality that it does not appear their is any probability of their entering into a Continental War at the same time it may be proper to remark that considerable reviews of troops are intended this Spring in the Ex Venetion territory, and at which the Emperor himself is expected to assist.

The Emperor of Germany has declared himself hereditary Emperor of Austria, by public proclamation throughout all his hereditary dominions, this new Title has been acknowledged by most of the Powers of Europe, and their Diplomatic relations renewed accordingly.

I have some intentions of appointing a Vice Consul at Venice, the probability is our intercourse with that City will never be of any consequence, it's Commerce being restricted by duties, while this remains a free port; but as our Smaller Ships of War, whilst in the Mediterranean may perhaps Occasionally come up for repairs, it becomes then desirable to have an official person to address; in the instance of the *Enterprize* I sent my Vice Consul with Captain Robinson to render any assistance that the service might require; on future occasions I could act in a similar manner, though if I meet with a person that I conceive adapted for the situation, I shall appoint him to the Office

This city enjoys & has enjoyed a perfect system of health, and the most rigorous measures are pursued to prevent the introduction of the Malady which has during the Autumn infested the ports of the

Mediterranean; the last Vessel that came from the U: States with a clean bill of health has been subjected to a quarantine of 21 days, and though this appears hard yet other Nations are not more favored.

I inclose you my account against the United States since my appointment the Vouchers for the same accompanying it, amount florins 357.47, there being no Minister at present at the Court of Spain. I cannot settle it through that medium, and provided there was one, I could not negotiate a bill here on Madrid, it would be more convenient to settle my account with the Minister in London. —

WILL, RIGGIN

[NA. SDA. CD, Trieste, Vol. 1, 1800–1832.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Briggs, British Consul, Alexandria, Egypt

ALEXANDRIA *2d Jany 1805*

DEAR SIR, Many happy returns of the New Year to you & friends, as I had not the pleasure of seeing you Yesterday — I resort to my pen to submit to you whether or not on this grand festival of the Turks your rules permit saluting — if there is nothing to the contrary, I think it would be policy to pay them this compliment — You perhaps on the Coast of Barbary may have had some precedents in your own Navy — English I can quote none since the evacuation of Egypt, as no Man of War has happened to be here on this festival, but when the English were in Garrison here, all the Forts & Shipping used to fire. the Turks fire for three days at sunrise and Sunset — if you determine on honoring them with a salute by giving it at 12 or 1. OClock, according to the practice of your Navy, it will be more conspicuous, than if fired at the same time with them, and they will conclude the intention was originally the same. — do as you like with these friendly hints. —

(Signed) S. BRIGGS

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Samuel Briggs, British Consul, Alexandria, Egypt, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Alexandria 2d Jany 1805

DEAR SIR, Please accept my thanks for your Note of this morning, and the friendly hints it contained — I shall fire a salute at 12 O'Clock, with the red flag at the Fore, as my Vessel is not in readiness, shall not do it before. —

I should have called on you yesterday, but being unwell, did not go on shore — Should I not have the pleasure of seeing you this day, I wish you many a happy year in the same way you did me —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1804.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Paço d'Arcos, from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

Nº 2 Consulate of the United States,
Lisbon 2d Jany 1805

SIR Your letter of yesterday's date came to hand at two o'clock p. m. to day & by the bearer I will trouble you with the answer —

I must express my surprise that a person bearing a Commission

under the Government of the United States should so far have overstepped the bounds of civility as to write such a letter upon such slight & suppositious grounds to an Officer holding a respectable Station under the same Government. Did I want any other incitement than a desire to be of service to my Country to release you from your unpleasant situation, it certainly would not be produced by the expressions which you have been pleased to make use of. Your threat of complaint to Government might alarm me had I the smallest apprehension that they were disposed to censure as precipitately & with as little examination as your letter indicates that you are: as for this purpose you have either intentionally or by mistake mis-stated facts that in part no person can be better acquainted with than yourself. Your first letter is dated the 29th ultimo in which you say you arrived the last night, which leaves at a fair computation only three days to the date of your second viz from saturday morning to tuesday morning (probably) sunday afternoon it was brought to my House, but not being at home did not receive it till the night & early on Tuesday Morning I replied to it & sent the Beef & Vegetables you required. I also desired the Vice Consul on saturday to go to Paço d Arcos, to know what was wanted, but the weather being bad he could not go till sunday where he got by 8 o'clock a. m.; so that you have not been personally neglected, much less the interest of my Country. But as I cannot be persuaded that the interest of our Country, which you say has caused your warmth will be promoted by a misunderstanding between its officers, I certainly shall not court a difference with you, at the same time shall leave you the most unlimitted permission to act as you think proper. My letter of yesterday anticipates a reply to what relates to the quarantine —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 2 January 1805

This day hands employed on shore and on board fitting, rigging and spars etc. John Jarrel went to the hospital. Officers on board to dine. Captain Smith's birthday. Received from John Dyson, Esqr. 108 lbs. fresh mutton.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Paço d'Arco, from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Nº. 3 *Lisbon 3rd January 1804* [5]

SIR Your second letter of the 1st Instant I received yesterday evening & least my omitting to notice every paragraph may be distorted into a subject of offense, I shall go into some detail in my answer; but as I have not lately read the elegant irony of Dean Swift, nor the more finished invective of Junius, I hope that I shall be excused if in animadverting on your two letters, I should descend from the dignity of the official style to the lower walks of Billingsgate.

Not being deeply conversant in the traditional history of "Consular Administrations" for I beleive our Country does not afford a written history (which is very astonishing when we come to recollect

the immense importance it is to the world to know whether a Consul went three leagues to visit a frigate on the day of her arrival or whether he did not go at all, or whether he answered a letter received from the Commander the next day or the next day but one) I cannot say whether my conduct is unprecedented or not; but this I can say that I am perfectly satisfied of the propriety of it, as it relates to the Frigate under your command.

It should seem somewhat singular that what you should please to term "my neglect" should have involved you in any embarrassment, when in your first letter you say you have "some knowledge of the rigid quarantine laws of this place", as such I should have supposed that you must at least have expected fifteen or twenty days quarantine & made your arrangements accordingly. As to the propriety of your quarantine I must be silent; the Government of this as well as of all other Countries taking the liberty to think and arrange on this point as they may deem the most conducive to the health of the inhabitants, without consulting the foreign Agents resident in the Country but presume you cannot have any very great reason for complaint; if you are not detained longer than the British & other vessels of War under similar circumstances. Quarantines being mere measures of precaution to prevent the introduction of dangerous disorders, I cannot perceive that Vessels of War ought to be exempted from a scrutiny as strict as what Merchantmen are subjected to; and I confess myself so blind as not to be aware that any "disgrace" is attached to our National character or to our officers from submitting to such investigation when it is a general custom. In asking for this information I only requested such as I thought would be the most likely to get the frigate released the soonest, if satisfactory; and if in my haste I put a question that a reference to your first letter would have solved; viz^{t} the day of your sailing for I think that is the only circumstance you minutely informed me of, it was not a very heinous subject of offence; nor without the greatest violence to language could it be twisted to mean that I insinuated that you come here "to sell a Cargo" or "to ask any favours of the Portuguese Government". It is a subject of much mortification to me that you have come so great a distance, as I hope my language will not be deemed too strong, when I say, your precipitate & unjustifiable warmth and I think determination, is likely to deprive the service of the benefit that would probably have resulted from a more temperate line of conduct; and I shall leave it to yourself, to calculate the consequences that are likely to ensue from it.

After adverting to the several parts of your letters that are most exceptionable, if any one part is more so than the other, allow me to express my surprise at the liberty you have taken to write in such a style to an Officer with whom you are totally unacquainted, bearing a Commission under the same Government, as respectable at least as the one you hold; and was I not apprehensive that you would set it down as the vaunting of a vain man I should ask leave to add, to an Officer who has rendered as much service to his Country in his Station as he beleives you have done in yours. But it is possible I may have put a wrong construction on your meaning from the want of an intimate knowledge of the Marine Style and that it may only be intended as a burlesque on the compliments of the season.

The preceding remarks I hope you will consider as from M^{r} Jarvis of Boston to Captain Rodgers of Baltimore & as growing out of your

letters; & as a correspondence of crimination & recrimination is exceedingly disagreeable to me & must be to every Man of sentiment and feeling, and as I do not think a dispute between two officers under the same Government in a foreign Country adds to y^r^ consequence or redounds to their honor, I hope that it will terminate here, and what letters the service of our Country requires should pass between us may at least be couched in terms of civility. To set you the example, what follows will be written in the style that I think a Consul of the United States ought to address the Commander of an American Frigate.—

I am very sorry to learn from your letters of the 1^st^ Instant, that you are so circumscribed as to time; and I a little wonder at it when James Barron Esquire must have supposed there was not much chance of your getting Prattic under twenty days; but you may rest assured that I shall not fail to exert myself to the utmost of my power to get you released so soon as possible. I cannot think that even if you are to be detained twenty days that the service will be benefited by your sailing for Gibralter, in preference to waiting, as that bay certainly not being so safe as where you now lay, as the Men that are required & which is the principal object of your visit, I conceive cannot be had there; and altho: the prospect of immense gain has enticed most of the unemployed seamen into the British Service, yet unquestionably some may be had here; and as to what repairs the Frigate wants, if I am not much deceived, they can be made here at a lower rate & with more safety & convenience than at Gibralter, and with as much expedition. The stores she may want can also be had as cheap or cheaper. Taking all these circumstances into consideration I should suppose unless your orders are peremptory, that it would be the most adviseable for you not to leave the Port until you have accomplished your object; especially at this season of the year when so heavy a ship can not be eminently useful in the Streights; I imagine not near so much so to the service as would be the seamen the next Spring & Summer, that may be picked up here. However should you determine to leave here in the twenty days & will trust to the making the Bowsprit & sails on shore; if you will send me the measures, I will engage them to be done at once, or if you wish to give any directions I will desire the Carpenters & Sail Makers to go to Paço d'Arcos for the purpose. The Cable & Anchor can also be sent down. Will you let me know on what terms & for what time the seamen are to be engaged? What you wish you will please to inform me of as your occasions may require.

The memorandum sent down was the particulars of the Beef & Vegetables, which was done to prevent any embezzlement on the part of the boatmen.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

GRAND CAIRO *3^d^ Jan^y^ 1805*

DEAR SIR, I wrote you by Farquhar under dates the 29^th^ 30^th^ & 31^st^ Ultimo, nothing has since occured, I am becoming fixed in the suspicion that Hamet Bashaw is under the restraint of the Mameluke Beys; though we have hitherto no direct advice from him, this may

retard our progress with him, but does not threaten to defeat the object —

The suspicious disposition of Eli Bey will keep Vigils about him until satisfied of the Candour and loyalty of our intentions and will then most probably let him go with assistance. —

I shall not leave this 'till after receiving your Answer to mine above mentioned. — The Mameluke Army is approaching Cairo with imposing strides — let which party soever be master it alters not our situation. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

[3 January 1805]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Hamet Caramanli, rightful Bashaw of Tripoli

[Translation]

Thanks be rendered unto Him unto Whom thanks are due.
To our friend and the friend of our Grace the American General Mr. Eaton.

We have received your letter and after having noted its contents, we rendered thanks unto God on learning that you are in perfect health. You must know that I am always the same as you have known me, being at Tunis, my steadfast friendship is the same. Nevertheless, you have delayed. However, the delay must have had a good cause. On this date I am leaving for the Behera in order to go to the house of the Sheik el arrab called Abdelgaviv el Bekouchi, where I suggest that you go also. I have written to my children and to my servitor Mahmoud Nogea as well as to the Sheik el medim Muhamed son of Abdelrahman, so that they may speak with you, and everything that you shall arrange will be approved. Thus you must assist from the sea and I from the land, and God will aid us in establishing peace and tranquillity.

My compliments to Messrs. Mendrici and Capt Vincents

Signed on the original:
AHMET PASHA SON OF ALI PASHA

28 ramadan 1219
3 January 1805

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. EA 1.]

Extract from log book of Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, Thursday, 3 January 1805

Moderate Breezes from NbE We are running to the Westward along the Island of Carbera At 2 PM the wind veered to NNW — In lower & main Top mast Studding Sails

At Sun Set the West extreme of Carbera bore by compass N ½ W — seven leagues

Between 9 & 10 in the evening the clouds to the NW had the appearance of the wind from that Quarter — In Top-Gallant Studding-Sails, and down Stay Sails By 11 P.M we made all plain Sail and set Top-Gallant studding sails

At 8 in the morning We saw the Island of Formentera, a small Island 30 leagues NE from Cape Pallas, — bearing by compass NWbW

By 9 AM the wind veered to the EbN. Set the larboard studding

sails — At 10 In starboard studding sails The weather has been remarkably pleasant all these 24 hours — We continue our passage down the Mediterranean under all possible sail

Noon — Moderate breezes from ESE with black clouds to the SSE. The Island of Formentera NWbN½N. Cape Pallos not in sight — supposed to bear, Variation corrected, WbS½S — 38 leagues

Latitude observed. 38°07′N

[LC. EPP, Log of *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 3 January 1805

[Syracuse] The U. S. S. *Nautilus* arrived and came to anchor at half past 7 o'clock P. M. This day received 119 lbs. fresh mutton from Esqr. Dyson. James P. Mix went on board the U. S. Frigate *President*.

[The *Nautilus* sailed 3 P. M. on 4 January.]

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. States Ship *Constitution*
off Bellem Jany. 4th 1804 [*1805*].

Sir Your letter of the 3d Inst I have this moment received and am sorry to add, with as little inclination to notice the low invective it contains, as I am ill versed in the Catalogue of unmeaning observations & applications with which it abounds; I therefore must with due difference to your opinion be permitted to address you in that Language which I consider incumbent — on the Capt of a Man of War to a Consul who has so far forgot his Duty or neglected the the Interest of his Country, as to suffer the Ship he commands to remain unattended to, Even one Hour after her arrival, without some primary cause, & that too without the Consuls arrogating to himself the right of directing the movements of the Squadron to which he belongs, or Even the Ship he commands — and before we enter into the Business of the Ships wants &c, I must be permitted to intrude farther; By observing that it is of so little consequence to me whether you have read "Dean Swift" or "Junius", or whether you are Mr Jarvis of Boston or Mr Jarvis of Savannah, but as I consider you the Consul of the U. States, I must beg leave to assure you, that you shall not only be accountable to your Goverment for your neglect of her Interests, but to me Individually for your ungentlemany invective and Every Disrespectful Epithet which you have applied to myself & the Service: and be assured Sir, this shall neither be in the style of "*Billinggate*["] "*Marine*", or any other than such as you will fully comprehend. My own convenience is not of such Importance as to make any difference, whether I am permitted to Pratique or not; provided the Ship can be supplied with the articles she requires.

The Seamen belonging to the last Squadron are entered for two years, but if this Term is Exceptionable to those that may offer at Lisbon, a shorter period say 12 or 18 months, will answer, as no

doubt the Business for which they are shipped will be completed next Summer. —

The Anchor wanting for the *Constitution* is 60 Cwt Weight and the Cable 20 Inches — So soon as the Carpenter & Sail Maker can asscertain the Dimentions of the Sails & Bowsprit, which will be early Tomorrow, you shall be furnished with them; however I could wish to see the Mechanicks who are to make them at Potto d Arco, before they are began —

[Mass. HS. Jarvis Cor. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 4 January 1805

Light Airs. The U. S. Schooner *Nautilus* arrived from Messina [In Harbour of Syracuse]

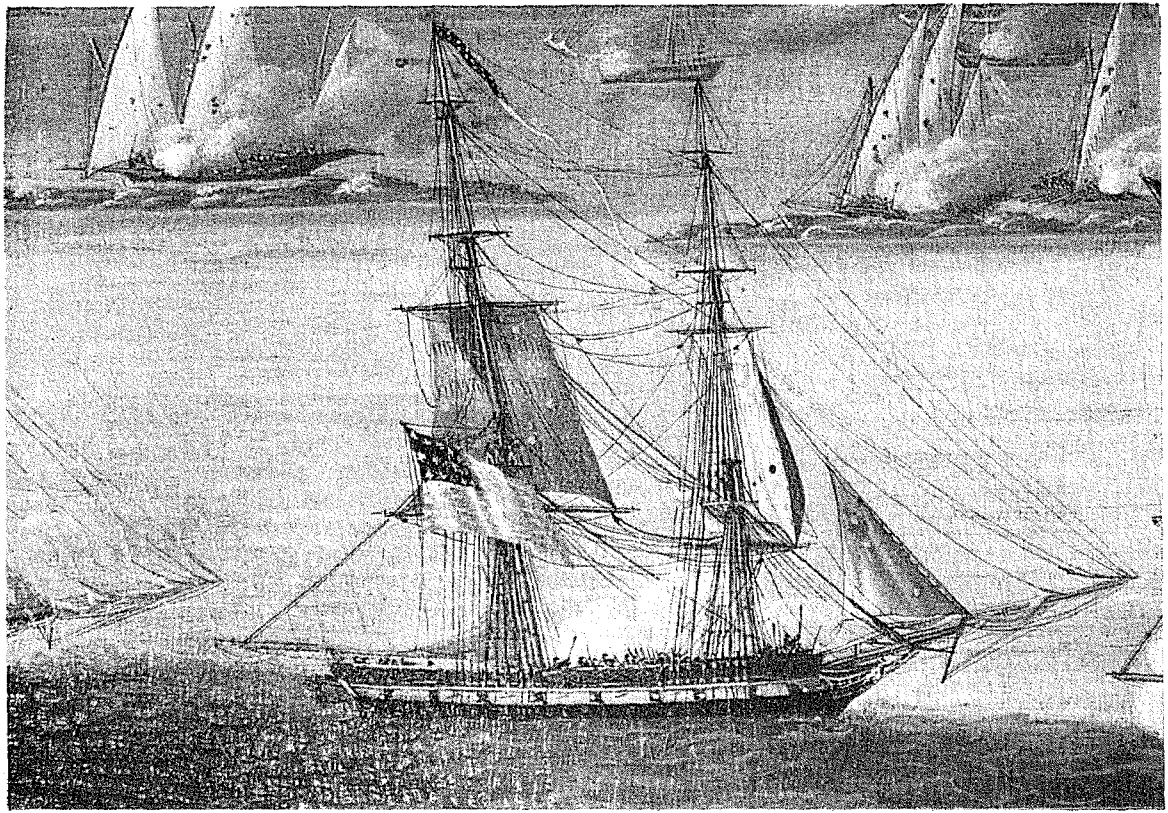
[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Alexandria 5th Jany 1805

SIR, I have been honoured with your Letter by Mr Farquhar, who has this moment arrived with Mr Goldsborough and the party. I must confess I am very anxious to leave this, and was in hopes of having the pleasure of seeing you with them, in fact nothing prevented my writing to you at Cairo, but the probability of your leaving there before my Letters wou^d arrive. — I am unhappy that appearances are so much against our getting information from the Bashaw, as we have been here so long, and not able to gain the least intelligence from him — I fear that something stands in the way, that we are not acquainted with, and I expect we will find that to be the case — In fact I am led to believe that French interest is the cause. — I shall send this by express, and should you not learn anything further, by the time you receive it, I should suppose it would be either proper to abandon the expedition, and get from this as soon as possible, or for you to remain here, and the *Argus* to return with such information as you may have for the Commodore, what your prospects of success are &^c which will enable him to furnish you with every thing proper for the Expedition, and give us such assistance as he may think necessary. — At all events it is time to determine on something, for it is impossible for us to remain here long, and have a sufficiency of Provisions to carry us down, And you well know if they were to be purchased here, we have not the means.

I have paid your draft on Messrs Briggs for One Thousand Dollars, and am indebted to them about that sum for the Brigs Expences since we arrived here, and are daily encreasing, without any means of paying them; as yet — Should you be in want of any more money, I should suppose it would be more proper for you to draw on the State or Navy Departments, as you may be authorized, and to prevent your Accounts interfering with the Brigs, as I do not think I have any authority to draw money for any other purpose than paying her disbursements; and no doubt you have authority to draw for other purposes. —



THE U. S. SCHOONER NAUTILUS.

Should you determine to remain here, and go in search of the Bashaw it will be well for you to let me know as soon as you can, that I may make arrangements accordingly, and leave this as soon as possible, as it will certainly be improper for me to remain here while you make the experiment, for most likely I shall have time to go down, and return, before you arrive at this place.

Your Letters have gone forward by Cap^{t} Thorn, who sailed from hence on the 26th ult^{o} and has since had a fair Wind, so that most likely they will soon hear from us — By your Letter, you do not say you have absolutely engaged those People, that came with M^{r} Farquhar, if so, I think it will be well, not to do it at present, but to have them and as many more as can be found, in such a situation, that they can be collected in a short time, without making any further promise, than to Employ them, if you should leave this by land, as they will be only Lumber on board of a ship. —

Should you give up the idea of going in Pursuit of our friend, and still wish to remain some time longer in this Country to try to hear from him, whether it would not be better to return to this place, as you will hear from him nearly as soon, if not sooner than at Cairo, and we shall both be on the spot to act as we might think best. — Add to that, I fear so large a party at Cairo, for such a length of time, will be imposing on the goodness of our friends. —

I am sure you will pardon the hints I have given in this Letter, when you look at the situation we have come here in, the many obligations we are obliged to be under to our friends; and the uneasiness it must necessarily give me — and I am confident your own feelings will not allow you to look back upon their goodness. —

Please make my best respects to your party; and believe me

Your sincere friend & well wisher

ISAAC HULL

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1804.]

To Secretary of State from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

LISBON *5th Jan^{y} 1805*

SIR The *Romulus*, Capt^{n} Nickerson by which this letter goes is the first Vessel that has sailed for the United States since the ship *Venus* Capt^{n} [James E. Carr] for New York: a mortifying circumstance at a moment so pregnant with important events: and no doubt must have afforded time for the advice of the actual declaration of War on the part of Spain against Great Britain to reach Government before this letter will be received. Least this should not be the case & that the inclosed letter from M^{r} Pinckney should not contain the Manifesto, I shall inclose the translation published in the Portugee Gazette with an English Translation.

Government are best able to appreciate the beneficial consequences that are likely to result to our Country from this event. And their moderate but firm determined conduct has placed our Country in that commanding situation, that not to exceed the bounds of reason & equity in our demands must universally be esteemed a proof of our forbearance and of the justice which governs our Councils.

Daily advices reach here of the great number of Spanish Vessels captured by the English, several of which are very valuable—

The Moorish Ship at S^{t} Ubes after undergoing a partial repair

put to sea the 15th Ultimo & after being out three or four days returned again. The one here has had all his Masts taken out; and new lower masts & bow-sprit put in, with entire new standing rigging. I understand that she is to be coppered. They are putting a wooden bulwark on the Dutch Brig that the Agent purchased. No other Vessel has yet been bought nor do I learn that the Agents are doing any thing —

The *Constitution* arrived here the 28th Ult° in 30 days from Syracuse. Captn Rogers informs me that his object is to obtain hands; but this will now be difficult, as the prospect of rich prizes since the Spanish War has induced most of the unemployed Seamen to enter the British Service. His Bowsprit is sprung & she wants a new fore Main sail, top-sails & a main top sail a 20 Inch Cable & an anchor of 6000lb — I am afraid she will not be rel[e]ased under 20 days quarantine, which is about the time the British frigates from Malta & other uninfected ports are detained —

Report says that two English frigates which were driven into Ferrol by stress of weather have been taken possession of by the Spaniards.

By a letter I have lately received from Nicholas Gilman Esqr I learn that in addition to the envy, malice, detraction & abuse concomitant with a public Office, Mercantile jealousy & intolerance has been making very free with my character as you will see by the extract at foot. Not feeling that I deserved the censure I immediately called on Messrs Jacob Dohrman & Co who after many apoligies for the *mistake which had arisen from the hurry of business* signed the declaration of which at foot is a copy. I shall leave you to judge, Sir, whether they must have felt the most humiliated at such an unqualified contradiction of their unfounded assertion, or I chagrin'd at finding that an attempt had been made to injure my reputation by persons to whom I was not sensible of having given any just cause of Offence since in office & with whom I had always Kept up an intercourse of civilities & general acquantance. As the accusation goes to impeach my public conduct I hope you will excuse my giving the particulars that led to it. — It has long been a custom in this Country, when it was intended to take the benefit of the Law granting the priviledge of going out with the inward Cargo, to report the Vessel at Bellem as bound for some foreign port & that she put in here on account of winds, weather or accidents, the Law requiring circumstances of this nature to entitle Vessels to the priviledge. With a declaration of this report from the proper Officer at Bellem a petition was made by the Vice Consul to the Administrador of the Customhouse (here) to grant the Vessel franquaie, (that is the priviledge of going out again without breaking bulk) and with very few exceptions the petitions were granted in two or three days. Some time in July last an aviso was received at the Customhouse, purporting, that in future all franquaie for Bread Stuff loaded vessels should be granted at the Cornmarket only. Two Swedish & English Vessel were the first subjected to it; and had been several days embarrassed when the Brig *Traveller* of Newbury port, Captn Ralph Flanders arrived from Philads the 30 July and the Brig *Venus* of New York, Captn James, E, Carr arrived from that port the 1st August — Learning from my Vice Consul that they were likely to be embarrassed also, I went to the Corn market & finding that they would grant the necessary sertificate to clear those two Vessels at the Customhouse, without our making the pititions that had been customary at the Custom-

house, & which the English & Swedish Vice Consuls had made. I desired the Vice Consul to take the Certificates & to clear the Vesssels, which he did the next day the 4th & they both proceeded directly to sea notwithstanding, one of the Swedish Vessels was detained 22 days, the other 20 & the British 17 days. The 9th arrived the ship *Diana* of & from Philadelphia — Captn Philip Miughan, but as a petition was required for her (as they have ever since done) she was not cleared to the 22nd Augt The 22nd arrived the Brig *Factor* of Newbedford Captn Silas Brigg from N. York & was cleared the 4th Septr but the Captn afterwards sold his Cargo here & came to an entry. (The *Orlando* arrived the 20th & her Cargo was sold I believe the 22nd —) I had waited thus long in hopes that the Swedish, British, Danish or Spanish Consuls would make a representation on the subject; conceiving it a matter of delicacy to interfere with the internal arrangements of a Country & not wishing on all occasions to be the first to to call in question the propriety of the arrangements of this Government. But finding they did not move I waited on the Deputy Administrador who assured me that he would do what he could to get them dispatched sooner, & the papers were afterwards made Current in five to seven days: till lately when our Vessels being again embarrassed, what steps I took & the result, the inclosed copies of my letters on the Subject & the postcript of my letters on the subject & the postcript to the preceding letter has or will acquaint you —

Inclosed I have the honor to forward a letter from Mr Simpson

P. S. Mr. Rademaker the Portugueze Consul Genl & Chargé des Affs to the United States informed me a few days since that he should take a passage in the ship *Hare* for NYork she sails about the 20th Inst — I do not perceive that the English here seem to be much alarmed at the doubts Mr. Pitt expressed to the Spanish merchants of this Country being forced to take a part in the War. I understand that Genl Lannes is expected here soon — When probably the political fate of portugal will be decided. I can not however but believe that the danger of throwing her Colonies into the hands of Gt Britain will secure her neutrality —

James Madison Esqr

* * * * * * *

[NA. SDA. CL, Lisbon, Vol. 2, 1803–1805.]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. States Ship *Constitution*
off Bellem Jany. 5th 1805, at 1/2 past 9. A. M.

Sir As leaving this port with the Ship in her present condition would not only endanger her safety but perhaps cause myself a great Deal of perplexity & vexation, I must say that it is only the last Extremity that would oblige me to go to Gibraltar or leave this before she has received the necessary repairs —

I now send you the dimensions of the Sails & Bowsprit wanting for her, in hopes that they will be so far advanced by the time she is admitted to Pratique as not to oblige me to remain many Days after — She is in want of many other articles, but not of such magnitude as

to require that they should be procured before she is admitted to Pratique. — When I left Syracuse it was Expected by my commanding Officer, who is the Person that makes all arrangements for the Squadron, that I would return, at farthest, in two months; and with this belief, certain Service has been determined on for the *Constitution* to perform, which the long & Boisterous Passage I have Encountered, added to the unforeseen detention I have met with here, will I am afraid derange in a manner prejuditial to the service. —

Cap[t] James Barron had not the most distant Idea that I would have met one moments quarantine, neither had the Commodore or I should have gone Elsewhere to procure the Seamen I want, and as Syracuse has been particularly pitched on, as a Rendezvous for the Squadron, owing in a great measure to its having no Commerce and of course Vessels from it not subject to such rigid restrictions as they are from the Commercial Ports of Sicily; This being the case I was particularly careful not to have communication with any Port or Vessell since I left it — I believe that no British Man of War has been in this Port under similar circumstances for these four months, if Ever. —

It is necessary that all the sails should be made of Canvass in strength equal to N[o] 1, & I should prefer Rusia if it can be procured — If there is an English Sail Maker at Lisbon the furnished dimentions will be fully sufficient to govern him, without any thing farther on the subject. —

[Mass. HS. Jarvis Cor. NDA photostat.]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Private U. States Ship *Constitution*
off Bellem January 5[th] 1805 at 9 A. M

Sir Your letter of the 2[d] Ins[t] came to hand too late to admit of a Boat being sent on shore this Evening with an answer. — The surprise you express that a Person holding a Commission under the Goverment of the U. States should "so far have outstepped the bounds of Civility" is Eaqually astonishing to me after reading a letter of yours, which I have this Ins[t] before me; and in which is couched *Terms*, not only replete with abuse to myself, but in language *Pointedly* insulting to every officer in the Service, and even so, to every Man who is by profession a Seaman; and that altho the Business which brought me here, in an Illogical sense, very ill comports of my disputing with you, yet that I am neither disposed silently to submit to what I had reason to consider an Official neglect of your Duties to the Publick Ship I command or with any abuse to myself. — If I had "outstepped the bounds"[2] as you were pleased to consider, which ought to have secured a respect to you as the Consul of the U. States, you had redress in your Goverment, as my letters were of a Publick Nature: But Sir, you have been pleased to put them on a different footing, and altho fully aware of the unpleasant consequences & injury that may arrise to our Country by a Personal dispute, yet as a Soldier you have left me no alternative, but either that of heniously distorting Tears from the Steel of the Sword I wear, or take you at your Word; which I shall do and make my arrangements accordingly. — It is unnecessary for me to dissect your letter of the 3[d] or enter into a repe[ti]tion of your different quotations of abuse, to remind you of the

Satire which it contains, as it does not require that I should have a Knowledge of the *Belles letters* to understand either its meaning or your intention; and I have only farther to add that it, with your other letters, are the only Justification or Evidence I require in support of the measures which I feel it incumbant on me to pursue and this Sir is the last time that you shall hear from me on the subject, until I can see you *tete a tete* — With all that good humour which I feel towards a Gentleman who had the inclination to Insult me and afterwards candor to confess it, I beg leave to subscribe myself your much Obliged & very Humble Servant.

JN° RODGERS
Cap[t] in the U S Navy

[Mass. HS. Jarvis Cor. NDA photostat.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SHIP *John Adams*
Gibraltar Bay Jan: 5, 1805

DEAR SIR, I enclose you Captain Chauncey's requisition for provisions for this Ship, which you will please to have sent off immediately, as she must positively sail from this Bay in a few hours.

It is of the utmost consequence that she should not be detained longer than can possibly be avoided; I have, therefore, no doubt but you will make use of every exertion in your power to dispatch her without any regard to whatever additional expence may be necessary to effect the thing in the shortest possible time. Should we lose the present favorable wind and the West Winds set in, it is probable the ship may be detained here a month, which may be attended with incalculable injury to the U. S. and to the operations of our Squadron in these Seas the ensuing Summer.

P. S Send us off immediately two Boats for watering well manned, and we will furnish them with lodging and provision on board.

Memo. Provisions &c[a] wanted for the use of the U S Ship *John Adams*. Cap. Chauncey —
30 Barrels Beef, 30 Barrels Pork, 10 Barrels Flour,
130 Barrels Bread, 10 Barrels Beans, 3 Tierces Rice,
1 Hhd Molasses, 4 Barrels Vinegar, 7 Puncheons of Rum, 12 Boxes Candles, 600 lbs cheese, 200 lbs Butter and Suet if to be had.

[LC. Edward Preble LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

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

JANUARY 5[th] 1805.

HONOURED SIR. By the inclosed Copy of an Official Letter passed me, by the Governor & Captain General of this City, you will be informed of Admiral Ord having put this Port in a State of Blockade, which I communicate you without loss of time.

I likewise take the liberty of inclosing you Copy of Admiral Ord's official Paper, and of the answer thereto.

[NA. SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1791–1805.]

To Accountant of the Navy from Purser Charles Wadsworth, U. S. Navy

U. S. Ship *President* Syracuse Harbour
January 5th 1805

Sir I herewith forward you my Quarterly Book to 31st December 1804.

The request in my letter of the 7th Septr last respecting the dates of entry, of all the Officers, I now beg leave to repeat.

I wrote you the 7th Septr last that the public provisions at Malta were recd by Mr Higgens without Invoice, since which the Transport Ship *Alfred* has arrived here with provisions and other Stores, and *without* a particular Invoice there was a general one of so many Cask, boxes &c. — but a quantity of Cheese and bread recd by her had no mark whatever on the Cask nor did the general Invoice throw any light on it. The Cheese recd here by the *John Adams* was all spoil'd before it was landed, immediately after which, it was surveyed by Order of Commodore Barron and the whole of it condemn'd, the cheese which I recd from the last Store Ship was at least two thirds of it rotten — would it not be much better to purchase Cheese and Vinegar in the Mediterranean as they may be wanted; than to Ship them from the United States. — Dutch Cheese I beleive may be purchased at Malta much cheaper than American Cheese can be Ship'd from the United States, including freight and the great probability of its rotting — Vinegar can be purchased in these Seas much better, and I beleive for less than the freight of that ship'd from America. — The Candles recd by the *John Adams* are all unfit for use, being run together, having been melted by the heat of the hold indeed all the Candles we get from the United States are very soft, and bad, In consequence of which I am certain that more than double the quantity are used — would it not be a piece of econemy to send out Wax Candles or Wax & tallow half of each.

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 5 January 1805

Hazy 3. p m the *Nautilus* Sailed for Messina. Mr Long Carpenter went with her to procure timber for ships use. 4 Men Sick — [In Syracuse Harbour]

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

Gibraltar 6th *Janr 1805*

Dear Sir In complyance with the request in your favr of this day I inclose a Copy of the Cost of the Plank sent you by the *Traviller* also the acct of what is due me pr Duplicate Rect being $243:18 Cts wch you say will pay for —

I have found some Rice that is two Tierces & part of another which will go off in the Morning with the other articles wch have been able to find & Purchase, & will have to pay for, Except Bread Beef, Pork, & Candles wh are Govt Stores, had we been out of bread, there is none to be purchased, & I may say there will not [be] 30 Barls after I send you your supply in the Morning, Suet there is none to be had. —

The Ship with Stipulations for Algier arrived last Month by whom I recd 100 Barrls Powder, 600 shott of 32 lb for the use of the Squadron, a Bow Spritt, & 5 Sparrs, wh gave me great trouble, as the Govt Magazins were full & no place to lodge the[m] beside we then were alowd no Communication with the Bay, & by great favour obtaind the hire of a Place on board a Hulk, think the two former articles are now Reshipd on board an Engh Transport of 10 Guns for Malta, but could not take in the Sparrs, or Bowsprit; will sail with the first Convoy, has 10 Guns & 25 Men —

The *Constitution* past this the 18th Ultº for Tanger & Lisbon Capt Rodgers sint me word would [stop] here on his way back —

I anex you Copy of a Paragraph from Consul Jarvis of Lisbon regarding the Moorish Vessels there, they have purchased for the Empr of Morroco a Dutch Sloop of Warr that will carry 14 Guns.

The *Siren* has been a long time at Cadiz is refitting, will cost $5000 or upwards for wh have sent Captt Stuart a Credit —

Genl Fox lives at the South, & will Embrace first opportunity in Complying wh your & Capn Chancys desire —

Boats from ships in the Bay are alowed to come to the Lazaretto, or Northering Landing place from 9 to 2 oClock, there to lay on their Oarrs & Comunicate with the People on shore, may Deliver & receive any thing, with the Quarantine assistance. You will observe I have signd your account & the Receipts for same. —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, Dec. 18, 1804–June 13, 1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR *6th Jan: 1805.*

DEAR SIR, I received yours of this date, and it is impossible to send off any thing this day, as can get no one to work, being Sunday, and a holyday besides — We have scarce any Cart men or Boat men left; the yellow fever having taken them off. Every exertion possible will be done to see and dispatch you tomorrow. Consider the situation of this place, when the sick have not had any fresh Broth for these eight days past and scarce any pulse to be had — No Rice or Beans to be had — Cheese is Very doubtful — in short I am going to see what can be done, and get the Boats to Water, if possible — a number of Transports to unload, and they press, as no work has been done these eight days on acct of the weather — Every communication with the Bay, is under Quarantine Regulations — On the 27th Ultº Consul OBrien was at Malaga — Your brother is at Madrid, and intends coming to Cadiz or Malaga, to go for the United States — You have herewith, a statement of your Account, that you may give an order for the same on Government —

P. S. Consul Simpson requests — Any Frigate going home to call at Tangier for his communications, which are of consequence —

Statement of Acct

To Error in Interpreter's Acct pr Voucher	$80 —
To Sundries pr the *Traveller* pr Acct Sent	106 — 18
To Cash supplied Mr Lewis — who brt Disp^{s}	57 —
	243 — 18

[LC. Edward Preble LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR *6th Jan: 1805*

DEAR SIR, I have just answered your letter, and sent it to M^r^ Sweetland the prattique Master, M^r^ Williams having died. It is with difficulty I could get this Boat to get you a trip of Water this day; the People and Boat by regulation must come on shore this even^g^ they will be off early in the morning with Provisions, and then go for Water. Please order your Boat to Town then for Water also, to come on shore as if the Boat does not come on shore in the evening, will be burnt, and people punished. — You will also order their getting dinner &c^a^ — I have not time for More.

P S. I am the only one left of the family, the fever having disposed of them all. —

[LC. Edward Preble LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1905.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, U. S. S *John Adams*, 6 January 1805

Arrived at Gibraltar. Recd. provisions and water.

[LC original.]

Extract from log book of Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, Sunday, 6 January 1805

Moderate Breezes from ESE — We are under all possible sail, seven leagues SSE from Malaga, running for the rock of Gibralter — At 2 PM the Clouds cleared away to the Westward, when we saw Gibralter bearing by compass WbN½N nearly 27 miles

At 3 PM spoke the Ship *Howard* of Salem — from some port near Naples bound to Halmstadt — on the close of the Evening moderate — Gibralter WbN 5 or 6 miles Between 7 & 8 PM hauled in for the anchorage in Gibralter Bay, when we were boarded by the Guard Boat from his B M Ship *Fishguard* From this time till ½ past 10 — light baffling winds At 11 PM we came to off the neutral ground in seventeen fathoms — hard bottom Furled sails & mustered the Starboard Watch as an anchor watch — Calms or light airs during the night — Our stop here is for Water & provisions —

At 9 AM the Prattick-Boat came alongside, and informed us that above Six thousand persons had died at the rock of the present fever

[LC. EPP, Log of *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

N^o^ 4 CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Lisbon 7^th^ Jan^y^ 1804 [*5*]

SIR Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions & propriety of my conduct I should not have troubled you with an answer to that part of your letter of the 4^th^ & private letter of the 5^th^ Insts, which I suppose were intended as a reply to the first part of my letter of the 3^rd^, it likewise not appearing to me that they require a serious answer, had you not with that disengenuousness which has marked your letters, attempted to wrest a single word in my letter to imply a reflection on our Navy. But I trust that the good sense of the Officers will never

allow of such an illiberal construction; as they must observe, that so far from such a reflection, I declared in the most explicit terms that my observations entirely grew out of your letter & by consequence, as originating with you the expressions could not apply to any other Man or body of Men & renders you the only censurable person, & farther that I made a distinction between the Officer & the Man by observing that my letter was to Captn Rogers of Baltimore & considering the observations as to a private individual, it must evidently appear that they were not intended to apply to a professional body: for then as now I really thought your unprovoked unfounded & virulent attack did no credit to a Commander of a Ship of War or to any Officer of respectability in the Navy. But to do away all doubts or misapprehension on this point I declare in the fullest manner that I had not the most distant idea of passing an indiscriminate nor any reflection on the service: so far from which I think the Officers of our Navy have done great honor to themselves & as a whole, it has done much Credit to our Country. I must farther declare that I am personally acquainted with several Officers for whom I have a great respect & esteem; and as the only frigate before the *Constitution* that has been in this port since I have been in Office I hope it will not be distorted into an invidious distinction to declare that the Gentlemanly conduct of James Barron Esqr & his Officers while in port, impressed me with these sentiments in their behalf. — After this declaration I trust the service will exonerate me from intending any expression derogatory to it: and even without this explanation I cannot conceive that such an imputation could in any shape be attached to me, unless the character of the Navy depends on the reputation of a single Man, which would imply such a dearth of Merit that I am certain it will not be the case in our day —

It neither according with my feelings nor leisure to continue a correspondence of this disagreeable nature, altho it certainly is the easiest thing in the World, both by fact & argument to prove you wrong in every sentence, after the following remark I shall take a final leave of the subject; my duty to my Government & my Country as a public Officer, however free from such an obligation you may feel, not allowing me to notice your letters in any other manner than to submit the whole correspondence to Government & trust to its fiat for your or my censure or acquital, particularly as your remarks have been levelled at my public conduct — And by way of close I must say that had you instead of writing violent letters to me because you happened to fancy I was in the wrong, employed the time in minutely informing me what was wanted for the frigate & giving such instructions (without waiting till I was obliged to request this information) as would enabled me to have made the engagements, would indubitably have been much more for the advantage of the service, as you say, you are pressed for time, and whether it would not have been more within the line of your duty & more to your honor, I shall leave, as I before observed, to Government to determine.

The petition is dispatched for the ship to be admitted to Prattic the last of this week, say friday or saturday.

The seamen whom I sent down the 5th say that you engaged to give them $20 in advance: but I think they might easily have been engaged for $12 — however, I don't know but its good policy to offer the $20 as this is generally of more consequence or at least more interesting, than the Wages pr Month on time of Service and every en-

courragement at this time is necessary. But I have only engaged to give the rest $12 in advance, paying them five dollars down under Security & the rest to their Landlords when I have your receipt for their being on board; I could have wished you had informed me the Wages for able & do. for ordinary seamen, & particularely how far to go as to advances —

I was glad to hear that there is a probability of part of the Bowsprit answering again. I observed to the Carpenter, that I thought it probably would & this to-gether with the enormity of the expense I desired him to inform you of.

The Cable is engaged to be made here; it will be done in a day or two — Is it required on board before the frigate gets Prattic. I cannot obtain an anchor of the size, of any individual in Lisbon; the largest to be found is about 4,500 lb — Possibly the Government will spare one —

The sails are in hand & will be done in ten days — Nº 1 English for the fore sail Nº 2 for the Main & 4 for the Mizen Top sail — the Main & fore top sails of the first quality of Russia Canvass, tho: not the best of the first quality but the best in Lisbon —

Will it not be well to take the Bowsprit out & let it be towed up & examined: the moment it is out it will be sent for: as the Carpenter can see when it is out with his spy glass — or word can be sent up when it will be taken out —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from the owner of the ship *Vegliere*

[Translation*]

ROSSETTO

7th January 1805

ILLUSTRIOUS SIGNOR: I possess in Suez a ship built in the Indies acquired formerly from Mahamed Pajcia by an Englishman, and then ceeded to me in compensation of what was owed me by his August Retinus. The entire crew is composed of European sailors, it will be commanded by an American by name Barthoro at present in Alexandria occupied with the acquisition of a few fittings and sails belonging to aforesaid Barthoro. The name of the ship is *Vegliere*, under the protection of the auspices of the illustrious Major Missett, my worthy chief, and backed by the friendship of Signor Mendrici.

I take the liberty of asking you for an American passport for my aforesaid ship, the voyages of which will be limited to Suez, Gedda and Mocca. I realize that my request is very bold, but I fortworthy repose great confidence in the noble spirit of your Excellency, always disposed to distribute benefits to those who ask them in emergency as I do at this time.

My gratitude to your Excellency for such a special favor will be infinite, and I will make it a solemn duty to show you on every occasion my sincere gratitude.

In the hope of a favorable result, I have the glory to tender my respects, great esteem and consideration to your excellency.

Your most humble and obedient servant.

[Signature illegible, possibly Petrucci]

To the Illustrious Signor Ethon,
Consul General and Commandant, for the U. S. of America, to the Barbary Powers in Cairo.

[*Translated by Lt. Comdr. Breed, U. S. N. R.]

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 491.]

To Dr. Francisco Mendrici from the Owner of the ship *Vegliere*

[Translation*]

CAIRO ROSETTO *7 January 1805*

SIGNOR MANDRICE: Through the assistance of the worthy Signor Charles Rosetti, our mutual friend, I have been successful in finding in Alexandria the necessary fittings for my ship at Suez, and through this I hope that it will soon be available to make your voyage to Gedda as we have previously planned.

Knowing the close friendship between you and Mr. Etton I take the liberty of asking you to procure for me from him an American Passport for my ship called the *Vegliere* which will be commanded by a Captain of that nation by name Barthoro at the present time in Alexandria occupied in acquiring the rigging and equipment, and fitting the sails. Major Missett is writing directly to the aforesaid Signor Etton for the same object, therefore, adding his intrigue to your good offices, I hope to attain the desired end for which I will be infinitely obliged to you.

Awaiting the results, I remain

Your most devoted servant

/s/ [indecipherable, possibly Petrucci]

[* Translated by Lt. Comdr. Edward Breed, U. S. N. R.]

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 490.]

Extract from log book of Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, Monday, 7 January 1805

Moderate breezes from NbW —

We are at single anchor in Gibralter Bay — The SW extreme or Europa Point SbE — The North part of the Rock ESE On these bearings we are two miles from the neutral ground, and one mile and a half from the nearest part of the Rock — We have no communication with the shore except by some of the Inhabitants, who bring off Water and Provisions — And they are not permitted to come on board the Ship — In the forenoon of this day a Shore Launch came alongside & took away 32 Empty Water-Casks — She return'd towards Evening She was towed ashore and off by our boats — Our Men intermixed with the Men from the Shore as little as possible —

A M Moderate breezes from WNW We sent two of our Boats for Water to the neutral ground — Commodore Preble rowed to the landing place at Gibralter, but did not go on shore

Noon — fresh breezes from WNW

[LC. EPP, Log of *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

BALTIMORE. *Jan^{y} 8th 1805*

SIR, Feeling myself in duty bound to render every service to my Country and the freedom of my fellow Citizens in Tripoly. I now offer my services in an expedition of Gun Boats to the Mediteranean.

If circumstance would admit of our dispatch. we ought to leave this coast on or about the 20th March. and if providence guided the Enterprize I should hope to be able to act in conjunction with our squadron by 20th May — Say. 12. or More of our large G. Boats to be immediately got ready and a rendezvouse to be appointed for their collection., It would be necessary that each Boat should have a faulce Keel bolted on prior to sailing. *this Keel* may be pleaced on in such a manner. so as. to be taken off when Necessary., It will add considerably to the performance of our boats particularly in turning to Windwd If a Convoy Vessle could be got ready it would be a great protection for the fleet in case of any unforeseen accidence —

However — I am of an opinnion that I can carry the fleet safe to there destination — or otherwise, suffer in the attempt. We find from Consul OBriens letter that nothing affective can be done against Tripoly without G. Boats & Bombards and it is evident that if a G Boat fleet would arive in time from the U. States, so as to be able to Coperate with our squadron .on the Next attack. that Tripoly must submit to our termes — If this proposission should meet your approbation and the Consent of the President all I request is that the Commodore of the station be instructed to give me the sole command of all the G. Boats which may enter the Harbour of Tripoly after my arival on the. station

I am ready for sea and all I wait for is your orders —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Hon. Abraham Baldwin, United States Senate, from Georgia, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPt
8 Jany 1805.

Your letter of yesterday's date has been received. —

The President has deemed it expedient to put all our public Ships in a state of preparation for service. The Frigates now in ordinary require great and expensive repairs, and to repair them the sum of $200,000 has been considered necessary. This Item for repairing Vessels may be moreover supported by the consideration that it will be an ultimate saving to repair them thoroughly in season. —

The sum of $22,935 is required for the payment of the Officers and Seamen comprehended in the two last lines of the Table laid down in the 65th page of the printed report referred to by you, which are preceded by the words "at navy Yard Washington, & other places" & "Officers on furlough and on half pay" — and the sum of 4772-10 is required for provisions for the officers and Seamen at the Navy Yard at this place — and the sum of 1250$ is required for Medicines &c for the same. —

The first sum in the 80th page of the printed report above alluded to, is required, as is there stated, for improvements at the Navy Yard (such as the erection of ware houses, sheds, enclosures, houses for the Officers &c) the pay of Superintendants, Storekeepers, Clerks and Laborers at the Yard.

The 2. sum in the 80. page is required for completing the Marine Barracks at this place, which are now incomplete.

[NDA. Cong. LB, 1798–1811.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SHIP *John Adams*
Gibraltar Bay 8th Jan: 1805

DEAR SIR, The Wind coming about fair to proceed, I have enclosed you the Amt of your Bills in a Bill on the Secretary of the Navy for 1586 Doll: 87 Cents — Viz

John Adams' bill	1396. 27
Plank and Mr Lewis' Bill	163. 18
Coffee and Sugar my private Acct	25. 42
Sail Needles for *John Adams*	2. —
	$1586. 87

We must endeavour to do without the 30 Barrels of Bread which you was to have sent off — If we have a favorable passage, we shall have enough to last us.

I have sent you a Letter of advice to accompy the Bills, which you will please to seal after reading.

Accept my best wishes for your health & happiness, and believe me with much esteem

[LC. Edward Preble LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

[8 January 1805]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart quoting letter from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta

WASHINGTON *May 3rd 1805* —

SIR If you have recd no later intelligence from the mediterranean the following extract will give you some information

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART

MALTA *Jany 8th 1805* —

Commodore Barron has been some time ill onshore at Syracuse; he has been at the point of death, but by my last letters from his brother Capta James Barron I am inform'd that he is on the recovery — I have recd late letters from Capta Bainbridge & his officers they were all well, but still closely confined, the Bashaw was obstinate & apparently not inclined to make peace, but I think his courage will fail him when he sees off his port the force which is now collecting against him —

Mr Eaton is gone to Egypt in the *Argus* to make some arrangements with the ex-Bashaw of Tripoli I imagine it will not be long ere he returns — OBrien & his *cara sposa* left this place some time since for Cadiz where he must have arrived about the time the yellow fever made its re-appearance there, after ravaging Gibraltar in an unexampled manner; it has subsided, but has left a wound which years cannot heal, 3000 persons have fallen victims to it which is an immense number in a population not exceeding 12,000 one third of whom had fled —

War with Spain is problematical, not less than 50 sail of their merchantmen are here waiting the issue of the pending negociations between the two Courts — Capta Rodgers in the *Constitution* is gone to Lisbon to recruit men: Capta Decatur commands the *Congress* & Capta James Barron the *Essex* they are now off Tripoli

Sign'd Wm HIGGENS

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

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

GRAND CAIRO 8th *Jany 1805*

SIR, Yours by express of the 5th Inst came this morning I had previously resolved to leave Cairo friday next, but if no direct information come from the Bashaw in the mean time I shall put the proj-

ect of an interview with him upon the experiment — it is certain that ten days ago he was spoken with in Company with Eli Bey. — Your suspicions of F, interest strike impressively; your plan of returning with Communications to the Commodore is certainly judicious, my dispatches in detail will go by Friday occasion — in conformity to that plan, Mr O.Bannon will enterprize with me the tower of the desert. We shall have three perils to encounter, danger of Robery and assassination by the wild Arabs; danger of falling into the hands of the Arnaut Turks and being murdered as Enemys, and danger of being executed as Spies by the Mameluke Beys; If we surmount these perils, we shall have carried a point, and gained an object, if we fail of success you will do us the justice to believe us Marty[r]s to a cause in which we feel the honour and interest of our Country deeply involved — Release of our Prisoners without Ransom, and peace without the disgraceful condition of Tribute. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

GRAND CAIRO 8th *Jany 1805*

SIR, Scarcely had my Letter of this morning gone off by your Courier express, when a Letter from Hamet Bashaw came to hand, of which the following is a copy by translation —[See 3 January 1805]

* * * * * * *

The date of the Bashaws Letter corresponds with the 3d Inst the place of assignment about eight hours march from Alexandria, so that probably he will arrive thither before we can with you, because the day of our Congee with the Vice Roy is fixed on Thursday next — I cannot but congratulate you and felicitate myself after so much apprehension doubt and solicitude, that we now calculate with certainty on the success of our expedition, we are sure of the Bashaw — The Derne and Bengaize Expedition will require deliberation, these places having been reinforced with Troops from Tripoli, and a Gun Boat stationed at each Port, since the Brig first received orders to proceed on this service — I suspect Pulis of treachery as he alone was my Confidant at Malta, and as noboddy else in the Brig could have had any. — Tomorrow I dispatch the Bashaws Secretary to him with the Vice Roys passport, and advice to him to meet me at Alexandria, whither I shall repair without delay after Congee. — Our Voyage to Cairo has not been unproductive

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Copy TANGIER 8th *Jany 1805*

SIR, My last respects to you was 30th Ult° Two days ago I received from Mr. Gavino your favor of 22d covering copy of another letter from Mr. Jarvis for which I thank you; that Gentleman writes me under 15th Decr the Moor's Ship was then ready to sail from Setubal and that he had been assured, she was to Cruise on the Coast of Portugal fourteen days

Yesterday a Portuguese Frigate & Brig of War arrived from Lisbon in five days, they left the *Constitution* Frigate in the Tagus, but I have not any letters by them. — I still consider it necessary that that Station should not be left, without a Vessel of War of the United States, altho' I do not believe the Commerce to be in any immediate danger, but from it's known Enemy —

In hopes of soon having the pleasure of seeing you I will only add the Assurance of my being with Respect

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. States Ship *Constitution*
off Bellem Jany. 9th 1805

Sir I have this afternoon received your letter of the 7th Inst & to that part relating to the *Constitution*, beg leave to acquaint you that I have this Day received 16 Men as pr list herein Enclosed — As the Ship will be admitted to Prattique on Friday, I could wish to see the Cable previous to its being sent on board; as no time will be saved by sending it before; The Completion of the Bowsprit & Sails, requiring so much time as to leave room for every thing else being furnished long before they can be ready — I agree with you that it is better the Seamen, procured at Lisbon, should only receive in advance $12, provided the difference between that & Twenty, does not make any material difference. — It is robust healthy Men, and at the same time good Seamen, that are most wanted; Indeed I would rather have one Man of this description, than a Dozen Ordinary: — Seamens Wages is $10 & Ordinary Seamen $8 pr month — However I do not wish any Ordinary Seamen except they are Stout, Robust Men —

The Enclosed list of Surgical Instruments are wanting for the Hospital at Syracuse & if they are not to be had at Lisbon, you will promote the Interest of the Service by procuring them from London and forwarding them to William Higgins Esqr Navy Agent at Malta by the first opportunity. —

The Carpenter has this afternoon recieved the Bowsprit and I am pleased to hear that the sails are so far advanced. — The *Constitution* is in want of a considerable quantity of Slop Cloathing of different Kinds; however they can be defer'd until after the Purser can be permitted to see you on the subject

[Mass. HS. Jarvis Cor. NDA photostat.]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

United States Ship *John Adams*
Off Tangier Jan: 9th, 1805

Sir Mr Gavino informed me that you had Dispatches for the United-States; I have, therefore, desired Capt: Chauncey to send a boat on shore with an Officer to receive them; he has orders to wait an hour to receive them, and collect what Vegetables, Fowls and Eggs he can procure in that time. I shall be obliged to you, to let some of your people assist him.

I beg you to present my best respects to Mrs Simpson, and to accept my best wishes for your health and happiness.

[LC. Edward Preble LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

GRAND CAIRO *9th Jany 1805*

SIR, In my letter of yesterday I communicated the information we have obtained here of Bengaza and Derne having been reinforced with Troops, and a Gun Boat at each place, further intelligence states that these Boats were obliged to press hands for the service by a descent on shore at those places, and taking them by a *Coup de Main.* This Augurs well, it will certainly be proper to look into those places, and if a good providence should put them into our hands with a little hazard it will compleat our expedition and *your* glory, objects worth an exertion. — I shall have need here of another Thousand or Fifteen Hundred Dollars, which I shall receive on Account of Mr Briggs, and which I will reimburse by drafts on Leghorn, Naples, or the department of the Navy. —

It is impossible to leave this Capitol respectfully without making the accustomary presents, and I do not think that prudence or economy, situated as we are will justify me in attempting a precedent. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Briggs, British Consul, Alexandria, Egypt

ALEXa *9 Jany [1805]*

DEAR SIR I enclose a Letter for you this morng received from Majr Missett. —

I was sorry to hear you were confined by your Cold. — I wished to call on you with Mr Gordon — but when people are indisposed, they cannot relish the importunity of Visitors, without inconvenience, & I therefore defer my visit till I learn you are better, which I trust will be in a day or two with the fine weather that has now set in. —

Ever Your's

SAMl BRIGGS

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. NDA photostat.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. [*John Adams,* 9 January 1805

Sailed for the U. States. Touched at Tangiers.

[LC original.]

To Sir John Acton, Prime Minister of State, The Two Sicilies, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE *January 10th 1805*

May it please Your Excellency

The Letter which Your Excellency did me the favor of addressing to me on the 20th ultº shou'd have been earlier acknowledged had not a severe Indisposition rendered me incapable of any application to Business for several Weeks past. I avail myself of the first moments of Convalescence to convey to Your Excellency my unfeigned thanks

for the friendly Disposition evinced in your Reply to my Communication respecting the Outrage committed on some Amer[n] Sailors by Individuals belonging to the Crew of a French Privateer in this Harbor, and I feel much satisfaction in being able to add that this Affair has terminated more favorably than its first aspect denoted — the wounded Americans being on the Recovery, the Privateersmen have with my consent been liberated by the Governor & all further proceedings suspended. —

I now again take the liberty to address Your Excellency on a matter of immediate & serious moment to the Interests of the United States and not entirely indifferent to those of His Sicilian Majesty — By the papers [15 & 21 December 1804] which I have the honor to transmit enclosed for Your Excellency's perusal, you will precieve that the application recently made by Commodore Preble, to the Royal Marine Department for a renewal of the Loan of a certain Number of Gun Boats and Bomb Vessels to co-operate with the Squadron under my Command in the ensuing Campaign against Tripoli, has not met with that Success which he as well as myself expected & ardently desired. The accompanying Copy of General Fortinguerra's Answer contains a statement of the reasons for the refusal — I am fully sensible of the weight which upon a general View of the Subject these reasons derive from the present Situation of His Majesty's Dominions in relation to the Barbary Powers, but at the same time it is impossible for me to recognize their force or propriety as they regard the application in question, which embraces so small a proportion of that description of Naval force adapted for the defence of the Coasts, and which proportion cannot be considered as entirely diverted from that object, since it is to be employed in offensive measures against the common Enemy of His Majesty and the United States, I will not however trespass on Your Exc[y's] time by discussing a point upon which I am willing to flatter myself that our Ideas are the same — it is sufficient for me to declare openly to Your Exc[y] that this unexpected refusal operates as a severe Disappointment to my plans and shou'd the Neapolitan Government persist therein, the operations of our Squadron will I fear be comparitively weak and ineffectual for want of those Succours from which we derived such essential advantage during the last Campaign, and it is scarcely necessary to state to Your Ex: the difficulty of procuring Vessels, suited to the Warfare in which we are engaged, from any other quarter a difficulty which is augmented by the advanced state of the Season — Impressed therefore with the Urgency of the Occasion, & encourag'd by a recollection of the friendly Sentiments which Your Ex: has in repeated Instances manifested towards the United States, I am induced earnestly to solicit you to exert that influence near His Majesty, which I cannot but believe a long series of eminent Services added to the Weight of Superior talents must yet preserve to Your Ex. in His Majesty's Counsels, in order that He may be pleased to reconsider the application without delay and grant me if not all, a part at least of the Auxiliary force to which it refers. The *Bomb Vessels* are of particular consequence to our contemplated Operations against the common Enemy, I consider them indeed as indispensable to ensure our Success; Could these therefore be had even without Gun Boats, they would form an addition to our force of no inconsiderable value. —

I make no apology for this claim on Your Ex:'[s] friendship and

interference, influenced as I am by the importance of the object to my Country, and I prefer it with the more confidence from the reflexion that in the great end to be obtain'd the Interests of His Sicilian Majesty are intimately connected with those of the Nation under whose flag I have the Honor to command.

I shall remain at this place until my Health is fully reestablished and shall wait with great anxiety Y^r Excellency's Reply, In the mean-while I request You will accept the assurances of the high Respect, and Consideration with which I have the Honor to subscribe myself

[Italian Naval Attaché, Washington, D. C., and Comdr. Charles Moran, U. S. N. R.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA *Jan^y 10^th 1805*

Commodore BARRON

DEAR SIR Since the letter that I rec^d from M^r Dyson, under date of the 14^th Ultimo, and which was answered on the 27^th I have been in a very unpleasant suspense respecting your health. — M^r Higgens informed me that he had received a letter from M^r Dyson of the 24^th of Dec^r and one from M^r Wadsworth of the 1^st ins^t in the first of which was your health was stated to be worse than when he wrote on the 14^th — And in the latter it was said to be better, and as we have seen none of our Vessels here from Syracuse since your departure, I am much in want of that full information respecting your health which I wish to have.

M^r Pulisse, Consul has just called upon me, and informed that he has been told by the Cap^n of a Vessel from Constantinople, on whom he says he can rely, that a Tripoline Corsair has taken two Ragusian, two Greek and two English Vessels loaded with Grain, and sent them for Tripoli or rather for the Port of Benjesza; That in consequence of this, the Port had Ordered a Frigate to go in pesuit of this Pirate and her Prizes. How far this account is to be credited I cannot pretend to say. If it is true it will be favorable to us, as it will create more Enemies for Tripoli —.

A Convoy from England is now off here, some of the Vessels have entered the Port; but the Ship of War, on board which are all the public letters, not having yet come in, we have no *particular* accounts of What is doing in that quarter. — The war with Spain seems yet uncertain.— We have nothing from the U States — The cause of the Am. Brig *Favorite* Capt^n Dove brot into this place, for attempting to go into Genoa, came on last Tuesday; when the Judge pronounced on the Violation of the Blockade, that the Americans having been heretofore exempted from the same rigour on this point, to which the Neutral Europeans were subjected, he could not condemn the property; but he should subject it to pay the Expences of the Captors in bringing her in. This *penalty* is a New doctrine in such cases. There appearing to be some defect in the Papers as to the Neutrality of the Vessel and Part of the Cargo, it was ordered to be retained for further proof. —

I have heared Nothing from Algiers or Tunis since I wrote you last. — I received a letter from the Spanish Consul at Tripoli under date of the 18th ultimo, on the Subject of a Negotiation with the Bashaw, founded on an intimation on that Subject from Mr Davis at Tunis, to the Spanish Consl at that place in January last; but evidently recur[r]ed to now, to draw something from us. I shall not answer it untill I have the pleasure of seeing and consulting with you, which I hope may be very soon both on this and other Accounts — We are informed that the Quarantine in Sicily is reduced to 14 days, and I hope it will soon be taken off entirely, when I shall certainly go over to Syracuse, if you should not come here before. — I have heared nothing more on the subject of sending the Transport to Tripoli for stock since I wrote to you last. She still remains in Port. — Robertson has informed me that the small Vessel in which he went to Tripoli is now Chartered by the Bashaw's Agent here to carry over Powder & Military Stores, and he has promised to give me further information on this Subject, but as I do not find his account confirmed from other Sources, I have some doubts of the fact. Should it however, be so I trust she will be arrested in her progress Mrs Lear unites with me in best wishes for your speedy recovery & in respects & Compliments to all with you

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Syracuse, from Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy

TUNIS BAY U. S. SHIP *Congres*
Jany 10th 1805

SIR On my leaving the Harbour of Syracus I was becalmed, in which time the vessel I had under convoy swept away from me, I cruis'd for her two days when not finding her I stood for the coast of Tripoly, & cruis'd between that place & the Island of Lampedosa; having the wind from the Eastward I bore up for this place, where I arrived on the 7th

The vessel I had under convoy has not arrived at this place; she was bound to Sphaxa at which place she has without doubt arrived as the winds have been favorable. —

The Bashaw has requested that I should be the bearer of his letter to you; not conceiving it of sufficient consequence to autorise me to deviate from my orders, I excused myself —

I am now underway & shall repair off Tripoli again. —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Off Bellem Jany 10. 1805

SIR Agreeable to your request I now make you a Return of the Names of Men that was received on Board the *Constitution* to Day, & Sent by you from Lisbon, making in all 24 —

[Mass. HS. Jarvis Cor. NDA photostat.]

[About 10 January 1805]

List prepared on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*

1 John Rodgers
2 Ephraim Cooke
3 Charles Harper
4 Michael Miller
5 John Mintin____O. S
6 John Wilson
7 Lucas Daniel
8 Bill Tom_____Boy

[Mass. HS. Jarvis Cor. NDA photostat.]

Extract from log book of Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, Thursday, 10 January 1805

Moderate breezes from ENE We are running through the Straits of Gibralter, steering in for Tangier Bay At ½ past 1 P M we brought to in the Bay of Tangier, with the main TopSail to the mast, at about half a mile from the Beach The Commodore sent an officer and a Boats crew ashore with Dispatches — On approaching the Shore, the Boat was met by M^{r} Simpson, the American Consul, who could not get permission for the Boat to land, as being from Gibralter Bay At 4 P M the Boat return'd, and we made all sail to the Westward — We found in Tangier Bay a Portuguese Frigate, and a Man-of-War Brig At Sun Set we took our Departure from Cape Spartel, bearing SW — Distance one mile

We had a pleasant leading breeze during the night, and carried all possible sail as being on our passage to America

Forenoon — cloudy — overcast weather with a swell from NW — Unbent the Cables & stowed the anchors

Noon — Moderate Winds from SSW We judge Cape S^{t} Vincent to bear, Variation correct^{d} distant [space] miles

[LC. EPP, Log of *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

N^{o} 5 TUNIS *January 11th 1805.*

SIR, I have the honor to inform You, that the U. S. Ship *Congress*, anchored in this Roadsted, on the 5th Inst. without the Xebec; which had left Capt. Decatur, in a calm; we trust however, that she has arrived on the Coast. — On the morning of the 8th I communicated the same to His Excellency the Bey, who, charges me to return his thanks for Your prompt acquiescence to a Convoy.

He observed, that We had frequently been placed in a Situation to evince Our friendship; but that we had not granted any of his requests for more than four years; that he now had one to make which he trusted would not be denied him — that of bringing, or Convoying a Tunisien Corvette and Xebec, from Malta to this place. he added, that he would write You; and requested that I would send his letter by an express, Solliciting Your prompt reply.

After stating all the objections, which the nature of the application admits of, I informed him; that his letter should be sent by the Frigate if possible.

These Corsairs, have remained at Malta, for fear of falling in with the Neapolitan force; and are now unmann'd; he wishes them brought by our People; or if that is not practicable, Tunisien Seamen, will be sent; and we to Convoy them. — Captain Decatur, has politely offer'd to charge himself with this dispatch; as the most Safe, and Speediest conveyance.

P:S: Your answer to the Bey should be written in Italian or french
G: D:

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Alexandria 11th Jany 1805

SIR, Your Letter of the 8th has this moment come to hand, by which I find you have come to a determination to follow the plan you mentioned to me in your last letter, to endeavour, if possible, to gain some information from the object of our expedition — The experiment I think with you, is a hazardous one, but there is yet a probability of success, and I have no doubt, should you be able to have an interview with him, but you would fix on something that would prove advantageous to both parties. —

You will perhaps be a little surprized to receive another dispatch from me, dated at this place, but as your Letters did not leave Cairo before Friday, or perhaps a day later, I have thought proper, for reasons which I shall mention, to send off this letter, being confident that it will not detain me more than two or three days longer than otherwise I should have stayed. —

1st A fear that in your hurry to send off your dispatches, you might not recollect to send forward such Receipts and Vouchers, as will be absolutely necessary for me to have, for Moneys Advanced, on settlement of my accounts at the Navy Office, agreeable to promise in your Letter of 10th Decr

2nd a fear that you might not think of making arrangements for Mr Farquhar and his party — They are here on shore at a very heavy expence — if you have not already fixed on some plan, I should suppose it would be best for him, if it can be done by honourable means, to disengage himself at least from the men by giving them a few dollars, each with a promise to Employ them when you might be in a situation to do it — I can see no manner of use he can be of to you here at present, and should recommend his returning with me, as he has been at Cairo with you, and is acquainted with most circumstances, he might be able to state to the Commodore, some things perhaps that you may not call to mind at this moment. —

3d And a principal reason is a hope that before you receive this, you may have hear'd something further, or before I get an Answer from you, some of the Couriers, sent from here or Rosetta may return. —

I am convinced that you have made every proper and necessary arrangement for your expedition, and my departure from this — Yet for fear something may have slipt your memory, I thought it would be gaining time to send off another Courier, and shall remain here until I receive an Answer, which will most likely be as soon,

within two or three days, as Mr Mann will arrive here — so that if nothing happens, I shall positively sail on the 20th —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 11 January 1805

[Syracuse] At night the men ashore [assigned to work in the arsenal] went on board the *President* and remained all night.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from log book of Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, Saturday, 12 January 1805

Moderate breezes from ESE We are under all possible sail running to the westward with a swell from NW By 2 P. M. a dead calm, which continued till 4 P M. when a breeze sprung up from WbN — In studding-sails, and came to the wind to the SSW By 5 P M. a calm which continued till 2 AM, when a breeze sprung up from WNW

From 4 till 6 AM the weather appeared squally — Up Main-sail, and In Top-Gallant-Sails At 6½ AM — set them —

Last Evening, Robert McNight, Seaman, fell from the Fore-Top on the Forecastle — He broke both his Jaw bones and in falling struck Lieutenant Lawrence, whom he slightly wounded

At 9 AM squally — Double reefed the Top Sails Fresh breezes from WNW — all the Forenoon at ½ past 11 — a light Rain-Squall from the Westward In Top Gallant Sails Noon — fresh breezes and cloudy weather

Latitude observed. 34° 09′ N
Longitude by account 9° 33′ W

[LC. EPP, Log of *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE, *14 Jan'ry 1805.*
(recd 17th Jany 1805)

MY DEAR SIR The long and painful illness which I have suffered and under whose effects I am still laboring will I trust afford sufficient apology for a Silence on my part that has caused me many moments of uneasiness and regret. Your respected favors dated 12 & 27 ult. and 10 Instant are before me (the latter just received) and I Beg you to accept my sincere acknowledgements for the various information they contain, all of which is duly noted.

I now enclose for your perusal, Copies of Commodore Preble's last Communication to me and of his application to the Neapolitan Government for a renewal of the Loan of Gun Boats &c. with the Answer of the Minister of Marine, from which you will perceive that that application has not met with the Success which Com. Preble as well as myself expected & ardently desired. I am in daily expectation of a Letter from General Acton at Palermo in Answer to one written him a few days since stating the ill Success of our request & earnestly soliciting him to exert that influence with the King, which I conceive he must still retain in his Counsels, to induce him to reconsider the Subject and grant us, if not all, at least a proportion of those Succours

so essential to our contemplated operations against the common enemy of his Majesty and the United States; but, I must confess to you my dear Sir, that my hopes from this quarter are very slender indeed, for I consider the reasons assigned, by General Fortinguerra for his refusal as a mere political pretext or Subterfuge, intended to veil the secret influence which is evidently operating to our disadvantage in the Neapolitan Counsels and appears already to have converted their former Spirit of Amity and accomodation into a marked Coolness and indifference. Whence this secret influence has its Spring, I cannot as yet determine — a very short time will probably bring it on the face of day; but I am the more persuaded of its existence and its fruits from information which has just reached me from Messina, where Captain Dent of the *Nautilus* has been denied all Supplies of Timber &c. from the Public Stores in that Port, notwithstanding the united exertions of our Agent Mr. Broadbent to procure them. I fear this business will be productive of many serious inconveniences to the Service — indeed we begin to feel them already, for the frigate *President* is now waiting here for Timber suitable for fishes for her fore Mast, (damaged in a Gale of Wind off Tripoli) which I calculated on receiving from Messina without delay, and cannot be got ready for Sea until it is obtained. You may rely upon my taking the earliest opportunity of acquainting you with General Actons Reply, to the Receipt of which I look forward with no small degree of Interest & Anxiety. I notice particularly what you mention in your last Letter respecting a Communication of recent Date from the Spanish Consul at Tripoli, relative to a Negotiation with the Bashaw, grounded on some Intimations from Mr. Davis at Tunis, and I coincide entirely with your idea that the business is now recurred to, with a view to draw something from us. I beg leave to refer you to Captain Campbell for the particulars of a Conversation which took place on the same Subject betwixt him & Mr. Davis whilst the former was at Tunis early in last Month; From the information He will give you added to the perfect Knowledge you have of my Sentiments on this subject; you will doubtless feel yourself fully prepared to answer the Communications of the Spanish Consul.

I beg you will accept my warmest thanks for the kind Solicitude expressed in your several Letters respecting my Health; the anxious wish you mention to see me at Malta, be assured is perfectly coincident with my feelings and wishes, but my Recovery from the painful Sickness I have experience is so slow and gradual and impeded by such frequent & debilitating Relapses that I cannot calculate with any certainty on leaving this place at present. I beg you will present mine & Capt[n] [James] Barron's most friendly Regards to Mrs. Lear and waiting the pleasure of further Intelligence from you I remain with unfeigned Respect & Consideration

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

ROSETTA *14th Jany 1805*

DEAR SIR, We left Cairo day before yesterday at 3 O.Clock in the afternoon, and arrived here at eleven this morning, shall depart for Alexandria this Evening if the wind permit, and hope tomorrow

to dine with you on board the Brig, no interesting occurrence since my last by special Courier. —

I introduced Mr Severac to the Vice Roy at my Visit of Congee, in consequence of which he received a present of a superb Sabre which he intends for you worth $200, all the Gentlemen with me received the same compliment. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from log book of Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, Monday, 14 January 1805

Under a press of Sail, on a wind, the Ship makes between 12 & 14 Inches of water every four hours

This forenoon we commenced serving half allowance of Rum to the seven Tripolitan Prisoners, who joined us two or three days before we left Syracuse — Several boxes of the oranges & Lemons received at at Messina for the use of the sick have been issued to them — Twenty seven of the Ship's company, who were inoculated for the small pox, are on the recovery — these added to other sick persons on board & the invalids from the Squadron make in all sixty two on the Sick List this day

Latitude observed 33° 54′ N

[LC. EPP, Log of *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

To Don Nicolo de Manza, Russian Consul, Naples, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE *15th January 1805.*

His Excellency DON NICOLO DE MANZA
Consul of His Imperial Majesty
the Emperor of all the Russias, Naples.

SIR! The severe Illness which had rendered incapable of attending to business for some time past, is the sole reason of my having delayed to write your Excellency on the subject of the Ship under Russian Colours detained by part of the American Squadron before Tripoli — The Consul for the United States at Naples has transmitted me the Copy of a Letter from your Excellency on that affair, and I am greatly concerned to observe that the false representations made by Captain De Riga have led you to suppose that the flag of His Imperial Majesty has been violated and insulted.

Having already communicated to the Russian Consul at Messina all the circumstances and details of this transaction in a Letter which I had the honor of addressing him on the 3d ultimo, it is useless to repeat them to your Excellency as you will have an opportunity of informing yourself of said circumstances from the Representative of your Nation at Messina who has been made acquainted with every particular relative to the detention of the *St. Michael*

Your Excellency will permit me to assure you that the Squadron which I have the honor to Command will never be wanting in that Respect to the flag of His Imperial Majesty which is due to the Friendship & good understanding that subsists betwixt the two Countries, but your Excellency cannot certainly be ignorant, that the duties of my Command oblige me to detain every Vessel (no matter under what flag she may Navigate) attempting to enter the Harbor of Tripoli, which place for a considerable time past has been acknowledged by

all the Powers of Europe as blockaded by the Naval forces of the United States of America.

I pray your Excellency to accept the assurances of high Respect & Consideration with which I have the honor to subscribe myself.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, Series Two, Feb. 1775–May 1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

ROSETTA *15th Jany 1805*

DEAR SIR, Yesterday I noted to you our arrival hither, & my intention to leave this last Evens, the unusual storm of wind & rain setting in a heavy Sea against the Current of the Nile at its mouth has barred the bogas so that we shall probably be compelled to remain here yet two or three days —

Under a sanguine expectation of seeing you this morning I omitted in my communications of yesterday to mention a circumstance which is not wholy indifferent — the morning we left Cairo, Saturday last, intelligence came from Hamet Bashaw to his Minister, that he had gotten as far on his march in lower Egypt as the Province of Fiaune, it appears he is accompanied by a host of arabs, who are gathering round his standard, Zealous to aid the measure of recovering their Country — I am impatient to have an interview with you and him in Order to arrange & decide on proper measures to be pursued. — This event cannot now be retarded many days, I shall seize the earliest oppertunity of coming to you, and no doubt the Bashaw is equally solicitous. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

[About 15 January 1805?]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Hamet Caramanli, rightful Bashaw of Tripoli

[Translation]

To our highly esteemed Friend, the American General.

If you ask for [are seeking] news of me we arrived in the village called Ohu'isa after 3 o'clock Saturday, in good health. I began immediately to make purchases and [attend to] our business with the money given me; we found the horses and camels very dear.

Know [understand] that here there are no provisions for either men or animals, for either much or little money. Therefore, our Friend, it is necessary for you to think about preparing for us in the village called Abusir provisions for the men, camels and horses, everything necessary including "pútirrō" [?]. It is also necessary [for you] to think about finding 3 or 4 tents for me and my men; send me what you have with the bearer of this letter and also give him 4 pesos duros; we are hurrying, and do you hurry also; I inform you that my men are naked and the weather cold; it is necessary for you to prepare clothing for them. Friend, you must have courage; do not think about money because the occasion demands heavy expenditure. It is a matter of making war, and war calls for money and men. I shall

make known what I need most [to ?] our son and secretary Mahmud. Know [understand] that I have many followers. I [shall] write you.

As is customary, I salute you respectfully,

s/ AHMED BASHAW CARAMANLI

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

[About 15 January 1805]

To Signor Mahmud from Hamet Caramanli, rightful Bashaw of Tripoli

[Translation]

To our dear son, SIGNOR MAHMUD,

Know [ye] that I have arrived at this hour in the village called Hou'issa.

Know that we have found no provisions for either the men or the animals, the money that was given me [by] the general [was] very little and this displeased me [but] at the moment I could say nothing.

This way [of doing] is not as you wrote me when I was in Upper Egypt; know that he gave me 1500 pesos duros; this is not enough for the horses nor the camels nor for the horses for my men nor for the provisions.

You know my situation very well, and that [the money which] I had was in Gise [Ghizeh] is all gone and we have no more, so tell the General that he must have much courage with respect to expenditures; make him understand that this [is] war, and whoever wishes to make war must spend without thought and take no account of the money; know that my people are naked, deprived of everything, and also need saddles for the horses; we are in the desert, we do not know what to do, I hope in God [to the end that] he will do well [by us]. Deliver the horse which the Greek rides to the bearer of this letter and also give him 4 pesos duros in payment of said horse.

I salute you,

AHMED, BASHAW CARAMANLI

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Midshipman William H. Allen, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Lisbon January 15. 1805

SIR You are desired to Enter for this Ship as many able Seamen as you can procure, taking particular care at the same time that they are free from Scorbutic & Consumptive complaints — If the term of two years should be objectionable to such Men as may offer you are at liberty to Limit the period of service, keeping in mind that their Services will not be indispensably necessary longer than next Fall— Should any Ordinary Seamen offer you may Ship them provided they are particularly robust & of good appearance— You must advance no Monies without proper security; nor make yourself responsible for more than $12 to each Man—$10 is the Pay p^{r} Month of Seamen & $8 of Ordinary Seamen; and to comply with your Engagements I herein Enclose you an Order on M^{r} Johnston, Purser for five hundred Dollars. —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

Nº 5 CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES
(Duplicate forwº) *Lisbon 15th Janʸ 1805* —

SIR I have the honor to enclose for your inspection a letter this day rec'd from James Gambier Esqr, his Britanick Majestys Consul General for Portugal. At his particular desire I shall wait your reply before I give an answer to his Letter —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

[Enclosure]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, from James Gambier, British Consul General, Lisbon, Portugal

LISBON *15th Janʸ 1805.*

SIR, Since I had the honor of a conversation with you Yesterday on the Subject of the American frigate now in the Tagus receiving English Sailors. I have learnt that the evil I complained of, is increasing to such an extent, as to render it necessary for me to trouble you with some further Observations.

The Spirit of the British Constitution requires the Services of all our seafaring Men, for the general defence of the Country, whenever our fleets may stand in need of them, and altho' in some instances Protections are granted, they are only given with the view to encourage our own Trade, and are only valid so long as those who possess them are serving their own Country *in some way or other*, consiquently ever British Sailor who enters into the Service of another Country when called upon to serve His Majesty is guilty of a breach of Duty, and is in effect a *deserter* from his profession and the cause he is bound by allegiance to espouse.

In returning you therefore my thanks, for your assurance that *deserters of every discription should be given up*; I must at the same time observe that it is evident from what I have stated, that under the existing circumstances all British Sailors in the Service of other States, may be considered as coming under this discription. —

There can be no doubt, but that it is the interest of every Nation to discourage as much as possible acts of disloyalty committed by *any* Subjects or Citizens towards their respective Governments — but when the Nature of the War in which great Britain is at present engaged is considered; it is not too much to say, that those States, which in the present contest profess to observe a perfect Neutrality, are peculiarly called upon not to endeavour to diminish our means of carrying on an effective War by encouraging our Seamen to depart from their duty by serving them instead of us. —

I feel confident that under the circumstances the Government of the United States will acknowledge the Justice of my requesting; that Captn Rodgers will have the Goodness to discharge such British Sailors as may have abondoned their duty by entering on board the Ship under his command, which request I beg of you to communicate to him, and to inform me of his answer.

[NA. SDA. CL, Lisbon, Vol. 2, 1803–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 15 January 1805

[In Lisbon Roads since 29 December 1804.] At 10 [AM] unmoord ship bent the Main top Sail and hoisted out the pinnace At ½ past 10 weigh,d made sail & stood Up for the town of Lisbon, At ½ Past 11. came too with the larb^{d} bower In 20 fathoms water abreast the town Of Lisbon.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 15 January 1805

[Syracuse] Two Turks sent ashore to the prison.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{T}
16 Jan^{Y} 1805.

Cap^{t} THO^{S} TINGEY
Navy Yard.

As it is intended to keep the *John Adams* constantly employed as a transport ship, it is proper that the Cargoes be seasonably provided. She is expected to arrive in this port in all march next — possibly by the last of February, and I do not wish her to be detained here longer than cannot be avoided. She must return to the Mediterranean with a Cargo with all practicable dispatch. You will therefore provide in season 150,000 ^{lbs} Bread. — 150 Barrels of Flour, 2500 ^{lbs} of Suet — 1000 ^{lbs} of Butter — 4000 ^{lbs} of rice — 4500 ^{lbs} of cheese — 150 Bushels of Pease — 500 Gallons of Melasses — 3500 Gallons rum — & 1500 Gallons of Whiskey — 4 Tons of assorted Cordage — 100 bolts of Canvas of different sizes and a proportionate quantity of Twine. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

N^{o} 8 U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Lisbon Jany. 16, 1805

SIR I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this date Enclosing another from James Gambier Esq^{r} His Britanic Majestys Consul for the Kingdom of Portugal — Complaining of the Evils that arise to the British Goverm^{t} by their Seamen entering into the service of other Nations, with some Explanatory observations on the propriety of Nations (particularly those professing a perfect Neutrality) discouraging British Seamen from Entering into any other service, than such as the necessities of England prescribe; & requiring of me to discharge such British subjects as have abandoned their duty by entering on board the U. States Ship *Constitution*, under my Command. — In answer to M^{r} Gambier I have only to observe, that as I have no Men, *to my knowledge*, of the description he mentions: that the purpose of his request is consequently complied with by my acknowledgement of such Fact; as the Men which I have shipped in this Port, with a single exception, say that they are Danes, Sweedes, Frenchmen & Americans.

At the same time I beg leave to Express my candor by saying, that as I am not acquainted with any stipulation between Great Britain & the U. States of America, either by Treaty or otherwise, that would authorize my discharging *unemployed Men* which I may have entered in a Neutral or any other Port not subject to the Exercise of British Laws. — so far as the Theory of M^r^ Gambiers arguments tend to promote & secure a good understanding between the Goverments of Great Britain & the U. States, I must beg leave to acknowledge their Justice & propriety: But as I have no particular instructions on this subject from my Goverment, I can only say that I shall not consider a compliance with his demand my Duty; until the practice of British Men of War shall so far correspond with his Theory, as to prove that the U. States is not Greviously Injured by ten Fold more than the very fact of which he complains — at the same time I beg you to assure him that the high respect which I entertain for the British Goverment, will prevent my detaining one of its deserters a Single moment after I know him to be such. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Levett Harris, U. S. Consul General, St. Petersburg, Russia, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

Triplicate SYRACUSE, SICILY *16 Jan^y^ 1805*

SIR! The letter, which you address'd on the 18 August last to my Predecessor in the Command of the Naval forces of the U States in the Med^a^ was transmitted to me from Constan^e^ about the middle of last Month & opened by me in the absence of Comm: Preble who a short time before had sailed on his Return to America — The long & severe Indisposition I have suffered & which by confining me to my Bed for several Weeks past has rendered me incapable of application to Business, will I flatter myself afford sufficient apology for not having earlier opened a Correspondence with you. — In your Letter I observe nothing that requires particular Observation on my part, I derive much satisfaction from the assurances you give of the highly favorable Disposition of the Russian Court towards the U. States — a Disposition so congenial with that entertained by our Government and I cannot but regret that our Warfare with Tripoli & the Duty which those entrusted with the defence of our Commerce & the Honor of our flag, owe to their Country & to the Service, shoud give rise to events that may for a moment put at hazard the Good understanding so long subsisting betwixt the two Countries — You will readily perceive my allusion to the Detention by part of the Squadron under my Command, of a Vessel called the *St Miguile* loaded with Grain under Russian Colors, which took place in Sept: last & of which you are doubtless 'ere this inform'd, But judging from the Duplicity & falsehood employed by the Master (Dede Riga) in his statements to the Russian Agents in this quarter, I have every reason to suppose that your information touching the affair must be imperfect & unsatisfactory — perhaps garbled and erroneous, as it is to be presumed that those Gentlemen who appear by their Correspondence with me, to have taken up the matter in a style of warmth & pre-judication, inconsistent with that Colness & Deliberation which ought ever to mark the Diplomatic Character, have written to their Court in the same spirit of Intemperance & Misrepresentation, I therefore embrace

the first moment of returning Strength to convey to you such correct & circumstantial Information as may enable you to answer any complaints which the Russian Government may address to you in this case — The inclosed Letter to which I refer you from Capt: Campbell, Commandr the *Constellation* frigate, by whom the *St Miguel* was captured will acquaint you fully with all the particulars of her Capture On comparing this Account with the Communications from the Russian Consul in this Island, Copies of which are also inclos'd you will observe that they vary in several essential points, & in those upon which the legality of the Capture entirely hinges. It is scarcely necessary for me to point out to you Sir which of these Statements is most consistent with Truth — Captain Riga has stated, that where captured he was 60 Miles betwixt Gerbys & Tripoli — At the time he was discovered by our Squadron, I was myself cruizing off with the *President* frigate in Sight of Tripoli & when the signal was made for the *Constellation* to chase the strange Sail, the latter was to the Eastward of Tripoli (whereas Gerbys is to the Westward) & according to our observations not more than 6 Miles from the Coast — He further asserts that he made no attempt to escape, & the Russian Consul as you will perceive lays great stress upon this as a proof of the Captain's Innocence, but the position being false the inference drawn from it must be the same, for you will observe by Capt Campbell's account that the Vessel was not captured till after a smart Chase of 24 Hours, during which he tacked & maneuvred evidently with the design to escape from the pursuit; In short the representations which Captain De Riga has made to the Agents of his Nation are palpably disingenuous & unfounded and calculated to conceal his real Intintion, which from the Situation we first discovered him in — the moderate Weather we had for some time before experienc'd & thence the improbability of his being driven on that Coast — his attempt to escape Examination — the scarcity of Water on board his Vessel — his sudden separation from two Ottoman Ships in company with him & in fact every incident attending his Capture, I am persuaded was to enter the Port of Tripoli, in defiance of the Blockade which he well knew to exist — Acting then under these impressions which the sequel has tended to strengthen, I thought it my duty to send him to Malta, where the Cargo, being in a perishing condition, was sold — The Polacre remains there until the favorable Season, when she will be sent, with the two others detained at the same time, to America, unless I shou'd in the interval receive contrary Orders from Government —

I now request your attention to that part of the Consuls Letter to me, relating to an Indignity which he says was offered to the Russian Flag on board the *St Miguele* whilst discharging her Cargo at Malta and in treating of which, He has thought fit to assume a very lofty and in my opinion imperious tone, taking for granted every thing that the artful & interested Greeks whose Names are subscribed to a Certificate (Copy of which is attached to his Letter) have deposed on the Subject — Until this Certificate reached me from Mr, DeBecker I was entirely ignorant of any Occurrence of this nature, no complaint having been made to me at Malta, altho' I was there during the time it is stated to have happened — The discharging of the Polacre was done by Maltese, & I consider this affair as having originated in some dispute betwixt them and the

Greek Sailers in itself of no importance, which Captain Riga in the same spirit of perversion & duplicity which characterizes his whole Conduct has seized upon as a handle & represented in the light of an intentional Insult offered to his flag, in order the more strongly to interest the Russian Agents in his favor —

The Papers which I have the honor to inclose relative to the affair are Capt Campbell's Letter with the Certificate of the Officers to whose charge the *St Miguel* was entrusted after her Capture — marked A. — B. Copy of a Letter from the Russian Agent at Messina — C. Copy of my Answer and D. a Second Letter from the same, annexing the Certificate referred to above — These papers adding to the preceeding particulars will I trust afford you all the Insight & information requisite to meet any representations from the Russian Cabinet on honorable & advantageous ground and I feel confident shou'd a Discussion arise that on your side it will be conducted with that Judgment and ability, which, the importance of the principle embraced in the affair & a due but independent estimation of the political consequences it may involve, will call for. —

I beg you will take an opportunity of assuring the Minister for foreign affairs, that I entertain in common with the Nation, under whose flag I have the Honor to command the most pacific & friendly sentiments for His Imperial Majesty & his Government & that the Russian flag will ever meet with that Respect from the American Commanders which the subsisting amity betwixt the two governments mutually demands, but at the same time you will give his Excellency to understand that in our Warfare with Tripoli we must be governed by a strict adherence to the Laws of Nations & the principles of Blockade recogniz'd therein & that as such it is the duty of my office to detain any Vessel, under whatever flag, that may attempt to enter the Port of Tripoli, so long acknowledged by all the Powers as blockaded by the Naval forces of the U States. —

At the close of Your letter to Commo: Prebble I notice some observations, respecting the disposition recently manifested by the Ottoman Porte to encourage an intercourse with America, which had been officially announced to You thro' the medium of the court of S^{t} Petersburg and You suggest to this consideration the propriety of granting certain facilities to the Vessels of that Power — Whatever plans may conduce to the extension of our navigation & the improvement of our commercial intercourse with distant & friendly Nations, will undoubtedly experience the fostering hand of Government & whilst I remain in these seas I shall bestow on this object of which I feel deeply the importance, all the care & attention it merit's; but the instance you mention, we ought to consider how far it would be politic or consistent with our National dignity to court such advantages by a diviation in favor of any particular flag, from these principles which thus far in our contest with Tripoli have governed us, in relation to Neutrals, as such a diviation would inevitably excite the jealousy of other Powers in amity with the United States, & tend to involve us in difficulties for which remote & uncertain benefits afford no compensation. I thought it necessary to ke these remarks to you on acc^{t} of the Dentention of two Vessels (Greek) under Ottoman colors; captured at the same time with the S^{t} *Miguele* & under similar circumstances, of which you have no doubt 'ere this received advice.

Together with your Letter I recieved a few lines (also addressed to Commodore Prebble) from the Chevalier d'Italinsky at Constantinopel, stating that he was still without any answer from his Court, on the Subject of the requested mediation with the Bashaw for the release of American Prisonners at Tripoli. — Whatever expectations might have been form'd from the Russian interference & I believe that my Predecessor had grounds to flatter himself that something favorable would result, the event appears to have completely disappointed them. For myself I am convinced, and I believe my opinion to be coincident with the sentiments of our Government that our only Hope of our captive of our captive Brethren, or of a speedy & durable peace with the Barbarians, rest's in the decision & promptitude of our Counsels at Home & the Spirit and energy of our naval operations on their coasts. —

I shall be anxious to have from you in reply to the present, & with unfeigned esteem & consideration I remain

(signed) SAM^{L} BARRON

[Enclosure No. 1]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

A U STATES SHIP *Constellation*
Syracuse Harbor 17th Dec^{r} 1804

SIR, I have learn'd with equal surprize & regret that complaints have been made to the Consul of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias residing at Messina, by the Master of the Polacre Ship *S^{t} Michael*, detain'd off Tripoli in Sept^{r} last, by the U, States Frigate under my Command, respecting an Insult offered to the Russian Flag under which she sailed and ill treatment experienced by himself and crew whilst in our possession, and I deem it incumbent upon me to give to the Commodore of the American Squadron, a succinct detail of the Circumstances attending her detention,

On the 12th day of Sept^{r} last, being off the Harbor of Tripoli in company with the Blockading Squadron I gave chace, in compliance with the Signals of the Commodore to a Polacre Ship, being one of three Vessels discovered at the same time by the several Ships of the Squadron; The chace was continued until Night, the Polacre going from us under a press of Sail, when the Wind dying away we lost sight of her, but at Day-break the following Morning, she was descried again about 8 Miles to the Windward and the chace was renewed, the Polacre at the same time crowding all Sail, and making repeated Tacks, evidently with a view to escape from us, the Wind however freshining towards the Evening, I came up with her about Sunset & sent a Boat with my Second Lieut^{t} on board who returned immediately with the Captain and his Papers The Polacre proved to be the *S^{t} Miguel*; D Riga Master loaded with grain under Russian Colors, —

In consequence of the orders which I had received, and the suspicious circumstances attached to a Vessel loaded with Grain, found in the immediate Vicinity of a Port in a State of Blockade I conceiv'd it my Duty, to take possession & carry her to the Commander of the Blockading Squadron, I therefore sent my Second Lieutenant with three midshipmen & 12 Hands on board with orders to take charge of the Vessel & follow the motions of the Frigate, and immediately made Sail to join the Squadron off Tripoli which we did the second day

after, The Polacre was then given in charge of officers appointed by you Sir, and my Officers and men return'd on board the *Constellation*,

You are apprized that I have no knowledge whatever of any thing that took place on board the Polacre, from that time, — It is scarcely necessary to state to you sir, that during the two Days, that Captain De Riga was detain'd on board the Frigate, under my Command, He was treated with all the attention & Respect due to the Master of a Vessel, belonging to a Respectable and friendly Power, or to assure you that I feel such confidence in the Conduct & discretion of the Officers to whom the charge of the Polacre was committed, as well as the Officers generally under my Command, and in their strict adherence to my orders, that I have no hesitation in pronouncing the complaints made to the Russian Consul, as far as they relate to them, a malicious and mischevious misrepresentation, and altogether devoid of Truth, for your satisfaction however I shall accompany this with a declaration sign'd by the Officers themselves —

With regard to the Indignity said to have been offered to the Russian flag on board the Polacre in question, I consider the complaint as equally malicious and unfounded, No orders whatever were given by me for striking the Flag, nor was there any interference of this nature on the Part of the Officers and Men whilst on board her, —

I hope Sir that this Plain statement of Facts accompanied by the Certificate of my Officers will be sufficient to remove from the mind of the Consul of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, any unfavorable impressions which such palpable misrepresentations, may have created touching the Conduct of the American Commanders to the Flag of a Power so long in Amity with the United States; And One for which our Government as well as we Ourselves entertain the most Pacific, respectfull & amicable Sentiments:

I have the Honor to be with sincere Regard Sir, your Mo: Ob^{t} Serv^{t}

HUGH G. CAMPBELL. *Cap*^{t}

COMMODORE SAMUEL BARRON

[17 December 1804]

Concerning capture of Russian Polacre *St. Miguel*

The Undersign'd Oliver H Perry Second Lieut^{t} on board the U· States Frigate *Constellation* Hugh G. Campbell Comm^{r} does hereby certify that he was in said Frigate off the Harbor of Tripoli on the 13th day of Sept^{r} last, when after a chace of 24 hours, she brought to a Polacre Ship under Russian Colors, called the *S^{t} Miguel* & laden with grain, That he the said Oliver H Perry did by order of the Commander, board the said Polacre Ship and brought the Master with his Papers to the Frigate That immediately afterwards he the said Lieutenant received orders to take charge of the Polacre, and to follow the motions of the *Constellation*, & that accordingly He repaired on board with three Midshipmen and [ms mutilated] That no Person excepting the Master [ms mutilated] the Polacre, that he found on board her 20 Muskets and some Side arms, deposited in a State Room in the Cabbin, which Room he suffered no Person to enter, that besides these, the Crew of the Polacre had other arms, which they were not deprived of and that the Crew were allow'd to go at pleasure, and unmolested to any part of the Vessel; to serve out their own provisions and Water, and in all other respects to follow their own modes and Customs; —

He the said Lieut[t] having at the time of taking charge of the Polacre, given the most positive orders to his People, not to offer the smallest molestation to those on board, nor to interfere in any manner with them or their Effects, And he verily believes that these Orders were rigidly observed, as during the Forty eight Hours which the said Polacre was in his charge, he heard no complaints, whatever, nor did any occurrence of an unpleasant nature take place,

And the undersign'd Oliver H Perry further declares, that when he took possession of the said Polacre, She had no Colors flying, they having been previously hauled down by the People belonging to the Polacre & put away — And that her Colors were not afterwards hoisted — Done and Sign'd on board the U. States Frigate *Constellation*, in Syracuse Harbor 17[th] Dec[r] 1804

(Sign'd) [Oliver H Perry]

We whose names are hereunto subscrib'd Midshipmen on board the U. States Frigate *Constellation* Do certify that We were on board the Polacre Ship *S[t] Miguel* whilst she was in charge of Lieut[t] Perry & We do testify to the correctness of the foregoing Statements —

W[m] E. CHEESBOROUGH. *Midshipman*
CHARLES ROBINSON *Midship*

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[27 November 1804?]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Monsieur de Becker, Russian Counsellor of State and Consul General, The Two Sicilies

B

The undersigned Counseller of State & Consul General in Sicily of His Imperial Majesty of all the Russians presents his obsequies to the above commander and anxiously informs him, that He has been called upon and informed by Cap[t] Dede Riga Russian, who having sailed with his merchant Vessel named the *S[t] Michael* and loaded with hard Grain on his account and his own Crew destined for Spain & Navigated on the Coast of Barbary, when at the distance of 60 Miles or thereabouts between Girba & Tripoli met with a Frigate & Brig of the United States of America by which he was arrested & Afterwards conducted by the Brig Alone, against all the laws and Customs of all Maritime Powers, into the Island of Malta as a good prize, under the supposition of his having intended to enter Tripoly a port blockaded by the Americans, —

To contradict that Idea it is sufficient to know that the Vessel taken was bound direct for Spain as may be seen by his instructions & that on account of contrary winds alone He approached Barbary in hopes of meeting on that shore the periodical winds which might enable him to perform his Voyage to Spain, —

Added to these truths which ought to convince the above Commander of the illegality & injustice of this proceeding let him examine minutely the Circumstances & see if in Any way it tends to verify the supposed Idea of Cap[t] Dede Riga it was on the 12[th] of September that He approached the Coast of Barbary about 60 Miles between Girba & Tripoly, this distance shews that all conjectures is False, for

if the said Captain wished to enter Tripoly he would have approached near that port, He did not attempt to escape, which He might have done when He saw the Frigate & Brig at a distance of about 12 Miles, is this not a clear sign of the Captains Innocence and that the Prize is illigitimate & Illegal, —

The undersigned is astonished that not finding a sufficient quantity of water on board for the destination and the Ship being armed with 4 pound Cannon & a quantity of small Arms should be motives for detention of said Vessel, — The undersigned as authorized by the duties of his Office and the good understanding existing between His August soverign and the United States of America, Vigourously reclaims from the above Commander B, the liberation as well of the ship as the Cargo to Capt Riga & all damages costs & Interests, the undersigned is further surprized that the Officers of the Frigate & Brig dared to take & strike the Colours of the said Russian ship & regard such conduct as absurd in its principle & despicable in its consequence, He cannot do less than inform his Imperial Court of the manner in which the Russian flag is respected by American Officers & in what manner the Commerce & Navigation of their subjects is impeded, —

The writer hopes for the pleasure of seeing the restitution of the ship & Cargo, and the Captain indemnified for all damages, praying the above commander for a prompt Answer has the honor to sign himself with distinct Esteem & perfect consideration, —

(Signed) Becker —

[Enclosure No. 3.]

To Monsieur de Becker, Russian Counsellor of State and Consul General, The Two Sicilies, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

C

SYRACUSE *3d December 1804* —

SIR — Your Letter of the 27th Novemr has been this Day Delivered (& interpreted) to me, It appears by the Tale [?] that you have given full Credit to the assertion of the Captain, Dedi Riga, & that you think it proper to demand the Restitution of the Said Dedi Riga's Vessel, Cargo &c, &c — without having thought it necessary to enquire of me, as to the grounds, on which the Said vessel was captured & Sent into the Nearest Port —

You express your Surprise, that American officers should dare to take, or Strike the Colours of the Russian Ship, which conduct, you regard, as absurd, & despicable, & that you shall inform your imperial Court of the Manner, in which the Russian Flag, is respected by American Officers, & the Commerce & Navigation of their Subjects impeded —

As it Respects your charge of treating with disrespect, the Russian Flag or impeding the Lawfull Commerce or navigation of Russian Subjects, I beg leave to assure you sir, it never has been done, by any officer under my Command, and at the Same time, I beg you to be informed, that the Flag of no nation, will protect *him*, who dares enter the Port of Tripoli, while blockaded by the Squadron under my Command,

The *San-Michael* (Captain Dedi Riga, a Greek Himself) manned

with greek Sailors in company with two Greek Ships were Seen from the Ships of the American Squadron, then Blockading the Port of Tripoly & in Sight of the City not more than five miles from the Shore) on the 12th of Septembr Steering directly for the Said Town, On observing our Ships before the Harbour, one of the Strange Ships (the *San-Michael*) altered her Course, & was pursued by the Frigate and Brig — by whom She was captured the Succeeding Evening about fifty Miles from Tripoli, from the time I arived the two Vessels aforesaid to chase the *San-Michael* untill she was overtaken, every means was used to elude the pursuit by frequently tacking and by other Manuovres But By the Superiour Sailing, of the American Ships, she was captured, This Sir, contradicts the Assertion of Captain Riga, "that he did not attempt to escape which could have been effected, had he been disposed to do so," — I am so confident that it was his intention to have entered Tripoli in direct violation of the Blockade, & contrary to the Laws of Nations, that I felt no hesitation in detaining him, nor Shall I feel myself justifiable in restoring either the Ship, or Cargo, without an Order from the Goverment of the United States,

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[Enclosure No. 4]

[10 December 1804?]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Monsieur de Becker, Russian Counsellor of State and Consul General, The Two Sicilies

D

The undersigned counsellor of State of his imperial Majesty of all the Russias & Consul General in Sicily, having received the above mentioned Commanders Letter dated the 3rd Current, has the honor to tell him that the Assertions of Capt Dede Riga were not the sole motives for his Official Letter of the 27th November, but attested & authentic papers convinces the writer of the contempt shewn the Flag as well as the illegality of the Prize, — to prove clearly to the commander, the undersigned encloses a Copy of a Certificate signed by sundry persons by which he will be convinced that the Russian flag was really struck, —

As the writer observes the Aforesaid Letter that the Commander is not Justifiable in the Restitution of the Prize without an order from the United States of course He will lose no time in giving information to his Imperial court, & make known the above circumstances, mean time He subscribes himself with all possible respect

DE BECKER

MESSINA *10 December 1804*

Copy of Capt Dede Rega Russian subject

Appeared personally in this imperial Consular Office for Malta & Goza the undersigned who upon oath depose that on the 23rd of October the day destined for the discharge of Capt dede Regas Grain who commanded the Pollacre under Russian Merchant Colours taken by the Americans they saw the Sailors of the Polacre hoist the Russian flag & after a short interval was struck a disrepectful manner by the American Officer said Colour in the Act of being taken down fell at

the said Officers feet, by whom it was taken contemptiously & put in the Cabin for the truth of which we have signed our names

Malta *23 November 1804*
ANTONIO RENEAUD CARCAS

PANAJOTTI ZICHTIRA
ZIROSI VASASLOS
Cap^{t} CHIRIACO STAMATO
Cap^{t} GIO DI DEMETROI GIACOMO
NINCENZO CHACHIA MALTA
ANTONIO CARCAS — D^{o}

[NA. SDA. CD, St. Petersburg, Vol. 1, 1794–1809.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 16 January 1805

Clear. 6 A M the U S Frigate *Constellation* sailed for Malta

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 16 January 1805

[Syracuse] This morning I served beef in lieu of pork. At 6 o'clock A. M. the *Constellation* got underway bound as I was informed, to Malta. Pleasant.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 17 January 1805

[Syracuse] This morning all hands came on board from the *President*. I served beef and flour. Mr Crane the First Lieutenant sent for me in the ward room and told me to pump off 8½ galls. spirits which I did and charged to the gun room mess according to his orders. Captain Smith came on board and ordered F. Gleason to receive 14 lashes on the naked back and then put in irons for taking from J. Irvine's bag 1 pair trousers and offering them for sale on shore.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. *John Adams*, 18 January 1805

Saw Palma and others of the Canary Islands

[LC original.]

To Secretary of State from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

Duplicate LISBON *19th January 1805*

SIR, The original [5 January 1805] of the accompanying duplicate went by the Ship *Romulus* via Philadelphia.

The *Constitution* got Prattic the 11th (i e in 14 days) she has since parted a Cable and another has been spoken for of 21 Inches. Her old Bowsprit is so decayed & sprung that not any part of it will answer. By the 27th or 28th I imagine her repairs will be compleated. I have already sent on board about fifty good Seamen & probably 20 or

30 more will be obtained. Inclosed is a Copy of my letter to Mr de Araujo relative to the supply of an anchor & his answer. An order would have been much more agreeable but I suppose this will be granted.

A few days ago Mr Gambier met me on Change & spoke to me relative to the allowing of British Seamen to enter into our service. Much conversation ensued on the subject, in which I animadverted on the conduct of the Commanders of British Vessels of War, and finally ended by observing that I thought it an affair more proper for our respective Governments to come to an understanding about than for discussion between their Agents, as it did not appear to me a subject that was left to my option & the only step I felt myself at liberty to take was to advise the giving up of Men who had deserted either from Men of War or Merchantmen. The next day I received a letter of the 15th from him, which I had copied & sent to Captain Rodgers: from whom I received a reply the 16th a Copy of which I inclosed in my letter to Mr Gambier of the same date. Copies of all which go inclosed. The correspondence terminated here, nor do I learn that Mr Gambier has taken any other steps on the subject —

The Moorish Frigate here, two or three days ago began to get out her outriggers preparatory to heaving down I understand from the Portuguese Agent to the Agents of the Emperor, that it is to inspect & clean her bottom & that it is probable she will not be coppered. The Bulwark of the Brig is not yet compleated. With the Frigate at St Ubes they are not doing any thing. I cannot learn that any steps have been taken to-ward a Peace with the King of Prussia. As that Court has been much more in the habit of Receiving than paying Money for their friendship and it is understood that money is not an article they are fond of parting with; it is possible they may not be willing to disburse as much as will satisfy the avidity or enlarged expectations of the Emperor founded on the recent success of the Admiral. But still I imagine that some measure of precaution may not be unworthy of the attention of Government, if two or three Vessels can be spared for the purpose.

In a conversation the other day with Mr Johnstone the Purser of the *Constitution* relative to the forgery, I mentioned that it must have been by some person well acquainted with the arrangements of Government & told him the information I had received from Cadiz relative to the Man. He observed that there was an Italian who had been Secretary to Commodore Morris, that understood three or four languages and whom from the circumstance of his quitting Commodore Morris about that time without assigning any sufficient reason, from his capability & from the Knowledge he must have had of the arrangements of Government he really beleived to be the person. Upon this I shew him the inclosed letters & he believed it the same hand. He will look to see if he has not some of his writing on board for a comparison; but as I can obtain several of his letters, I concluded it best to forward those as there no doubt must be some of his writing in the Secretary of the Navy's Office and also in the possession of Captain Morris. The best of the two is about the hand he wrote all his English letters in, but the French letters to Gonne, Harrison & Lupton are more of a french hand than the worst; but as well as my recollection serves me not compleatly disguised. Mr Johnstone did not remember his real name. —

Inclosed is likewise a Copy of Admiral Sir John Orde's letter to the Governor of Cadiz announcing the blockade of that Port with a translation of the Governors answer; also dup[t] Copy of the translation of the Spanish Manifesto. The alarm about this Country being involved in the War seems to be daily subsiding. We have nothing new of importance. I understand that M[r] Munroe has arrived in Madrid. Inclosed is a letter from M[r] Pinckney & M[r] Simpson.

M[r] Rademaker takes his passage in the Ship *Hare* & will sail in 3 or 4 days —

[NA. SDA. CL, Lisbon, Vol. 2, 1803–1805.]

To Secretary of State from William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain

MALAGA *19th January 1805*

SIR Three days after I had last the honor of addressing you on the 24th November, this City was declared by our Governor, as President of the Board of Health, entirely free of the Epedemy under which it had so long, and cruelly labored, but it was only on the 15th of this month, that our port, and inland Communications were opened, in virtue of an Order from the Captain General, residing in Granada; all our difficulties have consequently been removed, and the several American Vessels detained here, such a length of time, have had permission to load, and proceed on their voyages. —

On the 12th of last month, War was proclaimed in Madrid against England, this measure was necessarily expected, after those previously adopted, of which I informed you in my last; some rumours prevail of a General Peace in Europe, I cannot say how far they are founded, but they have a good effect on our Paper Currency, which was loosing a couple, of weeks ago, 57 @ 58 p[r] C[t] and now only 52 @ 53 p[r] C[t]

Consul OBrien is now here, on his way to the United States; he will proceed in the course of two or three days, if the wind setts in fair. —

In a few days I will transmit the semi Annual return of arrivals in this place

[NA. SDA. CL, Malaga, Vol. 1, June 1793–May 1814.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

N[o] 6 CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES
Lisbon 19 Jany. 1805

SIR John Asyres Esq[r] the Danish Consul General & chargi des affairs has this Morning informed me that Cap[t] Sordt has made a complaint to him that four of the Seamen belonging to the vessel of which he is master, have deserted; and he is informed by a Portugees boatman that they went on board the U. States Frigate *Constitution*. Should this prove to be the fact I have no hesitancy to believe that you will give them up to the Captain. Their names are Neils Dominicus, Martin M. Almending, Claus Repke, and Johaun Bugge a Bay [Boy] —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders. A. 1804–1805.]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *Constitution*
Tagus [Lisbon] Jany 19th 1805

SIR I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date acq[uainting] me of a complaint made to you by the Danish Consul Gen[l] of certain deserters, from a Merchant Vessel of his nation, being on board the *Constitution* — In answer I have to inform you, that in case such men are on board the *Constitution*, they shall be sent onshore

[Mass. HS. Jarvis Cor. NDA photostat.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

N° 7

CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES
Lisbon 19 Jany. 1805

SIR The first moments leisure since I received your Letter, I embrace to inform you, that it is contrary to my desire as an Officer under the Goverment of the U. States, that the Men be released that I applied for this morning (if on board) in any other shape, than as liberality will dictate; and that is, as it appears to me; in such a manner as the Cap[t] from whom they have absconded should regain them again: which I suppose can only be effected by delivering them up to him (if on board) when he comes alongside; for if they are put on shore you must be sensible that he will never see them again; of course that it is only doing a just thing by halves. —

And we who have so often reason to complain of injustice, ought not at least to shew a disposition to act so, or set an example of the Kind. In this affair however it is only my business to express my opinion and it is at your discretion to act as you think proper. Still I hope that you may view the thing in the same point of light that I do; and if you pay any attention to my application that it will be such as will prove satisfactory to the party aggreived and will do credit to those dignified sentiments of justice which our Country has always professed & acted upto. —

P. S. If it is not agreeable to deliver them up alongside, it may be a well to send the men to my office & let me take on myself to act as I may think the Character & Interest of my Country demands.

W. J.

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 19 January 1805

Pleasant weather. At ¼ past 1 saw a sail to the N[d] bore away & stood for her. At 3 spoke her she prov[d] to be an American ship from Cadiz bound to New York, out 35 days, hove too, the Captain & M[r] N[athan]. Baker purser of the Brig *Siren*, passenger, came on board. ½ past 3 bore away & stood our course, the Ship in Co: the American *Eagle*, Cap[t] Pindir. At 5 back'd the M[n] yard the above Per-

sons went on board their ship, fill'd away & made all sail. At 9 took in Mr T. G. steering sail. —

L: O: 28° 44′ N.

[NDA.]

To Secretary of State from Thomas Appleton, U. S. Consul, Leghorn

LEGHORN *20th January 1805*

SIR I have now the honor to transmit you a list of American Vessels sailed from this port, from the 1st of July to the 31st December 1804. likewise my Accounts Current with the U: States for the said year, with the attendant Vouchers, balance due me 148.¼ Dollars for which amount I have drawn on the department of State in favor of Samuel Emery of Philadelphia.

Some time since I was informed by Mr Emery that the account of my advances for the govt during the year 1802 still meets with some obstacle towards its final adjustment, but as he has not explained the nature of it, I am utterly at a loss to know from whence it can Arise, inasmuch as, all the original Vouchers were forwarded by me to the department of State, excepting for that part relative to the postage of letters, which you will readily perceive Sir are impossible ever to procure. —

The late law of congress regarding American seamen I presume every where must have had the most salutary effects, for since it has been known to me, not a citizen has evaded from this port, or entered into foreign service, the captains are less unjust in their treatment of their sailors, and both we can compel to their duty. — In my letter of the 26th of June, I took the liberty of particularizing some of the benefits which would Arise to the commerce of the U: States in obtaining a permission from the Ottoman port for our Vessels to trade in the black sea, they were the result of an intimate acquaintance with the Levant trade, and a long correspondence on this subject with persons residing in those scales, and who are of acknowledg'd repute. — a very few days since I receiv'd a letter from a friend at Constantinople under date of the 1st of November; I shall therefore translate a passage it contains, without again trespassing on your time, except only to observe, that on this information the most implicite reliance may be placed. — "Should an accredited Agent appear here from the U: States, be assured he would easily obtain every reasonable demand; this I know from an unquestionable source". — The yellow fever which in the Autumn was introduced here, intirely subsided in the beginning of December. — this disorder was conveyed to us by a vessel from Malaga, but at so late a season of the year, that its effects have been much less severe than in other parts of the Mediterranean; for on no day did the number of deaths exceed 50. in a population of 40,000. inhabitants who remained in the City. — at Pisa distant only 14 miles, altho' the communication was uninterrupted, yet there was no instance of contagion in the place; indeed the Malady did not extend beyond the gates of Leghorn, altho' no salutary precautions were observed within a circuit of 20. miles.

[NA. SDA. CL, Leghorn Vol. 1, Oct. 1793–Dec. 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy

CHARLESTON S C
Jan^{y} the 20th 1805

SIR After a boisterous passage of Twenty days from New York, (having in that time been driven by Stress of Weather several times off of soundings) I arriv^{d} in this place on the 12th Ins^{t} at night; Since that time I have been at Fair Bank, superintending and inspecting the Building of the Gun Boat on the Stocks at that place conformable to W^{m} Smiths Instructions, shall repair thither again tomorrow morning, & give my constant attendance on Her. I am much pleased with y^{e} construction of the Boat and give it as my opinion that She has the Stoutest and best materials in her Frame of any Vessel I ever knew of her size; In fact, her Timbers are throughout as well as her plank large enough for a Sloop of War and has been thus far faithfully Built. — In about Twenty five working Days more, She will I believe be afloat this is also the opinion of M^{r} Pritchard the Master Builder. Nothing however shall be wanting on my part to expedite this event; "nor do I believe will any thing be neglected on the part of the Navy Agent here to the same object". The Guns and other articles embarked as M^{r} Smith tells me (at Washington City on Board of a Vessel) about Thirty days ago for the Gun Boat in Question has not arrived here. My Commission has not come to hand as yet and beg of you when you forward it to direct it to the care of M^{r} Smith the Navy Agent here.

[NDA. Misc. LB. Vol. 1. 1805.]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
N^{o} 11 *Lisbon January 20, 1805*

SIR, I have rec'd your second Letter of the 19th Ins^{t}, & now beg leave to acquaint you that the Danish Seamen you mention (Neils Dominicus, Martin M. Alminding, Claus Repke & John Bugge) have been discharged & sent on shore in conformity with the intimation which I made you of my Intentions yesterday. As it appears that your Ideas, & mine on the subjects of Liberality & Justice bear no promenent similarity of feature: I take the liberty to make known to you, that as an Officer in the Navy of the U. States, I should feel myself degraded, as also the Mission that brought me to Lisbon irrevocably assassinated, *by my Own Consent*, was I to comply with your demands; as I cannot conceive that I am bound either by National or Personal honor to deliver Men into the hands of an authority that would punish them for their wishing to serve our Country in preference to their own, particularly when at the same time, I had no Election in the motive that influenced their conduct.

No Sir I must be permitted to tell you that *I concieve* such a proceding would be contrary both too Liberality & propriety; as it would at once be sacrificing one of the essential advantages, which by the *properties* of our Soil & the purity of our blessed Constitution we derive, over all other Nations; & it does not a little astonish me that you as the only representative of the Goverment of the U. States, in this Port, should wish to furnish the means of punishing your fellow beings for prefering FREEDOM to SLAVERY, particularly when you are

not bound even in the slightest Degree either by the Laws of your Country, the Laws of Personal honor, the Laws of Justice or your Duty to perform such an act.

If the party Agrieved (if such construction is applicable) is in any way injured, I can only repeat that I have not been the cause; and that by discharging the Men in the manner I have, I have no more than exercised the Intention of the authority vested in me by my Goverm^{t}, by leaving the parties in the same situation they were previous to the Mens entering on board the *Constitution* — An application was made to me on Friday last for two Seamen, said to have deserted from an English Merchant Vessel, & my answer was that (If on board) they should be sent on shore: Self prepossession has no weight with me in the Exercise of my Official Duties, consequently I do not feel myself at Liberty to favour one Nation more than another without having the special authority of Goverm^{t} for so doing. —

And I hope if in animadverting on certain paragraphs of your Letter, I should tell you that I concieve you have far exceded the limits of your office, as well as *ability*, when you attempt to arrogate to yourself the right of directing in what manner I should perform my Duty, that my language will not be considered as precipitate or unjust.—

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 20 January 1805

At ½ past 8 saw a sail to the N^{d} hove up for her, (¼ past 9 took in sail & spoke her,) proved to be the Schooner *Polly & Sally*, Cap^{t} Hodge 14 days from Boston bound to Gaudeiloupe; he inform'd us he had taken 4 men from off a wreck but could not learn her name. —

L: O: 29° 42′ N.

[NDA.]

To William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon. Portugal, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

N^{o} 13 U. States Ship *Constitution*
Lisbon Jan^{y} 21, 1805

Sir I have rec'd your favour of to Day on the subject of Francisco de Sousa, a Seaman belonging to this Ship — This is the Man that exceeded his liberty on shore & whom by your representation & request I pardoned for his offence. — The *Constitution* is yet more than 50 men short of compliment, of course the services of a single seaman is an object; yet you may be assured If I can without prejudice to the service comply with your humane request, that I shall feel a pleasure in so doing — However I cannot discharge him until the Day previous to the ships leaving this, as there are several Portuguise on board & perhaps in the situation. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

Nº 9 LISBON *22d Jany. 1805*

SIR I do not pretend to talents or abilities of such a size that I could possibly refute such solidity of argument & ingenuity of reasoning without supernatural aid, as is comprised in your Letter of the 20th Instt received last night. Nothing short of a Hercules in mind is adequate to it. But Sir an antient story in which you no doubt are perfectly conversant, relates, that a Giant was slain by a Stone from the sling of a simple Shepherd boy, I am encouraged to essaye this mighty task, purely from the belief that if I fail it will be no discredit to me, but if contrary to all reasonable expectation I succeed, that eternal honors await me.

To state our question with logical accuracy, I think it stands thus, Whether it is proper to deliver Seamen to the Captains from which they have deserted? I contend it is, you say no. Now let me see what I can say in favour of my opinion. That it is encouraging the Commission of crimes to protect criminals: that to make a ship of war an asylum for deserters is to encourage desertion, that desertion is a crime ergo that granting protection to deserters or affording them an opportunity to escape is to encourage the commission of crimes & therefore as destructive of social order every means ought to be made use of to suppress desertion. If my point is not proved as clear as noon day sun by fair logical deduction, why Sir I will never attempt to prove another logically. You see that I have confined myself to School boy Rhetoric for fear of exceeding my ability & to reduce my reasoning to a level with all capacities. But as you have given the Men up my sage deduction cannot apply to you; still, with a due regard to secreting themselves until their Ship proceeds to sea, which will be the first fair Wind, you will no doubt have an opportunity of receiving them on board again, without exposing yourself to the smallest censure. —

If I do not answer your Letter with that gravity which becomes a public officer, it is because I conceive that any person who attempts to support an oppinion evidently wrong is not entitled to be treated sereously —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

Nº 10 CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES
Lisbon Jany. 23. 1805

SIR Altho: at the first view of your Letter of the 20th I did not conceive it deserved a serious answer, yet as I am not in the habit of sporting with the rights of individuals or treating with levity questions of National importance, upon further consideration I have concluded it most judicious to make a few observations in language more worthy of the subject than in my letter of yesterday least in avoiding to assasinate your own honor, the character of your Country may feel the point of the Steel. —

Will you allow me to ask you whether you can make a fair distinction between true honor & Justice. you certainly must answer in the— Negative. I must then ask you whether you conceive it just or

honourable in a diplomatique character because he happens to be a priviledged Man to protect a Criminal? The United Voice of mankind has answered no. To go to history, you no doubt are perfectly acquainted that the Church assumed this priviledge, in what is emphatically called the ages of Ignorance; but Knowledge has condemned the practice & the interest of the most influential body of Men that ever existed has given way to the light of reason & the priviledge is exploded. Can it be believed that at this moment any other Man or body of Men, under false notions of honor should attempt to assume the same priviledge? you no doubt will answer no you, as you "discharged the Men in question & sent them on shore". Had you not recieved them on board this answer would have been correct, as you certainly would then in no shape have been implicated; but admitting them into the Ship entirely changed the case: for if you did it with a Knowledge of their having Deserted or had reason to suppose this to be the fact, affording them a refuge was becoming a party to their crime; if on the contrary it was done without such Knowledge or suspicion, or they had deceived you or the Commanding Officer on board, it certainly was not contrary to the Laws of Hospitality nor true honor to give them up. But I see no difference to the party aggrieved, except in the name, between the acknowledged injustice of holding them or placing them in a situation to escape; which, it appears to me, is in some sort countenancing & by consequence encouraging the crime. — To say that they went on board from a love to our Country is confounding all ideas of causes & effects. As well might the priest say that the henious criminal who fled to the altar as a Sanctuary did it from a love of religion. His assertion would not decieve a pious old Woman & his inference of protection would be treated as absurd.

If I mistake not, the propriety of delivering up deserters has likewise upon some occasions been supported by some of the ablest Commanders in our Navy; and if the doctrine was othordox then it cannot be heterodox now, without the immutable Laws of Justice have given way to your convenience, and her scales are to be ballanced to your interest. To render the thing more palpably indefensible, you have not even the thin covering of necessity to offer in Vindication for giving the most indirect encouragement for the desertion of foreign Seamen & thereby distressing the Flag of other nations, for I think I have sent about fifty seamen on board the *Constitution* & it is highly probable that nearly the whole number wanted will be obtained in a way that is by no means exceptionable. —

However as it appears that you & I differ so widely in sentiment upon almost every subject & as it is not likely from the partiality which almost every Man has for his own opinions that we should come nearer to an understanding, I have concluded it the most advisable thing I can do to lay our whole Correspondence before Goverment to let them determine between us, should they deem any part of it of sufficient consequence to draw their attention from their important concerns.

I have the honor to be Sir Y^{r} mo: obt Servant

sig^{d} WILLIAM JARVIS

Cap^{t} JOHN RODGERS.

P. S. I am not in possession of any information relative to the Moors other than what I have communicated to M^{r} Simpson in my

Letters of the 14th 19th 26th & 30th October, 21st & 29th Novemr 14th Decemr & 7th Jany. & to the Commander on the Gibraltar station the 20th, 26th & 30th Octr 24th Novemr & 29 & 17 January — Beside a number of Letters to Mr Gavino the last dated the 20th Inst. If you are desirous of any information yourself for the public service I shall with pleasure communicate it.

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DEMANHOUR *24th Janr 1805*

SIR, Yesterday we pursued the Kourchet of this Province to its frontier, and found him with his Camp at eight in the Evening, fortunately fell in there with the Arab cheif of the said Allis, who had advice five days from Hamet Bashaw who was then in this Province with the cheif, named in his letter to me, I have dispatched the cheif first mentioned to him, who has engaged to bring him here — If you have any Counter intelligence, please to express it, I am suspected and close watched here *English Spies*; thank the French Consul, pray request Mr Briggs to desire the Governor to write this Kourcheck, that he give liberty and an escort to meet Hamet — I should have prosecuted this intention, but the Kourchet would not permit me to pass his lines, in every thing else he has behaved with great hospitality — If I hear nothing from you tomorrow evening I shall send back the Majority of my party, and wait here myself the return of my Oued Alli chief. —

Let me know whether your Officers may remain with me, if you send by a faithful hand, I should be glad of my gilded Trowsers and long plain Coat. —

N. B. Ten days is the longest time my Messenger requires to bring Hamet here. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 24 January 1805

Renegado Wilson, who pretended to be a great engineer, was ordered by the Bashaw to fire hot shot at a mark, but succeded indifferently. The Bashaw, however, was highly pleased, gave Wilson eight dollars, and promised to reward him in proportion to his exertions in his future warfare. Wilson engaged to teach the Turks how to throw bombs, hot shot, and hand grenades; and to alter and improve the fortifications, &c.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

EGYPT PROVINCE OF BEHERA[h]
VILLAGE OF DIMANHOUR
25 January 1805. —

DEAR SIR, After touching at Malta, the *Argus* arrived at Alexandria on the 26th November — Your letter to Governor Ball produced letters of introduction from him to the British resident at

Cairo and Consul at Alexandria, and those Gentlemen have consiquently rendered us every assistance which the nature of our affairs and their duty could require and admit — At Alexandria it was intimated to me that Hamet Bashaw was not to be had without application to Elfi Bey, to whom he had attached himself, both of whom were in upper Egypt acting with the mameluke Beys against the Ottaman Government And to whom access was barred by the Turkish army — Under these discouraging appearances, and contrary to the advice of every body on the seacoast, on the 30th November I left Alexandria for Grand Cairo with three officers, Lieut[t] OBannon, Mess[rs] Mann & Danielson, and a few men from the brig; who, together with some others recruited on the spot and at Rosetto made an escort of eighteen — This precaution was necessary on account of the banks of the Nile being infested by the wild Arabs of the Desert and by straggling Arnout deserters from the Grand Signor's Army; the former subsist by plunder, the latter rob and murder indiscriminately every defenceless being whose appearance denotes property, both move in bodies and have rendered themselves terrible throughout Egypt. On the 8th December we arrived without accident, at Grand Cairo — There I found the Prime Minister and one of the confidential Governors of Hamet Bashaw who confirmed the intimation I received at Alexandria tha[t] the Bashaw was actually with the Mameluke Beys and Considered as an enemy to the Government of this Country. I had already dispatched to him secret couriers from Alexandria and Rosetto; and now sent off a third and fourth from the Capitol — But I had not yet had Audience with the Vice Roy and not knowing his accessable points the difficulty I apprehended of getting the Bashaw out of the Country exceeded that of access to him, for I found it impossible to do it privately; and to attempt it might not only defeat out main object but endanger our own personal safety —: Wherefore, at my first interview, finding the Vice Roy a man of much more frankness and liberality than commonly falls to the character of a turk, I unreservedly opened to him the Object of my visit to his Country, and received his profer of friendly offices — This cleared a little my prospect, while it created new embarrassments; for the interference, or even the amnesty of the Vice Roy, in behalf of Hamet Bashaw, might excite the jealousy of the mameluke beys and have the effect to barr his departure. But a new difficulty beset me, which I little expected and less from the quarter it came. The French Consul, apied-mantese at Alexandria, a M[r] Drovitte, had insinuated that we were *british spies in American Masks* — and that our pretext of friendship for Hamet Bashaw aimed at nothing but an intercourse with the mamelukes, who are suspected of being in british subsidy; of course an insinuation as injurious as it was malignant — I am yet totally at a loss to account for this strange conduct of M[r] Drovitte — as I am equally so at the indignity of our flag being refused by that of the French throughout this Country, those marks of civility never refused to a foreign flag, in ordinary cases, and which we received from every other Nation represented here; except that, informed of our Object, and pursuing the same line of conduct with his colleague at Tripoli he thought by these means, to defeat that Object — I found means however (the means that move every thing in this quarter of the globe) to remove this difficulty; and finally obtained the Vice Roy's letter of Amnesty

and passport of Safe conduct to Hamet Bashaw, which was dispatched to him on the 15th, in quadruplicate, and by different conveyances. I now patiently waited the issue of the measures thus far pursued — Meantime busied myself in finding out the Tripolitan emigrants in the Country; their attachment to the rival brothers; and their feelings to wards the Americans — Among these one appeared who was only Ninety days from Tripoli, an Arnout Turk, who had been in the service of Jussuf Bashaw during the blockade of last summer, whom I had under particular examination — Supposing himself conversing with Englishmen he was very unreserved in his confessions; and being decidedly in the interest of the enemy (he was enthusiastic in his cause, though willing to dispense with his honors) his story deserves the more credit. He said *Tripoli had lost many men in the different attacks of the Americans last summer — the town was much damaged and the inhabitants under such a state of consternation that nobody slept in the city, and that no business was done there.* — He confirmed the account of the fire ship, Infernal, being blown up by Captain Summers after being boarded by two row-gallies — Stat- this fact, the fellow wept! He observed *that this was an unfortunate war for the poor cruisers — They had been lead to beleive that the Americans were all merchantmen; and that the*[y] *should have nothing to do but to go out and bring them in: but they found them Devils; from whom nothing was to be gained in war; and therefore he had quited the service of Jussuf Bashaw — The Bashaw was nevertheless determined not to make peace with these infidels until he shall have humbled them and made them pay for the damages they had done to his navy and city.* He acknowledges that Hamet Bashaw had many friends in Tripoli: but said that Jussuf Bashaw had *taken care* [?] *of him!* It is ascertained that the latter has employed and payed assasins to poison the former — these undoubtly have reported that they had executed their commission and hence we account for the report of Hamet Bashaw's death — On the 8th instant I received from the Bashaw an answer to my letter from Cairo; dated the 28th of the month Ramadan, corresponding with the 3^{d} of January stating that he should that day depart for this Province and take lodgings at the house of an Arab cheif, by name *Abdel gavir el be Rouchi* where he should wait to meet me — But as my letters to him dated after the Vice Roy's amnesty all advised him to repair to the English house at Rosetto, under the garantee of the Vice Roy's passport, and beleiving he might push his march thither, I left Cairo for that place the 13 inst and arrived in three days — Nothing additional appearing there I proceeded to Alexandria the 19th, on the 20th received the Bashaws answer to my letter of 28 November of the same tenor & stile that I received from him at Cairo — It appeared that, not confiding in the Vice Roys dispositions concerning him; or perhaps, not having received his letter before leaving the Mameluke Beys Camp, the Bashaw had determined to expect an interview at the place he first named near the lake Fiaume on the border Of the desert, about One hundred and ninety miles from the Seacoast — Nothing can be more incredulous than a Turk of a Turk's honor; and for a good reason; nothing can be more equivocal than their plighted faith. it is an article of barter and sale. Though travelling in the interior of the country has become unusually hazardous on account of the jealousy of the Turkish cheifs; of the reins given to licentiousness by the barbarity of civil war; and

of the strong grounds the wild arabs hold by reason of all restraint being relaxed on the part of the Turks and mamelukes, who are too seriously occupied with each other; I determined to attempt a passage to Fiaume. Accordingly on the 22nd instant left Alexandria with two officers from the *Argus*, Lieut[t] Blake and M[r] Mann, and an escort of twenty three men indifferently mounted, and on the evening of the 23d found myself arrested at the Turkish lines, between Seventy & Eighty miles on my rout, by the Kerchief of Demanhour commanding a detachment of about five hundred Ottoman troops on the frontier — No Argument I could advance could at all modify the severity of his first resolution *not to let me pass* his lines; though in every thing else he treated us with distinction and great hospitality — However mortifying the concession I cannot but applaud the correct military conduct of this chief: for it was, in itself a suspicious circumstance that a body of armed, unknown foreigners should be found shaping a course for his enemy's rendezvous with no other pretext than to search *for a refugee Bashaw!* But this suspicious circumstance was strengthened and aggravated by the insinuations gone out from the French Consul *that we came into this country with secret views hostile to the Turks* — Our situation here was somewhat perplexing and vastly unpleasant. I do not recollect ever having found myself on a ground more critical To the natural suspicion of a Turk this General added a fierce and savage temper — Of course pround and arrogant. I soon found my point of approach — I passed high compliments on the correctness of his military vigilance and conduct; said it was what I apprehended: and what I certainly would have done myself in similar circumstances, but, knowing from character the magnanimity of his soul, I was determined to have an interview with him, in full confidence that he would aid a measure so purely humane & so manifestly to the Turkish interest in Egypt in case he would not permit me to pursue my object personally. At the same time, recurring to the example of the Vice Roy, whose letter I had showed him and signified that I had it in charge to tender him a douceur in testimony of our exalted opinion of his name and merit. He was moved — said my confidence should not be desappointed — and called into his tent a chief of the Arab tribes called *ore ed allies;* a wandering host who have from time been driven or emigrated from the Kingdom of Tripoli since the ursurpation of Joussuf Bashaw; to whom he stated my business, and asked if he could give any account of Hamet Bashaw? The young chief, in an extacy, exclaimed that he *Knew every thing!* I requested him to declare himself; for I had no secret in my relation with that Bashaw: You have, Sir, already anticipated his story in the statement I haven given of the Bashaw's actual position — He added that, twenty thousand Barbary Arabs, were ready to march with him from this border to recover their native country and inheritence; repeated that he *knew our plan;* and, now that he had seen me, he would plight his head to the Turkish General to bring me Hamet Bashaw in ten days — The Turk accordingly dispatched him with a companion on this message the next morning — I could yet perceive some simptoms of suspicion and apprehension on the brow of my newly acquired Military friend — Wherefore, without seeming to have any particular view other than a solicitude to meet the man I sought, but really with a view of removing his apprehensions, I proposed to him to return to his head quarters, this Village; send off my escort to Alex-

andria; and to wait myself with only the gentlemen in company and our Servants until our Arab chief should return from Fiaume with the Bashaw, — This proposal had its desired effect — We left him and retired to a handsome markee prepared for the purpose; took refreshments he had ordered to be in readiness; and the next morning returned with an additional escort from his camp to this place; where we found lodgings in Turkish stile provided for us. —

Thus far I have sketched an abstract of my Journal since we parted — Do you expect something of Egypt! Its Antiquities? Curiosities? Its wonders? You must be disappointed. I am too much occupied with modern affairs to ransack catacombs or climb pyramids — for the same reason I have not time to gratify curiosity — and as to wonders, can only notice, what I cannot help being impressed with, the *Wonderfull ignorance; wonderful stupidity; wonderful tyranny; and wonderfull wretchedness* which so strongly mark the features of a country once the Wonder of the World for Science, Wisdom wholesome police and rational happiness — There is matter for a volume — I can only devote six lines to the subject. Not a man reads here; yet none but thinks himself divinely taught. The Kerchief, of whom I have spoken above, in a little exercurtion together *contrebutions* has cut off between fifty and sixty peasants heads for no other crime but *poverty* — and, just without the eastern gate of the village a gallows is now erecting to hang a child of twelve years, the only son of a chief of the village Rahonania, because his father cannot pay the contribution levied on him! God! I thank thee that my children are *Americans*

JANUARY 31. Since I began this letter Circumstances have accumulated to render our situation more aukward, and I may well say, ridiculous — The next day after our entering the house where we quarter a Markee was pitched upon the terrace of an adjoining house, and a turkish guard mounted there under pretext of *fresh Air* — Armed turks were sent into the house for the purpose of accompanying us as *a life guard* in our walks — And a sentinal was placed at our door in the lower court, to *prevent intruders* — Though these arrangements were vastly polite I should have been very willing to have dispensed with them — Yet by appearing frank and easy with the turkish General his suspicions seemed to have subsided — I received all these marks of vigilance as marks of attention; thanked him for his civilities, and assured him that I should be carefull to make suitable mention of them to the President my master — By this kind of adulation, Yesterday I so much drew him from his guard, that he opened his heart and unequivocally confessed that "In the present convulsed state of this country the Turks ought to suspect every body, especially the English — but they had peculiar reasons for suspecting us as the French Consul had declared us *British Spies!*" What does not that Savage merit for this wanton and base manner of exposing our lives to the infamy of a Jibbet! I hope not to meet him at Alexandria.

FEBRUARY 16. At Alexandria — We arrived with the Bashaw & suit at the English Cut between Aboukir Bay and lake Merioty a week ago last Wednesday — Here we had new difficulties to encounter: the french Consul had been before hand of me in gaining the Admiral of this Port and governor of the city; and they, Consiquently, came to a resolution not to permit the Bashaw to enter the City; nor to embark at this port Arguement was useless, for we were too late

in our application of it — But we felt no other inconvenience than delay; for The Bashaw had before Come to a resolution to march by land to Derne and bengazi; and he now moved round the lake to form his camp at Arab's Tour, about thirty miles west of the old part of Alexandria — In the mean time I stated to the Vice Roy the contempt his letter of Amnesty suffered from his Subalterns in this place; in consiquence of which he addressed a firman, by a chaux, to the Governor commanding immediate compliance with the intention of his letter of Amnesty — and imposing a fine on him of twenty five thousand piasters — This gives us a final triumph in Egypt, though, I confess, I could have wished the Vice Roy's resentment had not fallen so heavily upon his disobedient Governor. I din't think it prudent to advise the Bashaw to enter the City; least Veangence should retaliate on him the chastisement he has brought upon his turkish brother of this place We shall therefore take up our line of march through the Desert of Lybia towards Derne next Wednesday — Our party consists of five hundred men — One hundred of whom are christains recruited on the spot and employed in our Service — We shall make a stand at Bombay, and wait the return of Captain Hull with supplies & re enforcements to seize the provinces of Derne & Bengazi — for which purpose he sails for the Rendezvous day after to morrow —

Here is a Ketch in port from Tripoli Sent up by the enemy with an envoy, to prevent Hamet Bashaw being permitted to leave Egypt; but not having with him the only Argument which carries all causes here, the poor devil must go back in season only to give Joussuf Bashaw information of the fate which awaits him — If our measures are supported he must fly his Kingdom or die — How Glorious would be the exhibition to see our fellow citizens, in captivity at Tripoli, march in triumph from a dungeon to their tyrants palace and display there the flag of the United States. —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, Dec. 18, 1804–June 13, 1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DEMANHOUR *25th Janr. 1805*

DEAR SIR, Agreeable to my note of last Evening I send off Selim tomorrow morning with all the Animals engaged at Alexandria — Your Officers remain with me at my request till your Orders are expressed on the subject — I wish they may remain untill the return of our messenger to Hamet Bashaw or until we have other intelligence from him. — If pr accident you should not have received my letter by Courier, of last night, I ask leave to refer you to Mr Briggs. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

[25 January 1805]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina

Translation of a Letter from His Excellency the Governor of Messina to Captain Dent.

SIR It appearing from the enquiries which I have caused to be instituted, that two Officers belonging to the Schooner *Nautilus* under your Commd, are the Authors of the Homicide committed on an Eng-

lish Subject at the Marina of this Port on the Evening of the 23d, instant. I do therefore and in compliance with the pressing instances of Don Giovanni Bomester, His Britannic Majesty's Consul here, request of you Sir, to take those steps which in like cases are prescribed for the punishment of the Delinquent as well as the satisfaction of the injured party by delivering up into one of the Castles of this City the perpetrators of so cruel a Murder.

(Signed) Gov. Gio: Guillichini

Messina *25 Jan*^{y} *1805.*

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 25 January 1805

Pleasant — The *Constellation* Returned [from Malta to Syracuse Harbor]

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

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

U. States Ship *Constitution*
Lisbon Jan^{y}*: 26*th *1805*

Sir I wrote you on the 30 Ultm^{o}, at which time being in quarantine I could not exactly say when I should be able to leave this place; however I now have the happiness to acquaint you that I shall complete my requisitions by the 3^{d} of the ensuing Month, and sail immediately after for Syracuse, taking Tangier, Gibraltar & perhaps Naples (where it is likely I shall find Commodore Barron) in my way. — The Disbursements of the *Constitution* will amount to considerably more than I had calculated, as I am under the necessity of purchasing a Bower Cable & Anchor more than I mentioned to you in my last letter, having lost an Anchor since in a severe Gale which has done very considerable injury to the Vessels in this Port — indeed some totally lost. —

After getting the Bowsprit out & stripping the Fishes off, I was supprised to find that not only, at least, one half of the Spindle was rotten, but that it was intirely broke off just in the very part where it required most strength, so that no part of it could be made to answer again — The Bowsprit procured here will cost a great deal of Money, but I have the satisfaction to know that it is a good one —

Altho I was not able to get quite so many Seamen here as I had calculated, yet on the whole I shall have so good a Crew, that I sanguinely flatter myself (in next Summers Expedition) you will not derive the smallest degree of pain by the procedings of the *Constitution*. —

Since writing you last I am informed by Consul Gavino of the arrival of the Store Ship *William & Mary* at Gibraltar. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

[26 January 1805]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Briggs, British Consul, Alexandria, Egypt

S. Briggs' Compliments to Capt. Hull and encloses the Governors Orders to the Kourchief of Demanhour to furnish an escort to Mr.

Eaton to meet Hamet Bashaw on his approach to Damanhour, if Cap[t] Hull wishes to send an express to day, one will be Kept in readiness, and will take charge of any small Packet besides the Letter — Cap[t] Hull will remember to desire M[r] Eaton to send back the Horses, and if when he wishes to return, he cannot procure a sufficient number at Demanhour, some can be procured here at a days warning. —

Saturday 3 O.Clock. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Alexandria 26[th] Jan[y] 1805

SIR, Your Letter of the 24[th] did not come to hand until late in the Evening of the 25[th] Consequently we could not see the Governor, to obtain from him the Order you wished, and it appears he has been so much engaged this day, that as yet we have not been able to see him, I have an Officer waiting his Answer, should he give the Letter, I shall forward it, otherwise I do not think it of much consequence. —

I am sorry that the delay is like to be so great, but I see no way of avoiding it, and am sure you will do every thing in your Power to expedite our departure from this —

I am happy that you have come to a resolution to wait the Bashaws arrival, as I think he must certainly come, when he hears you are on the spot. — You will please dispose of the Officers as you may think best — if they are useful to you, they are at liberty to remain, otherwise they had better return. — I find it is necessary the Horses should be sent in, as they were taken out of the Mills, and of course they will be stopped until they are returned. —

Should you not be able to get Horses there, we can send the same out again after they have had the use of them a few days. — I send your Pantaloons and Coat, should you be in want of anything more, you have only to Command me. — I have nothing new since you left, only that the servant of our friend, has rec[d] a letter from his friends at Derne, saying that a Vessel had arrived there with wheat, and was taken away by one of the Bashaws Armed Vessels and carried to Tripoli. — Not a word about Gun Boats. — You have said nothing of the men on shore, whether you are still of opinion, they had better be kept. — I expect to hear from you this Even[g] as you mentioned sending off some of the party. — I hope you will let us hear from you every oppertunity, as you well know our feelings for you —

(Signed) ISAAC HULL

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Major E. Misset or Missett

ROSETTA *26[th] January 1805*

SIR One of my Couriers, returning from Upper Egypt, met in the Province of Fayum Achmed Pacha from whom he received a letter which being directed to the English General I have had translated. Its contents, however, prove that it was intended for you, as

you will learn from the inclosed translation — Not judging it prudent to expose the original to the danger of falling into improper hands I keep it by me at your disposal.

It appears from that letter, and it is confirmed by the Courier who had a long conversation with Achmed Pacha, that the latter is almost determined not to quit his present residence in the Fayum until he gets into his own hands the Teskeré of Aman granted by Harshid Pacha. To prevent further delays I am on the point of dispatching an Express to the Pacha with information of your having proceeded to the Baheira in Search of him, and, at the same time, I shall invite him to move downwards in order to meet you, —

Allow me, Sir, to avail myself of this opportunity to return you my sincere acknowledgments for the Pistols you have been pleased to send me. I shall be proud to keep them as a pledge of your friendship.

E: MISSETT.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 367.]

[Enclosure]

Translation of Achmed Pacha's Letter.

Thanks to the Only God by whose will every thing is accomplished — To our friend the American General. We have received your letters. As you have requested us to come to you, we are arrived in the Fayum & reside in the house of Bagoushy. You have sent us a Courier & we have followed your instructions. We have read the letters which came under cover to Elfi Bey. When the Courier delivers this to your hands, come near us with the Aman and hasten our departure. We are in the middle of the Arabs; come to us, or let us Know by letter where We are to repair; but it is necessary to Send the Teskeré of Aman. We have sent you two Messengers; one to Cairo, the other to Alexandria.

Sealed by ACHMED PACHA —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 2.]

Extract from log book of Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, Saturday, 26 January 1805

Light ESE winds. Running to the Westward at ¼ past noon, saw a strange sail bearing SW, Gave chase, at ¼ past 3 P M shortened sail, and boarded the chase, a spanish* vessel from Rio de la Plata bound to Santillana near Bilboa 65 days out — . at ½ past 4 P M parted company — and made sail to the Westwd Pleasant Weather until ½ past 7 P M when we had light rain with Squalls from the SSE — lowered down the Royals — at 8 P M hoisted them again — at 9 cloudy with rain, down royal and Main top Gallt Stay sails at ¼ past, in Royals and Top Gallant Steering Sails — at ½ past 9 moderate and clear weather set Top Gallant Steering sails —

Between 3 and 4 A M Cloudy weather in fore & mizen Royals. At 5 the wind hauled to the South, in lower and Main topmast Steering Sails — set the Fore and Mizen Royals at ½ past set the Main sail at ½ past 11 Rain with Squalls from the ESE — Up Main sail, and in Top Gallt sails at ¾ past 11, the weather cleared away Made sail, set the Larboard Steering Sails excepting the Main top mast Ditto — At Noon fresh Breezes from ESE. Water expended 178 Gallons

* Ship *Providence* Josef Ramoraxtaga Master from Mountisidica on the River of Plate — bound to S^{t} Andera — Ships' Crew 19 men, and 2 passengers — 65 days out — Laden with Hides & Tallow

Latitude observed. 22° 45′ N
Longitude by Acc^{t} 39° 16′ W

[LC. EPP, Log of *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 26 January 1805

Port of Syracuse. This day bent all sails. At 6 o'clock arrived the Frigate *Constellation* from Malta. Splendid ball on board U. S. Frigate *President*.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy

VENICE *Jan^{y} 27th 1805*

SIR Soon after being honor'd with the command of the U. S. schooner *Enterprize* by Com^{de} Preble, I rec^{d} orders from Commodore Barron to proceed with her to Trieste and give her a thorough repair, in consequence I left Syracuse on the 3^{d} of Nov^{r} last & arrived at Trieste on the 20th — were an acc^{t} of an alarm respecting the Yellow fevere raging in some of the Ports in the Mediteranean orders were receiv'd from Vienna to put all Vessels from without Cape Otranto & Corfu under a Quarantine proportionate in time to the Nature of the case, & I was obliged to remain without communication untill my case was made known at and an answer rec^{d} from Venice, when I was immediately admitted to pratique. — M^{r} Riggins our Consul at Trieste was at Naples, but M^{r} Holland his Partner & deputy gave me every necessary assistance — I made myself acquainted with the manner in which the work coud be done, how the necessary articles cou'd be procured, the terms & quallity of those Articles, and the time it wou'd take to complete her, — In the result I was by no means satisfied, — Trieste is a place sprung up within these 25 Years, every Art particularly ship-building in infancy, but one Yard of any consequence in the place & in that not season'd timber sufficient for our use,— I fear'd much if the Master got us once under his Adze he might perhaps make a Job of us, — I therefore thought best to visit the Arsenal at this place before I determined (as advised by M^{r} Broadbent our Agent at Messina) I did so, & my Mind was soon made up in favor of the Arsenal, every article was here I wish'd & I had Officers to deal with — I waited on Count Lespine the Commander of the Imperial Marine, immediately on my arrival, his mode of receiving me was sincere & friendly, when I open'd to him my business he discover'd a pleasure in offering his services, he requested me to Visit the Arsenal (the Officers of which he wou'd order to go round with me) and if I was pleased with the place and the work I wou'd see there, it wou'd give him great pleasure to issue the necessary Orders for my reception, —

I found the Arsenal one of the most astonishing places possible for the human Mind to conceive, for the purposes it is calculated; there is not an article necessary for building or repairs that is not

to be obtain'd within the Walls. — Being satisfied this was the place to repair the Schooner I wrote my wishes to Count Lespine & requested an answer in nature of a permission, I obtain'd it & on the third Day after my arrival left Venice for Trieste to bring the Schooner, we arrived here on the [space] of December and haul'd her up on the [space] of [space] it was done in a most Masterly manner. she was out of the Water & shored up in one hour from the word heave, (they have five or six hundred slaves attatchd to the Arsenal for this kind of heavy Work) —

When we came to rip the Schooner to pieces we found her in a most deplorable situation, it was the astonishment of every one, how she bro^{t} us here, Her Beams were all off at the ends, the floorings & futtocks perfect powder & in fact to sum up all its only necessary to inform you that in addition to building a new schooner we have to pull to pieces an old one — but there is this pleasing reflection, she will be more durable than her companions, for better Timber I never saw than we are puting in her. I have the pick from frames of Frigates that have been from twenty to five Years dress'd out numberd & piled away under cover for use, — There never was n pendant treated with more respect, or Officers with more attentioa than the *Enterprizes* has been both here and at Trieste, being the first of our Vessels of War in either of those Ports & her construction so different from any thing they had ever seen, she astonish'd & delighted, —

Count Lespine with whom I stand very fare is a French Man, was an Officer in the french Marine during the revolution in America, built a Brig in Boston, much of an American in sentiment, and apears much pleased that its in his power to reciprocate in some measure the favors he rec^{d} in our Country, he has often told me "if you don't put good stuff into the schooner its your own fault, take the pick of the Arsenal for every thing," — The fact is that there are piles of Timber in the Arsenal sufficient for twenty line of Battle ships but since the Venetian states have come under the Imperial Government & the Emperor giving no encouragement to a Navy (which was formerly the pride & strength of Venice) this Place is going rapidly into decay. The Arsenal is only now a memento of what it was — when the Venetian States were in their Zenith. Oh! that one Quarter of it was in Washington; — what they cou'd spare so well & we want so much, — I am hurrying on with the Schooner; as many as can work to advantage are employ'd daily, I shall certainly be ready to opperate with the Commodore in his first attack on Tripoli, no curcumstance wou'd be more mortifying to me than by an unforeseen accident to be prevented lending a hand in giving the Turban'd Rascals another drubing —

Please to forward the inclosed to M^{rs} R I beg'd M^{r} Turner to continue forty Dollars p^{r} M^{o} to M^{rs} R this is necessary Sir for her comfort in my absence, be so good as to Order it regular untill my return

This takes its chance by the way of London & may get to you before you can get any information of the *Enterprize*, & I consider'd it my duty to give you this, —

The political state of this Country is in a very critical situation, the Emporer is at a loss to determine which side to take in the Spring, he is embodying a great force & marching them towards Italy. It is generally supposed here, that if he is obliged to take a part he will

oppose the French. — In my humble oppinion there is little doubt but he will be forced into the Field & that the ensuing Spring will open with a very general War on the Continent. —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

TRIPOLI BARBARY
Duplicate *27th January 1805*

[Added in different writing] recd March 25th 1805 Ansd March 28. 1805

Dr SIR, I have not had the pleasure to hear from you since the 28th of August last; I presume that your letters must have miscarried. I frequently write to you, and hope that my letters will come to hand, although they contain no material information; but as they keep you informed of our situation, I have no doubt of their being acceptable, and believe me that yours are truly so to us.

I have had but one letter from Commodore Barron since his being in these seas, but I daily expect to hear from him and to receive letters from our friends in America.

The Crew are all in tolerable health, and we are in the same situation as when my last letter was wrote.

I hope that the United States and His Excellency the Bashaw will soon make a peace on just and honorable terms.

Please to present my respects to my friends Monsr Thainville and Consul Bille.

Myself and Officers offer our most respectful compliments and best wishes to Mrs Lear.

[*The following was written in invisible ink.*]

I have wrote you many and lengthy letters since the arrival of Com. Barron in these seas, but I have not had the pleasure to hear from you since that event. I have said so much in my last communications that I have scarcely any thing to add. I believe the Bashaw is desirous of peace, and was a negotiation attempted I think it probably would succeed, for the Bashaw apprehens a very severe attack; and the apprehension perhaps would have as great an effect as the attack itself. He is making every preperation to resist the forces that may be brot against him — As I am entirely ignorant of that force I cannot give my opinion what impressions it will probably make on these fortifications and the town, the houses being built of stone or very little wood about them, they will not su[s]tain that damage as if they were of wood construction. I sincerely hope that Com Barron's force will be formidable, and our most fervent prayers are offered for the greatest success to attend it — I hope when an attempt is made to negotiate it will be by a person coming on shore, and not carried on by letter as it was last summer

How happy I should be dear Colo to see you here on that embassy— from your efforts I should greatly calculate to have our fetters broken, and again breath the air of [MS mutilated] liberty, and that compatible with our country's dignity. Should you come here, it may not be amiss to inform you that the ceremony of audience with the Bashaw of Tripoli is not like that with the Dey of Algiers that is, the Consuls do not kiss his hand, — I cannot form an opinion what the Bashaw's demand will be, but I believe he would take at this

moment much less than what he demanded of Com. Preble last August; and should the attack not prove successful, he probably will persist on a large sum. I am extremely anxious to hear from you to know the determination of our Gov^{t} respecting the unfortunate situation of its Captive Citizens. Our funds are all expended and mony for Bills on Tunis is at a very great exchange. I hope a vessel will soon arrive from the Com. and bring us a remittance — We are extremely indebted to to our friend M^{r} Nissen — indeed was it not for him. we should suffer greatly in our confined situation.

Believe me to be with unfeign'd regard
Y^{r} unfortunate friend

W. BAINBRIDGE

[Stephen Decatur original.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

Sympathetic ink TRIPOLI BARB^{y} *27th Jan^{y} 1805.*

D^{r} SIR, I have been anxiously expecting to hear from you and to receive some information on the determination of our Gov^{t} — not one word on that subject have I yet heard — I am anxiously expecting letters from Com. Barron. — I believe the Bashaw is very desirous for peace, and has great apprehension of the intended attack; and was a negotiation to be attempted I think it very probable that it would succeed, for the apprehension of the attack might have as great an effect as the attack itself; and sh^{d} the attack prove unsuccessful, he will no doubt continue in demanding a considerable Sum. As I am quite ignorant of the force which will be brought against this place, I cannot give my opinion of the probable effect it may have — We offer our most fervent prayers for the greatest success to attend it.

I cannot say what the Bashaw's demand will be, but I believe he would take at this moment much less than what he demanded of Com. Preble last Aug^{t}. Our *funds* are all expended, and Bills on Tunis are at a great exchange against the drawer. Pray have you heard of Eaton — In your next, which I anxiously expect soon, I shall receive a great deal of news, I hope. I assure you, was it not for our friend M^{r} Nissen, we should suffer considerably for necessaries in our close confinement, but he is a friend in need, of course a friend indeed.

My dear friend, when do you think we shall have the happiness to meet.

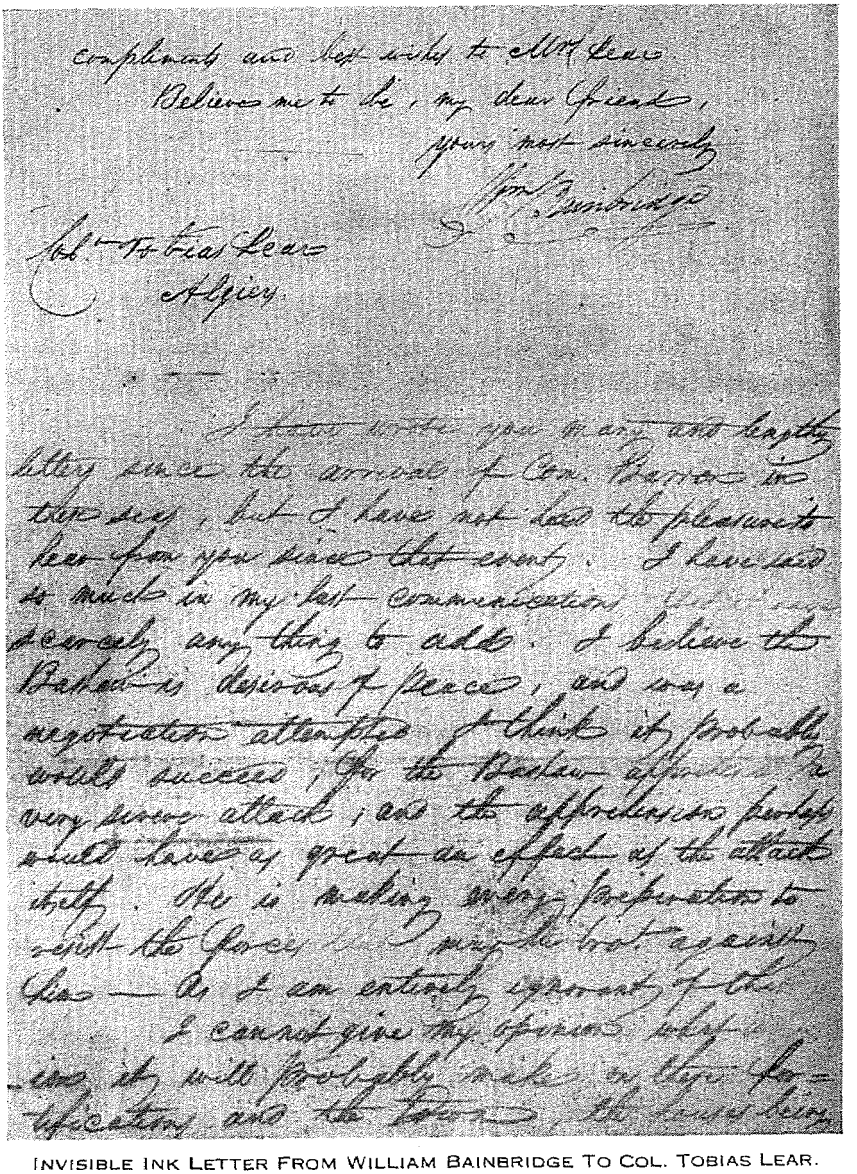
[The following was added to another copy of this letter: The Bashaw is now very attentive upon your transactions with his brother in Alexandria — A camp is gone against Derne — The Bashaw's Agent at Malta Gaitano Schembray [Gaetano Andrea Schembri] endeavors to persuade the Bashaw that by hard treatment of the captive officers he might force his terms of peace — Hitherto Schembry has not entirely succeded but he may — Give me leave to tell you that I find your plan with his brother very vaste and that you sacrifice your prisoners here in case of success. (signed) N. C. N. Dan. Con. Source: NA. Sen. 9 B–B6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

[NYHS. Geo. Davis LB, Vol. 1.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DEMANHOUR *27th JAN^{y} 1805*

DEAR SIR, I this moment received yours of Yesterday and enclosures, mine of the 25th will shew you arrangements of that date in



INVISIBLE INK LETTER FROM WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE TO COL. TOBIAS LEAR.
(SEE P. 311.

regard to the Horses &ᶜ but an intimation of an Ambush determined me to wait the benefit of a Caravan which departs tomorrow morning, on first meeting with this Kercheif I found him fierce and savage, but as a Soldier I must confess correct; Appearances till yesterday were suspicious, but finding him returning to his Village, and profitting of the occasion to be ahead of him, in civility I met him Six Miles distant by way of respect and accompanied him in — He appeared elated with this mark of distinction, and to be even with me, placed me at his right hand, and caused his people to perform feats of horsemanship in front of us, on entering the Village I complemented him with the elegant English Pistols I wore out in my Belt, this put every thing right, and I am now on the best terms with him, insomuch that I am in danger of having another wretched horse *in Rgalio*, this moment a Brother of the Arab Cheif, who is dispatched to Hamet Bashaw is with me, he assures me that my message will be delivered to our friend this Evening, and that five or six days will bring the Bashaw, he adds that Eight Hundred men are ready to march with the Bashaw, and that he can bring from Twenty to forty Thousand to his escort, the moment that it is determined to take the tour by land — Profitting of your goodness I retain the Gentlemen and escort, in case of a reverse of fortune, which has hitherto been promising, they will make a stand — I shall carefully keep you informed of my progress, and as the prospect before us is so certain I hope you will not loose patience — Mr Farquhar received my instructions not to augment the expences already incured in his engagement, it seems a nesessary policy however not to make any derangements in the steps heretofore taken untill our measures shall have taken shape. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

[27 January to 1 February 1805]

Notes made by William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, while at Demanhour

Jan. 27th

Mahomet, a French renegade, chief of three villages, visited Selim — Said most of the villages had revolted throughout this province — And refused to pay their contribution

Jan. 28th

It is reported that all the neighbouring villages have revolted, except such as have already paid their tribute; because, they say, the English have arrived at DEMANHOUR!

Discovered that two Frenchmen, in Mahomedan dress, are in the suit of the Kourchief of Demanhour — incogniti — They are every where! Behera is the most considerable province of Egypt, Demanhour its chief town — The most numerous garrison in all Egypt, except Cairo, is here —

Mahomet, the French Renegade, told me yesterday that a great number of Mamelukes from upper Egypt were disposed to follow the fortune of Hamet Bashaw —

Jan. 30th

The Kercheif of Demanhour told me "The french consul had denounced us as *British Spies!*" — and gave this as a reason for his cautious behaviour concerning us —

This Commissary must answer for
1 *Contempt of our Flagg —*
2 *Insult to the nation by prohibiting an intercourse between his subjects and us.*
3 *Conduct criminally hostile to our country injurious to our measures, and hazardous to our personal safety by denouncing us as* BRITISH SPIES!

Jan. 31.

The Kerchiefs Secretary assigned for reason of the partiality of the Turks in favor of the French and hatred towards the English — That the French were the ancient friends of the Turks — "That they saved Constantinople in the war of Eugene — and the later war when the Germans were advancing to that Capital by that. their entry into and progress in Egypt was intended for the Good of the Turks by driving out the mamelukes; but that the English betrayed (meaning I suppose deceived) the Grand Signor into war with the French, which has ruined Egypt." Such are the ideas prevalent among the turks —

Feb. 1.

A Beautiful boy of about eleven years came to our lodgings — melancholy sunk on his countenance — he stood in the porch of the door, looked in as if looking into the grave of a friend; but would not enter! What is the matter? — His father was the proprietor of this house — he was one of the richest villagers — About four months ago the Kerchief cut off his head and took away all his property — The lad & his mother lives with five children a few doors distant; they are without bread! I gave him all the money about me — The child kissed my hand; and wept! God, I thank thee that my children are Americans!

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 267.]

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

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Lisbon January 27. 1805

SIR. The respect & regard which my nature as well as particular situation teaches me to feel for the honor & interest of my Country are the sole inducements which I have for troubling you with the Enclosed Correspondence between Mr Jarvis & myself in order to prove *in part*, that he is censurable in the highest degree by his want of regard to the Interests of his Country, as also his qualifications & conduct derogatory to the important trust which he naturally derives from his situation. —

"He took the most Effective means to prevent my getting the Seamen required to complete this Ships crew as you will discover by his Letters Nº 5, 6, 7, 9 & 10 & I can prove that had the U. States have had no Consul here, that I could have got more Seamen with less difficulty. —

"He is totally regardless of the respect & attention that is due to the Men of War of his Country, and he appears entirely insensible of the importance of the present *Expedition* as you will discover by his Letter Nº 3. —

"He is living here, as relates to his style & appearance, more like

an indigent Exile than the respectable Representative of a Great Nation. —

"He has disgraced the Consular Office by his *contemptible ungentlemany conduct* in several instances. —

"He has entirely lost all regard & respect of the Portuguise Goverment,

"His intimacy here with respectable Persons is very confined, except such as make him subserviant to their views to the discredit & prejudice of his Goverment, and not to trouble you with farther detail, pardon me in saying that I confidently believe his situation affords him an opportunity of doing the present *Executive Goverm*[t] as well as our Country generally great injury. —

I have said much to the prejudice of M[r] Jarvis; but I have said no more than his conduct to me as an Officer merits; and if I have said more than I can demonstratively evince by unquestionable authority, such as your own & every other liberal mind will approve: I will for ever hereafter acknowledge that my Heart is only worthy of the Breast of an Assassin. —

You are at Liberty Sir to make use of this Letter as you may judge most proper. —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 27 January 1805

Received timber from the *Constellation* [In Syracuse Harbour]

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 27 January 1805

[Syracuse] This day got underway and exercised sails until half past 1 o'clock P. M. then came to anchor. Received from Geo. Dyson Esqr. 110 lbs. F. beef.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Arming U. S. Merchant Ships

January 28[th] 1805.

In Senate of the United States.

RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate such documents and papers, or other information, as he shall judge proper, relative to complaints against arming the merchant ships or vessels of the United States; or the conduct of the captains and crews of such as have been armed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Giles and Mr. Tracy be a committee to lay this Resolution before the President of the United States.

Attest.

SAM: A. OTIS *Secretary*

[NA. SDA. Misc. Let., Jan.–Dec. 1805.]

[31 January 1805]

The Secretary of State, to whom the President of the United States has been pleased to refer the resolution of the Senate of the

28th instant, requesting that there may be laid before the Senate, such documents and papers, or other information, as the President should judge proper relative to complaints against arming the Merchant Ships or Vessels of the United States; or the conduct of the Captains & Crews of such as have been armed — has the honor to annex hereto:—

1st A Copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary of State by the Envoy of Great Britain, dated on the 31st of August last.

2d An extract of a letter to the same from the late Chargé d'Affaires of France, dated 6th May last, which was preceeded & followed by other letters and conversations of the same Gentleman, urging the subject upon the attention of the Government. It has been also urged, by the present Minister of France, in his interviews with the Secretary of State.

Of the instance, alluded to in the aforesaid letter and extract, the only authenticated statement relative to the conduct of American private armed vessels, which has been received at this Department is contained in the annexed letter from Mr George Barnewell of New York, and the Documents accompanying it.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MADISON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
January 31. 1805

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

To William Lyman, U. S. Consul and Agent, London, England, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
January 28th 1805.

SIR. In addition to the ordinary duties of Consul at London resulting from the several acts of Congress, and the instructions from this Department with which you have been furnished, you are to take upon yourself the Agency for Seamen and Claims for captured property in Great Britain, for which latter service you will receive a compensation at the rate of two thousand dollars to commence on your superseding Mr Erving, and to cease on your receiving notice of the Agency ceasing.

As far as respects Seamen it will be your duty to attend to their applications for release from impressment; to apply to the proper board or Officer to effectuate them; to forward notice to this Department of such cases wherein the proof usually demanded by the British Officers may be wanting; on the release of any seamen to see that he is provided with a proper document to protect him against another impressment; and to send him home or find him a birth on board an American Vessel. You will correspond regularly with the Consuls in Great Britain & Ireland on the subject of impressments, and with such other Consuls and public Agents as that subject may occasionally require. In the pecuniary relief you may afford the men, you will keep in view the laws and the explanatory instructions from this Department. You will also pay the accounts of the Consuls in Great Britain & Ireland for such pecuniary aids to Seamen as you shall ascertain to be authorised by Law. The business of claims under the 7th Article of the British Treaty will be closed by Mr Erving, so far as to enable Sir F: Baring & Co to put the finishing hand to it.

But in the branch of your Agency which relates to claims for captured property, it is required that you should act as Agent of such American claimants as having no correspondence in London, may prefer you to a stranger. From such persons you are to receive no commissions nor other compensation, and you are to incur no pecuniary charge or respo[n]sibility on the public account; it being an indispensible preliminary to your interposing that due provision be made for the charges of prosecution by the persons interested.

You are subject in the character of both Agent & Consul to the direction of the Minister of the United States in London, to whom you will address yourself for advice & patronage in every emergency rendering them necessary. He is to be kept advised of your proceedings, and to this Department you will make regular communications of the same. Your accounts are to be punctually sent thro' this Department for settlement every quarter, viz. 1st January, April, July & October. Your salary is payable on the same days to your order at the Treasury in this City. The funds for the relief of Seamen are to be drawn from Sir Francis Baring & Co in such sums as may be necessary from time to time.

JAMES MADISON.

[NA. SDA. Despatches to Consuls, Oct. 1800–Feb. 1817.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Alexandria 28th Janr 1805

DEAR SIR, On going on shore this morning, I found that the Governor had sent to Mr Briggs, to say to him that he had received a firman from the Vice Roy, forbidding our recruiting Men here, for the service of the United States, and wishing you and your party to return to this place, as the People here are becoming very much alarmed. — I sent word to the Governor that we had recruited a few Men, since he gave permission, but as he received orders that they must not be recruited here, I should give orders for their being discharged, that they were mostly Maltese, and intended for the Brig. — He appeared perfectly satisfied, but said he had received information that we were recruiting, and that some of the Turkish Soldiers were about to desert &c — I left Mr Briggs to come on board, to write you, and called on Mr Farquhar to desire him to discharge the men he had engaged, After being there a few moments, a Guard of about twenty Soldiers came in from the Governor. — I enquired what they wanted. — They said they had orders to warn the Greeks against visiting that House. — I suppose however their object, was to see if any Turks were there, and on informing the Commanding Officer, that I was there, for the purpose of discharging the few Men that were engaged by the Governors Permission, he went away apparently satisfied. — I have however desired Mr Farquhar to discharge them all, and give up the house, and take quarters on board. — Should you think proper to remain, which perhaps you had better, it will be well to send back all the party to do away their fears, as I have told the Governor, that I expect them this Evening. — You will see by what has happened, that they are very much alarmed, both at Cairo and here, but without cause, but, God knows how far their fears may carry them. — I have no doubt but orders may have been sent to the cheif of the Village

where you are, to keep a good lookout for you, but I hope, the more they look, the better satisfied they will be of our object. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DERMANHOUR *28th Jany 1805*

DEAR SIR, Yours of the 26th came yesterday, this morning the Horses went off for Alexandria, today has produced nothing new, except circumstances confirmative of the insinuation gone out from the French Commissary that we are *British Spies*, does that Madman reflect that his presumption in exposing us to an *infamous death* to gratify a cowardly resentment, will not pass unnoticed —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 28 January 1805

The Bashaw was informed by Wilson, the renegado, that our crew were all armed, and about to rise upon the town. Search was made, and the report found to be false. But the Bashaw was much intimidated and an additional guard was placed over us.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 28 January 1805

This morning at 8 o'clock the U. S. Frigate *Essex* got underway reported to be bound to Messina, and that we were to attend her. We got underway at half past 9 o'clock A. M. and stood out to the *Essex*. The Commodore spoke us and informed us to stand on with him to Augusta, but at half past 12 o'clock a squall came from the land, carried away our bumpkin. The *Essex* wore and stood for us, and told us to return with her to Syracuse, which we did and came to anchor at 6 o'clock P. M.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

Duplicate U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Lisbon January 29th 1805

SIR, Enclosed I forward for your perusal a Letter from Mr Simpson, and now have the honor of acquainting you that I have used every means in my power to obtain the proper information on its subject. — There is at present in this port a Moorish Frigate of 30 Guns, a Brig intended to carry 14 or 16 Guns, which has been purchased here, and a Prusian Merchant Vessel, prize to the Frigate, which she captured & brought in here some time last Fall. — At St Ubles there is a Frigate of 30 & a Ship of 20 Guns, but neither them nor those in this Port, is it concieved will (whatever their intentions may be) put to Sea before the Spring is so far advanced as to insure them good weather— and I must confess that from anything I can learn here, either by their procedings or intentions, that I have no reason to suppose the American Commerce is more likely to be their object, than that of

any Nation with which they are at Peace, Prusia and the Hance Towns, all of which they are at War with, will afford them a sufficient exercise of their piratical intentions, *without risk*, to prevent their molesting our Commerce. —

The remittances of Money made to the Moorish Agent here which Mr Simpson mentions in his letter, is equal I find to 250,000 Spanish Dollars and intended principally I am informed by the very best authority, to purchase Naval Stores in England. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DEMANHOUR *29th Jany 1805*

DEAR SIR, Yours of yesterday came at 12. — The alarm excited from the circumstance of our recruiting a few Christians comes from the French Commissary, and is of a piece with all his other treatment concerning us — he shall not have the gratification to succeed even in this project. — You have certainly done wisely in discharging the men, & breaking up the Randevouz, but I will have the Vice Roys permission to take those Christians out of his Country if necessary. —

It is to be recollected that every step we took in Alexa was with the knowledge and approbation of the Governor, but my instructions have been surpassed — Make yourself easy Sir, truth is Almighty. — I shall retain the People with me, though I should be willing to dispence with some of them. — I send you a Courier this Morng. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DEMANHOUR *29th Jany 1805*

DEAR SIR, I hasten to communicate to you a translated copy of a letter I have this morning received from Hamet Bashaw through the hands of Major Missett. —

"Thanks to the only God, by whom all things are accomplished — To our friend the English General. —

We have received your letters, As you have requested us to come to you we are arrived in the Fiaume and reside in the House of Bagoushy — You have sent us a Courier and we have followed your instructions, we have read the letters, which came under cover to Eli Bey, when the Courier delivers this into your hands, come near us in with the Aman [or Arnan], and hasten our departure, we are in the middle of the Arabs, come to us or let us know by letter where we are to repair, but it is necessary to send the Tiskere of Aman [or Arnan], we have sent you two messengers one to Cairo the other to Alexandria"—Sealed by Hamlet Bashaw.—

There then is at length an end of our uncertitude, *we shall have the Man*, I had already anticipated his arrangements, by sending off to him the Arab Chief of the *Oued Allies* — Let us now think of the Derne and Bengaize expedition, an article in your Letter of the 26th discredits the accounts we have had of reinforcements being sent to those places, they will therefore be an easy conquest, and will give an honorable and advantageous termination to our expedition, the

recruits at Alexandria will be useful in the execution of this plan — Some small field Pieces should be sought for and conditionally be stipulated for. — The object before us seems so certain and the advantages so important, that it seems to me we need not hesitate a moment about some extraordinary preparations. —

As I know you will impart every thing to Messrs Briggs and therefore do not write them, Please use your discretion in communicating the subject matter of this letter to Mr Farquhar I think it proper. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Alexandria 29th Jany 1805

DEAR SIR, Your Letters of 25th & 27th came safe to hand I am happy that you sent forward the Horses, but yet, you will see by my Letter of the 28th that it is the wish of the Governor of this place, that the party return, I have this day been with him, to try to do away his fears, but find that he is as much alarmed as ever — he informed me that the chief of the Village where you are, had written to the Tiftidar, who has lately arrived from Constantinople, informing him that you had hoisted the American flag at Demanhour, and that we were recruiting at Alexandria, and that our object must be something more than that of getting the Bashaw — in fact there seems to be a general alarm. — I have as I wrote you discharged the men here, and on our visit to the Governor, found two of them under examination, but got them released immediately, together with the Keeper of the House where Mr Farquhar stayed who had been put in Prison, and in chains after I left the House yesterday but every thing is at present quiet. — I fear that something may happen to prevent their remaining so long. — You will see by what has happened, that it is necessary to act with great caution, for the eyes of every body are upon us. The Governor complains very much of the flags being hoisted, as it appeared at once like enlisting men &c, and I must confess he had some grounds to found his suspicion's upon, after the Letter had been sent to him, and what had taken place though unseen by us. —

Should you find the Bashaw approaching you with a number of men about him, it will certainly be imprudent for him to come near, under the present circumstance, for fear of alarming the People more, it will therefore be necessary to send and meet him, and fix on some place if possible a distance to the Westward to see him. — In fact, take what steps you may, I fear the Peoples ignorance will prevent their seeing our object, I hope you will take the earliest oppertunity of sending in such of the party as can be spared, and if you should want an Escort, when you are ready to come, we can apply for one from this place. — I think from what has happened today, it will be proper, not to shew the flag any more as that seemed to be the grand object, with the Governor. —

I hope in God, you will take such measures as will prevent our having any difficulty with this Government, and that we shall finally convince them, that nothing has been done without their knowledge. — Pray let me know what steps you take as often as may be,

and be assured I shall give you every information from here. — In the mean time believe me

NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 29 January 1805

[Syracuse] Weighed anchor at 8 o'clock A. M. sailed round in the harbour until 2 o'clock P. M. then came to anchor.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS *January 30th 1805.*
No. 21 *recd Febr 10th*

DEAR SIR. — My last respects were under date of the 11th Inst. with several enclosures, detailing to you, whatever concerned our affairs in this Quarter.

The Tunisien Xebec, has arrived at Sphax; the Rais came to Tunis on the 10th inst. and made a complaint of having lost when captured two Chests of Cloathing &c I beg you to refer to my letter of the 9th of Decr, and give your orders — they also complain of the loss of one or two sails & of some damage done to the Vessel; I have already refused to the owner of the Prize any recompence: the Bey sent me a message on the 21st, requesting that I would satisfy the complainants, as it was promised by Capt. Campbell, that the vessel should return in the same good order she was Captured. — It is probable this Subject will be renewed, when Commodore Barron's answer to the Bey's letter arrives. — By the return Courier from Tripoli, I am favour[ed] with a lengthy communication from Capt. Bainbridge; and one for your self, which I have the honor to enclose you. Mr Nissen has drawn on me for Eight hundred dollars for the use of the American Officers & Seamen at Tripoli, and advises that his drafts will be continued. I am again without a shilling of public Funds or Credit. —

With profound Respect and Consideration
(copy)

[NA. SDA. Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, 1804–1805.]

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

U. STATES FRIGATE *Constitution*
Lisbon Jany 30th 1804 [*1805**]

SIR I am induced through motives of respect for your opinion, connected with regard for my own character, to cite to you again my abhorrence of the unprecedented & detestable conduct of Mr Jarvis our consul, who has, instead of promo[ting] the public interest; used every means which a confined and pitiful Intellect could or, at least, dare suggest: by opposing every obstacle, within the compass of his confined immagination, to my convenience & the interest of this ship: and what makes him the more despicable; he has done this under the dissimulation of Friendly & Zealous professions: However his conduct has been too plain to be misunderstood

He made objections to taking bills on London, for the amount of supplies furnish'd the *Constitution*, until after he had understood that upwards of a Dozen of the most respectable merchants had, through the Influence of Messrs Brown, Reid & Co of this place; tendered me their services, with offers of any sums of money I might require for such bills; and without even requiring a commission on the exchange: — and to satisfy you that my complaints are instigated solely through motives of regard for the honor & interest of my country; I presume it is only necessary to prove that Mr Jarvis, either by intention or Ignorance, shew a want of confidence in Bills which I was authorized, by your instructions, to draw on London; & endeavoured to oblige me to draw direct on the Navy Departmt, for small supplies that did not amount $1,000; when at the same time he knew that the disbursements would amount to upwards of $12,000 before the ship left Lisbon; and persisted in drawing in this way, until I was oblig'd to make arrangements for, and inform him that I would advance the money's for all the supplies as they were furnish'd: This I was enabled to do through the influence of Messrs Brown & Reid, without their requiring any other compensation than the pleasure of having been instrumental in contributing to the Interest of the service —

I do assure you that Mr Jarvis's conduct was, in almost every instance, such as to require me the greatest forbearance, to avoid exposing him by personal chastisement: Indeed nothing could have prevented me but the respect which I feel for the authority that gave him his appointment — I am aware of the circumstances under which Mr Jarvis is placed here, but I have too much confidence in the Just sentiment of the President, & the Heads of Department, to believe for a single moment, the mere assertions or professions of such a man as Jarvis; can injure me, or entitle him to; his, or their confidence, when it can be provided by incontrovertible authority, that, the interest he feels, in the execution of the duties of his office, is entirely measured by the pecuniary advantages which he derives by their exercise —

In case any of our ships should want large supplies, Lisbon would be the most eligeable place in this quarter to furnish them; provided we have an active Navy Agent there

I have not been in any part of Europe where more extraordinary attentions have been paid to one of our public ships, than has been shewn to the *Constitution*, in every instance, with the mere exception our own Consul —

[*Copy of this letter is in Library of Congress, Manuscripts Division, dated 1 February 1805]

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

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

U. States Ship *Constitution*
Lisbon Janr 30th 1805

No 14

Sir Since writing you on the 29th Inst I am informed that the Moorish Agent here, has absolutely purchased British Gold & Bills; which *now* leaves no doubt of the remittances of Money, mentioned in Mr Simpson's letter, being intended for the purchase of Naval Stores in England: and it is more than probable that the Moorish

Frigate & Brig now in this Port, will proceed to England to carry those stores to Morocco — This I am induced to believe in consequence of the Moorish Agent's having already made application to the British for Convoy to England for these two Vessels. — It is impossible almost to describe the damage that has been sustained by shipping on this coast this Winter — Accounts have been received here a few Days since of the loss of a British Frigate & Brig (part of the Cadiz Squadron) being lost on the Spanish Coast between Cadiz & the entrance of the Straights — It is now blowing a severe Gale from the Westward.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Richard Farquhar

ALEXANDRIA 30th *Jany 1805*

SIR, Two Servants belonging to Hamet Bashaw, called on me with the agreeable news, that the Bashaws Secretary has arrived at Rosetta, on his way to Alexandria, and they expect him tomorrow, therefore we may expect some certain intelligence of the Bashaw, this is the same person whom I introduced to Mr Eaton at Grand Cairo and who forwarded the dispatches to the Bashaw. — As I expect him to call on me tomorrow — if you please I will bring him on board the Brig. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DEMANHOUR *31st Jany 1805*

SIR, Yours of the 29th came at 12 O.Clock today the American flag has not been displayed here, nor has a proposition been made to any Mortal here to engage in our service, since we left you — We have indeed shewed our flag, but only in our own Room and only by way of discrimination — As to recruiting at Alexandria let the Governor be informed that Mr Farquhar never had Orders *to open a Randezvous* there, though I thought it would be violating no rights of hospitality to permit him to enquire if there were any Christians without imploy, there who would be willing to enter our service against the Bashaw of Tripoli, to be ready at our departure — had Mr Farquhar pursued my instructions, we should have been spared all this difficulty, but even now suspicion will end when truth is known. — We have but three Men with us besides our Servants, and as I expect an interview with Hamet Bashaw day after tomorrow, it seems needless to go to the expence and trouble to make two detachments on returning — we shall be with you I hope in four days. —

I have Written to the Vice Roy, concerning our recruiting — explained to him candidly my object and have taken on myself the entire responsibility of the measure — Indeed I have asked his permission to take those People away if necessary. — I am on good good terms with the Kercheif, have proposed to him to send back the party, but he says it is unnecessary — he confessed to me yesterday, that the French Consul had occasioned all this embroil, and that he had in fact denounced us *British Spies* he shall have his

turn, Be tranquil, Sir, the more we are examined the better for us. —

WILLIAM EATON

Translate this to the Governor except what concerns the French men. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Alexandria 31st Jany 1805

DEAR SIR, I sent off your Messenger last Evening, and nothing has since happened worth notice, one of the Bashaws servants called on Mr Farquhar yesterday, and informed him that the Bashaws Secretary was at Rosetta, and that he is hourly expected here, should that be the case, I shall send him or some of the Servants to you, that you may send them forward to the Bashaw if you think proper, as they would be able to assure him, that you are on the spot waiting his arrival. —

Should your messenger return without him, and you should find it necessary to communicate with him again from where he is, I should suppose it would be better to return here and wait an Answer, and perhaps you will think with me, that the Brig had better return to the Commodore as proposed before, should the Bashaw come down with the Messenger, and have a number of Men about him I should think you had better send and meet him, and fix on some spot at a distance from Demanhour (say half a days journey) and let him come with a few Men, and have an interview, as I am sure his bringing a large number of Men near this place will excite suspicions prejudicial to us. —

Should the Bashaw not arrive, and you think with me that I had better return, I will thank you to acquaint the Major, that Mr Gordon may arrive here in time. —

I think with you that what has happened has been occasioned by the French Commissary — yet it might be improper to charge him with it, unless you can asscertain to a certainty that he has made use of his influence against us, which perhaps we shall be able to discover before long by some means. — I am very anxious to see you at this place, and hope you will have it in your power to return with the Bashaw, or some certain intelligence from him, but I fear he will not come so near as we once expected, from the precaution he has taken heretofore, and perhaps he will not put that confidence in the Vice Roys pass, that he might do, and come on without fear — yet he must certainly be persuaded, that we should not urge him into danger, or make use of the passport if we did not put the greatest confidence in it. —

1st February 12 O'Clock

I called on Mr Briggs this morning, found that he was with the Governor Yesterday evening, and it appears that he is a little better satisfied, than he had been for some days past. it appears that Mr Briggs has wrote the Major [Missett] what has happened, and he hinted to me this Morng that it wd be well to advise you to prevent if possible the Bashaws bringing too many men near this place — which

you see I have already done, and hope you will think with us. — I have learnt where your Servant is, and we shall be able to demand him when you return. —

6 O'Clock P. M. Your Letter has this instant come to hand, I am happy that every thing appears well with you, and that things bear a better appearance here than they did some days past. —

P. S. I send you Wafers, and Wax, but having no Mead I do not furnish it. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 31 January 1805

At 8 AM wore ship set close reef'd top sails & courses. a ship pass'd us: — At 10 a ship to wind ward under english colours (union down) backd the main topsails & spoke her (from plymouth 100 days out in distress supplied her with meat, bread, rum & water. —

Latt: Obs: 36° 52′ N

[NDA.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Timothy Mountford, acting for Tobias Lear during his absence from Algiers

(Copy) ALGIER *feb*^{y} *1*st *1805*

DEAR SIR My last to you was by the *Will*^{m} *& Mary* Cap^{n} Tipling, whose Cargo agreeable to Bill of Lading I have deliverd to the Regency & have taken Receipts for the same

I wrote you of the adjustment of all difficultys between England & Algeirs. Rich^{d} Cartwright Esq^{r} is the New Consul Gen^{l} whom I find to be a worthy Gentleman, he has sent me word of his intending to send despatches for Gibraltar & promises to forward this, I have only ¾ of an hour to prepare myself. —

On the 20th Ins^{t} the Dey sent me word by our Drogerman demanding from the United States a 74 Gun ship, to be built for him and deliverd in the Port of Algeir in Complete order with all Expedition — and desiring me to communicate the same to the President — adding he would pay the cost on delivery —

I was certain he did not know the Expence of such a Vessel in the U. S. — I therefore took the proper steps to inform him, & told him the General of Marine & all the Divan that we had in America Timber only, all other materials were of foreign Growth & manufacture that our frigates oweing to this; the high Price of labour, the want of dry Docks &c^{a} with many other Conveniences, to which as yet, we were strangers cost the U. S. on an average the round sum of $600,000 each — he replied that in *France* a ship of the Line could be built for 100,000$ — I answerd I thought not — but that in *France*, (& in short all Europe) could build Vessels of this discription cheaper than we could in the U. S — because they had all the materials of which they were made at hand &c^{a} — we had not —

The Dey then askd what can you furnish a Ship of the Line for — I replied, I was not the Consul of the U. S. I was only left to transact the Common business of his office — he says you can only say, what you suppose such a ship would be built for — I replied in

America she would cost more than one Million Dollars — This has entirely put him out of the Idea of having a 74 — & I have taken the proper steps, to let it stand in this manner.

I beg you to send Copys of this to Coll[l] Lear (from whom I have not had a line, indeed there has been no opportunity) and the Sec[y] of state and inform all is well here notwithstanding the repulsed demand of the Mighty Dey, for a 74 Gun Ship. —

(Signd) T. MOUNTFORD

[NA. SDA. Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, 1804–1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DEMANHOUR *1[st] Feb[y] 1805*

DEAR SIR, This evening I received a letter by express from Doctor Mendrici dated at Rosetta the 31[st] Ult[o] informing me that Mahmoud the Prime [Minister] of Hamet Bashaw, and Hamet Aga his Governor of Police has arrived thither and taken lodgings at the English house, in a letter in answer to his, I beg him to advise them to pursue the passage to Alexandria, and place themselves under your protection Should they arrive before I do with the Bashaw, I am persuaded you will afford them civility, they are intelligent, and will be usefull, as they are very influential

I pass this Letter to Doctor M. to be put into their hands as an introduction to you, I hope tomorrow will bring the Man who has given us all so much solicitude, and that a few days more will give us a triumph over Jealousy, suspicion and infamy. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 1 February 1805

George Griffiths, one of our crew, having informed the Bashaw that he could build an air furnace, and cast guns, shot, &c. furnished with a mason and nine of our crew, and set to work, with a promise he should have a hundred dollars for the first shot he should cast. After expending about five hundred dollars in the experiment, Griffiths this day attempted a blast in his furnace; but with all the wood and coal that the Bashaw could furnish, he could not melt the iron, and the furnace cracked in several places. It afterwards appeared that Griffiths had no intention to cast any shot.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DEMANHOUR *2[d] Feb[y] 1805*

SIR, Last Evening I received advice from Doctor Mendrici at Rosetta, that two of Hamet Bashaws Ministers, his Secretary of State, and Governor of Police have arrived thither from Grand Cairo, I dispatched the Courier in return, and requested them to proceed to Alexandria, and place themselves under your protection, they will probably be on board of you Monday Even[g] if not sooner — M[r] O.Bannon will recognize them. —

Today we expect the arrival of Hamet, possibly he may be detained a day or two longer — At all events you may expect us Wednesday Even^g or Thursday Morning — every thing is tranquil with us, it will be so with you when the truth of facts shall have expelled the mist of misrepresentation. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 2 February 1805

[Syracuse] The U. S. S. *Nautilus* arrived from Messina and came to anchor at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 3 February 1805

[Syracuse] At 9 o'clock weighed anchor and sailed round in the harbour until 1 o'clock P. M. It lying too near in to the shore we warped further out and anchored at 3 o'clock.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

BARBARY TRIPOLI *4^th^ February 1805*

SIR I have the honor to inform you that our situation in this place, is the same as it has been for twelve months past; the Officers are kept in close confinement, and the crew at labour

We bear our captivity with the firmness of Americans, and have the fullest confidence that our Government will take such measures as will soon restore us to the *arms* of our Country

I am daily expecting to hear from Commodore Barron, and to receive the letters which he brought out from America for us

The inspection which my letters receive in this place prevents my communicating to you on subjects which I should otherwise do; but you no doubt will be kept informed of all matters relative to our affairs with this Regency by the Commodore of the station, and Col^o Lear; to whom I frequently write

Enclosed you will receive a list of our Crew who have died here, and those who have turned renegadoes

In justice to the philantrophy of Nicholas, C. Nissen Esq^r His Danish Majesty's Consul in this place, I cannot omit assuring you that his unremitted friendly attention, has contributed much to alleviate our unfortunate situation; altho we are deprived of personal communication with him; he is nevertheless permitted the liberty of supplying our necessary wants; which he does in the most friendly manner

Beleive me Sir, to be with the greatest anxiety for an investigation

of my conduct on the loss of the F, *P[hiladelphia]*, and the resumption of my arms in my Countrys service.

[Enclosure]

N°	82 —	Thomas Prince	Ord. Seam°	Turned	Turk
	84 —	John Wilson	Quar Mar	Ditto	
	110 —	Peter West	Carp: Crew	Ditto	
	123 —	Thos Smith 1st	Seaman	Ditto	
	251 —	Lewis Hickshaw [?]	Landsman	Ditto	—5
	55 —	John McDonald 1st	Seaman	Dead	
	111 —	John Morrison	Seaman	Dead	
	132 —	Edward Gorman	Ord: Seam°	Dead	
	151 —	John Hilliard	Ord: Seam°	Dead	
	244 —	James Anderson 1st	Ord: Seam°	Dead	—5
		1805 Febry 1 —	Total to this date		10

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

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

U. States Ship *Constitution*
Lisbon February 4th 1805

Sir In addition to my letter of the 26th Ultm°, I now have the honor to inform you that the *Constitution* is ready for Sea, and will Sail tomorrow, provided the settlement of her accounts does not prevent. —

In the last Gale, considerable damage was done to the shipping here, and in which the *Constitution* broke one of her bower Anchors which has obliged me to get another in addition to the one already mentioned in my letter of the 26th Ultm° —

The information I gave in my letter of the 30th Decem^r, and which I received from the Pilot, of the Brig *Sirens* having left this but a few Days previous to my arrival, I have since found is incorrect; as she has not been here at all: but it appears that in consequence of the sickness at Gibraltar she has made Cadiz her rendezvous generally. —

I have not procured quite so many Men here as I could have wished, altho those I have entered are generally fine fellows & such an addition to the former crew, as to induce me to flatter myself, that I shall be able to give you a very fair acc^t of the services of the *Constitution* next Summer — I have nothing at present farther to communicate, than that I shall call at Tangier to learn how our affairs stand in that quarter, and at Gibraltar to take as many of the Stores from thence to Syracuse as I can conveniently Stow —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

[4 February 1805]

To Secretary of the Navy from George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse

Hon^ble Sir Since the departure of Commodore Preble from Naples which was on the 23^rd of December last, we have had no arrivals from America to this Port the Brig laden with Naval Stores expected to arrive with the *Alfred* store ship has not yet been heard of, consequently we have given up the hope of seeing her — I have given a statement of provisions on hand to Commodore Barron, who saild in the *Essex* on the 4th Inst and is now in Malta. His health still continues very bad & I am fearful his recovery is very doubtful, the

Constellation & Vixen sail'd the same Day & the *Nautilus* yesterday—the *Constitution* is not yet return'd from Lisbon but is hourly expected, by Letters of the 8th January from Gibraltar we learn that the fever had abated in a great degree but not entirely past Mr John Gavino was then living but his Brother & sister dead as to any political Ideas on the approaching summer's success I leave to better information than I have power to give, the *President & Congress* will be ready for sea in a few days — On Commodore Barron's return into Port we shall have upwards of two hundred Bbls Beef & pork (brought out by the *Traveller* Store Ship) to be survey'd and condemn'd as unfit for use also some Cheese brought by the *John Adams*—I have this moment recd Letters from the Navy office for Capts Campbell, Rodgers, Stewart &c which I shall take care to deliver as the ships come in, — a few Days ago arrived a Greek Ship from the Levant, the Capt^{n} says He was spoke by Lord Nelson's Squadron steering towards Corfu in search of the French Fleet which had escaped from Toulon their Destination not known, that they are out we know to be fact, & his Lordship is in pursuit. —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Presumably to Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DEMANHOUR *Sunday 4th Febr 1805*

DEAR SIR, By express of yesterday I stated to you my arrangements concerning the two Ministers of Hamet Bashaw at Rosetta although I have not yet received an Answer to my letter from this place by the Arab Cheif — I am assured in positive terms by the Kercheif of this Village that an Answer cannot be delayed more than two days longer — It would seem hardly possible that the Bashaw would loose this oppertunity of an interview, but should it so happen and my Messenger return without him I am entirely of opinion with you, of the Brigs returning to the Randezvous, I have anticipated your Ideas concerning the impropriety of the Bashaws approaching the Turkish frontiers with a force and have given instructions to my Messenger to signify to him that he can advance with his *suit only* which are not to consist of more than eight men, Am not confident he will yeild to these terms, for it appears his jealousy and suspicions with these of his Turkish Brethren are reciprocal. —

3 O.CLOCK P. M. I had just turned this period in answer to your letter when, when a messenger from Hamet Bashaw entered my appartment, and to convince me he was not an impostor he put into my hands my first letter to Hamet Bashaw from Alexandria of 30th Novr this was a fortunate occurrence because it assured the Bashaw of our high respect for the Grand Seignior and cautioned him against any steps which might go to compromit our good intelligence with that sovereign, and it having an Arabic translation on the back, I went with it to the Kercheif, who by the by is a fierce Savage Turk but a good General. — this at once did away all suspicion, he took me by the hand for the first time, conplimented my candour and invited me to ride out and dine with him at his Camp, this messenger was followed by several Arabs who had kept in the back ground 'till they know whither they might enter with safety, accompanied by the two Maltese whom I dispatched secretly from Cairo, One

of the Arabs is a servant of the Bashaw and accompanied him on his route towards this place as far as Fiune, he will be in Demanhour tomorrow and Wednesday morning we shall set off for Alexandria the Bashaw has only his suite with him consisting of about forty Persons, which gives no uneasiness to the Kercheif, on the Contrary he has voluntarily offered us an escort to secure our passage to Alexandria and will go out himself with me tomorrow to accompany our friend into Demanhour. —

I shall want a thousand dollars to clear out from this, and request you will arrange the affair with Mr Briggs, so as to send them safely, and if possible in Marboots this sum I hope and trust will put an end to our expences of this sort, as it certainly will to our danger & anxiety if the hazard of sending cash, should be thought too great, must pledge my credit with these people 'till I arrive with you, on consideration I shall wait your answer to this express before I start from this place. — I beg Sir you will accept my congratulations and assurance of respect & Esteem.

W. Eaton

NB. I give the Courier who carries this letter one Man Book & promise him four if he returns on Tuesday with an answer and a Parcel. I have serious doubts of sending Cash, unless you can pack it away in some article of my Ward Robe. the courier engages to bring my Toledo Sabre. I shall have no occasion for it as I intend this I have with me for the Bashaw. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

United States Brig *Argus*
Alexandria 4th Febr 1805

Dear Sir, Your letter of the 4th came to hand at 12 this day, but owing to the Governors being engaged, we could not see him till nearly four in the afternoon, when Mr Briggs and myself called on him to know what number of Men he would suffer to enter this Town with you, he would not consent that more than three or four besides your party should accompany you and the Bashaw, but at same time wished to consult the Admiral. Mr Briggs and myself went with him to the Admiral, who we found rather in a bad humour, after making known to him our visit, he agreed with the Governor that three or four men was as many as could be allowed to pass through the Gates with you, but after talking the matter over and on our leaving him, he consented to suffer six besides your party to pass the Cutt, and said he would give Orders to that effect to the Officer Commanding at the Cutt. Should the Bashaw bring more men with him than the eight you mentioned he had better leave them at Demanhour until you arrive here, and perhaps we shall be able to obtain permission to get the whole of them on board — while Mr Briggs and myself were with the Governor, I had men out collecting small money to send you. it appears they have only collected five hundred dollars, which I hope will Answer your present purposes, had they collected more, I think the risque too great to send to the amount of One Thousand dollars by one Courier, should the five hundred not be sufficient, I will send the remainder by another conveyance. — The Sword I

do not send for fear it might be an inducement for the Arabs to plunder the Courier of both Sword and money.

11 O'Clock at Night. —

I sent Mr O'Bannon on shore with the above Letter to Mr Briggs to be forwarded by the Courier, but it appears that when he got on shore, that the Governor and admiral had sent for Mr Briggs' Drogoman to inform him that they had changed their minds, that although they had consented to suffer Hamet Bashaw to pass with six men, that they would now not allow him to enter Alexandria, without the Vice Roys permission, and that they had sent off an express to the Vice Roy, to know whether he would be allowed to pass — in short I desired Mr O'Bannon to state to you what passed at the Admirals between him and Mr Briggs. — I had forgot to mention to you, that the Governor had produced a Letter which he said was from the Vice Roy, limiting the number of men to two or three, that were to be allowed to enter Alexandria with the Bashaw, but it appears that Mr Briggs offered to confine them to the Vice Roys Letter, but they refused, so that it is possible, no such Letter has been sent from him. —

I am happy you have wrote the Vice Roy, and hope you will receive a favourable answer, as you will then be before hand of the Courier they have sent off, but I think it will be necessary to write him again, to do away any difficulties they may make, or objection they may state to the Bashaws leaving this. — If you can place him in a situation to be safe, it will be proper by all means, that you come to this place as soon as possible, and bring with you the Vice Roys firman, and such other Papers as you may have to do away the suspicions that have gone out against us. —

If the Bashaw will not part with you, it may be well to send the firman, by Mr Blake or some safe conveyance, or if he will remain with Mr Blake, and let you come here, I have no doubt but we shall be able to convince them, that we have conducted with upwrightness and candour. — from what I have stated, you will perceive, that it is necessary something is done very soon —

You will be a little astonished to see so sudden a change in our affairs, but we must be patient untill we can convince them that they have been led away by intriegue. —

Should any thing further happen, I shall take the earliest oppertunity to inform you. — I have not sent the Money as things have taken such a change — I was fearful of the Couriers being stopt. —

You will see by the conversation that passed between the Captain Bey, and Mr Briggs in the presence of Mr O'Bannon, that he is no friend of the Bashaws, as he said that nothing but a fear of offending the English and American Governments prevented him from taking him by the Beard, and trampling him under his feet. — Mr Briggs gave him to understand, that he was the American Consul as well as the English, and that he must be cautious, how he interfered &c — I should think it will be well, that he is cautious, and keep a good look out, as they appear to act in direct contradiction to the Vice Roys Orders, or they must have received a Counter Order or firman since you left Cairo, perhaps it would not be amiss to write to the Governor of this place, and inform him of your situation &c —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 4 February 1805

[In Syracuse Harbour] Pleasant with Moderate breezes. the Frigates *Essex* and *Constellation* and the Brig *Vixen* sailed for Malta

Lt Chas Ludlow & Mr Augustus Ludlow Midshipman joined the *Essex*

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 4 February 1805

At half past 8 o'clock A. M. we weighed anchor, as also the *Essex*, *Constellation and Nautilus*. Pleasant weather. Steered for Malta. Mr. Hunt gave me 30 returns to make out in a different method. At 4 o'clock P. M. the breeze decreased and left us almost becalmed. The *Essex* and *Constellation* could not sail with us and of course kept astern.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

U, S, Frigate *Constitution*
Lisbon Febr 5th 1805

Sir Actuated by a sincere respect for your opinion, and presuming on your friendship; I am induced to solicit your attention to the Intimations which Mr Jarvis may make to the Sectry of State, respecting a dispute which happen'd between us during the stay of the *Constitution* in this Port — I should not consider this request necessary; had I the least reason to consider Mr Jarvis an honorable man, but on the contrary, and knowing him to be malicious; I am induced to fear that an unjust representation might tend to, injure a character which I hold *next* in *estimation* to the salvation of my soul, in the opinion of Goverment —

The respect which I feel for the high authority that placed Mr Jarvis here was sufficient inducement to prevent my taking such steps, as to prove by document, that he has forfeited the trust deposed in him by his goverment; as such a proceding could not fail to injure him in his official capacity; and of course the Interest of his country — however you may rest assured, that when such process shall be consider'd necessary, I can and will prove to the satisfaction of all concern'd; that his conduct, as relates to myself has been derogatory to the character of a Gentleman; and to his goverment such as will not admit a single ray of doubt that he has forfited their confidence

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

United States Brig *Argus*
Alexandria 5th Febr 1805

Dear Sir, I sent off the Courier this morning with a letter, in which I mentioned to you, that I should not send the money on account of the risque of its miscarrying, but going on shore found that it had been sent, and I hope it will arrive safe. — I was with Mr Briggs at

11 this morning & sent to the Governors to know if he was at home, that we wished an enterview with him, we found that he was a sleep and could not be seen 'till Three O'Clock, at which time we waited on him to come to an explanation about last nights conduct, we found him as fearful as ever, and pretended he had received a Letter last night from the Vice Roy, forbidding any of the Party's returning to this place, until further Orders, and that he was receiving Letters from Demanhour, every moment, some stating that the Bashaw had a number of men dressed in Mameluke dress, others that he has with him Sixty or Seventy Men, and five or six hundred, not far distant from Demanhour — in fact there seems to be a general alarm, and I fear we have not as yet seen the worst of it, for it is impossible to say how far these peoples fears may carry them, but a short time I hope will determine — After a little warm conversation with the Governor, he left us in a very great passion, and went to the Admirals, after stopping a few moments, M[r] Briggs and myself left the house. —

After this statement you will easily perceive that you must rest quiet, until you receive Answers from the Vice Roy to your Letters — I hope you have made statements to him, that will counteract any falsehoods from this place. — I beg Sir, that you will take such measures, as will prevent our having any difficulty with this Government, or involving our friends. —

Should you have had an interview with the Bashaw, and find him determined to go by land, I should suppose your arrangements might be made as well at or near Demanhour as at this place, therefore it would not be necessary for him to come here, but should you determine to come on board, I see no other way than your fixing on some place to the Westward, where he may be taken off, as I should suppose there would be no risk in doing that whilst he holds the Vice Roys pass, unless he should give Counter Orders, either this must be done, or you must remain untill you can get a firman from the Vice Roy, that he may embark from this place. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DEMANHOUR *5[th] Feb[y] 1805*

DEAR SIR, Hamet Bashaw arrived here from O,Clech [possibly meaning four o'clock] this afternoon, he was met by an escort of Twenty Cavalry Six Miles from the Village and conducted to a handsome Pavilion pitched for the purpose, reposed there for a moment when the Kercheif waited on him with his suite accompanied by an honorary Guard of twenty Infantry, and saluted him with marks of cordial friendship. —

Tents were pitched for the accommodation of his people, and provision made for their refreshment — the Bashaw sleeps tonight at the Kercheifs house, and tomorrow afternoon we depart for Alexandria — shall be with you Wednesday Morning. —

While setting under the Pavilion a letter was put into my hands from, the Vice Roy in answer to mine of 30[th] Ult[o], he has granted every thing I requested we have permission to embark the Christians conditionally engaged in our Service at Alexandria. —

It remains for us to determine whither they can be used to the *Honor* of our Country, think of the Derne and Bengaize *expedition*,

after all that has passed we should not doubt of success in any enterprize undertaken with reasonable prospects. —

I fear we shall never have the means suitably to acknowledge our obligations to Mess^rs Briggs Brothers. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 5 February 1805

While a number of our men were at work at the north corner of the castle, a large body of the wall fell, and killed Jacob Dowdesher. The only consolation we received from the Turks, was, that he was *amka deirc* and *sansafedah* — that is, *D——m his mother, he has got no faith. Romo Kelp — He is a Christian dog.*

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 5 February 1805

Pleasant weather, little winds, and that ahead. Malta about 10 miles to windward. We beat in and came to anchor at half past 2 o'clock P. M. (quarantined). The *Essex* came to anchor about sun setting. The *Constellation* came to anchor at half past six o'clock P. M.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[About 6 February 1805]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Lieutenant Joshua Blake, U. S. Navy

ALEXANDRIA *10 O.Clock*

DEAR SIR, All is well! I have not seen Cap^t H. but have been an hour with the Governor and Admiral, they have reason on their side, you have had an *incorrect* translation of the firman — be assured Sir, it *expressly* says that Hamet Bashaw may approach Rosetta or Alexandria, it is then necessary, that the Commanders in either place should have an order directed *particularly* to them from the Vice Roy to pass him. The Admiral and Governor have dispatched a Courier asking that, and by return they solemnly declare it will give them infinite pleasure to receive him with proper honours, that our real friend tne *Kercheif* of Demanhour may not suspect our having directed him (as he naturally will suppose from this arrestation) You can inform him that the Admiral and Governor both, in presence of Mess^rs Briggs O.Bannon and myself, that he had been perfectly correct after having received the Vice Roys Order, and that they only waited the same. —

It is the opinion of M^r Briggs, and I think with him, that you had better Camp at Bricket, the communication will be easy with you, and I am sure more agreeable than Demanhour — At Bricket you are surrounded with friends in case of necessity — I am confident however they will not be needed — Pardon the liberty I take to advise — You know every motive by which I am actuated. — All my Party are on board the *Argus*, Your servant will be sent you this afternoon, after I have seen Cap^t H. I shall send your two Horses, that you may have for Servant and Hassen — the Horses of Deman-

hour shall be justly sent forward — You will be informed of my journey by the bearer — by your servant you will have every particular with the papers put in my charge, they have been properly used, and produced more than the anticipated effect. — You will readily perceive Sir, this is written in such haste as a just Idea of your anxiety promps me to dispatch the bearer. —

God Bless you Sir

J. BLAKE —

I shall join you again if possible

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Alexandria 6th Febr 1805

DEAR SIR, You will be informed by Mr Blake what has passed this morning, and what our prospects are — I have only to say, I fear we shall have difficulty and delay in getting the Bashaw on board, and if it is his determination to proceed by land I do not see the necessity of his coming here perhaps you can make your arrangements at or near Demanhour and by appearances, the sooner it is done the better for fear of a Counter Order. — You perhaps had better fix on some place near Derne for us to meet him, at a stated time (say two months) at such place as he may name, and you will know what the Commodore authorised us to say to him, if he is confident he can go down near Derne, he may be sure we shall be there at the time appointed by you. —

From the obstinacy of the Governor and Capt Bey, I fear they are trying to delay the business as much as possible, in hopes to receive Counter Orders from the Vice Roy. — it will be necessary for you to write to the Vice Roy, and state to him the manner in which they act in the face and eyes of his Orders &c — I am happy to hear that you have recd my Letters and the Cash sent, as I had determined not to send it, but it came through mistake.

I have had some conversation with Mr Blake since writing the above, and find it is the determination of the Bashaw to go by land — if so I think you had better place him among his own friends, where he will be safe, and come here yourself, as soon as possible, that we may make arrangements for our departure. — Please let me know what you determine upon as soon as possible. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from John Gordon

ROSETTA *6 Febr 1805*

DEAR SIR, In consequence of the Accounts which Major Missett has this morning recd from Demanhour I am inclined to suppose that your friend Mr Eaton, his Suite will have already joined you before this Letter can reach Alexandria. — It is now I immagine pretty certain that the Pacha, with his attendants will sail in the Brig, & as they will necessarily occupy much of the spare room I am unwilling to incumber you with three additional passengers and Baggage. — Believe me Sir I am highly sensible of your kindness in offering to

take me as far as Syracuse, and had circumstances permitted I should have been most happy to have availed myself of so favourable an oppertunity — You are however equally entitled to my sincerest thanks, and before I finally leave the Mediteranian, I hope we shall be fortunate enough to meet, when I shall be glad to return my acknowledgements in Person. Do me the favor to present my respectful compliments to Mr Eaton, and remember me kindly to all those Officers on board the *Argus*, with whom I have the pleasure of being acquainted. —

JOHN GORDON

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman James T. Leonard, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *Febr 7th 1805*

SIR I have the honor to acquaint you that the two gun boats built at this city, were launch,d one on the 4th and one on the 6th inst.

That from the uncommon severity of the weather, and quantity of Ice in the river, they could not safely be launch,d at the time mentioned in my last of the 19th Janr.

The Ice yet continues to impede their conveyance to the Navy wharf, where they will be taken when it can be done with safety & will progress in their equipment.

I have further to inform that those boats have been built of the most durable materials, and the workmanship faithfully executed, the plan and dimensions have been followed in every instance and they meet the most sanquine expectations in their buoyance and stiffness on the water; their further qualities can be better Judge,d when completely equipp,d

Should it be contemplated to establish a superintendant of Naval affairs at this port for the ensuing summer, in the care and management of the Gun boats now built or in the building of others, I have presumed the establishment if myself should be deem,d qualified (or until another whose abilities should be unquestionable) would meet your favor in the appointment

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

Presumably to William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from First Lieutenant P. N. O'Bannon, U. S. Marine Corps

BRIG *Argus 7th Febr 1805*

SIR A letter of this date from Capn Hull will inform you, what transpired during an interview, yesterday morning with the Admiral and Governor of Alexandria, and last evening when I was with Mr Briggs. His drogaman entered and informed him that the Governor & admiral had sent for him some time previous, and informed him, that they had upon reconsideration, altered their opinions of permitting Hamet Bashaw to enter Alexandria, without further orders from the Vice Roy of Cairo —

Mr Briggs did not wait to enquire the cause of this sudden change, and I accompanied him to the Admirals house, where we expected to find the Governor, but in this we were disappointed — however Mr Briggs did not fail to tax the Admiral, with a want of Firmness, and sincerity, in changing so suddenly — and without any apparent cause — This could only be answered, by pretending a dread of not

meeting the Vice Roys approbation, in acting without his direct order —

Mr Briggs finding that remonstrance was in vain, and no argument could prevail in favour of Hamet's coming to this place; is of opinion that you will do well in loosing no time to procure positive orders from Courskeck Bashaw, or in proceeding to this place immediately with the original firman, which he thinks will be sufficient to satisfy a set of ignorant commanders, who have nothing to recommend them but power, and who are obstinately determined not to let Hamet enter, without further orders, or a reconsideration of the former, or rathar a reexamination My respects to Messrs Mann & Blake

(Signed) P. N. O'Bannon —

[NA. Sen. 9 B—B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 7 February 1805

[In Syracuse Harbor] Light Airs. the *Nautilus* sailed for Malta

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 7 February 1805

[Malta] This day pleasant. Dropped down to the outer harbour. In the evening there appeared to be a storm approaching. In attempting to shift our berth we ran foul of an English ship which did us somdamage.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy

Fair Bank near Charleston S. C.
Febr the 8th 1805

Sir Since I had the honor of writing you the First Instant, the Building of the Gun Boat at this place has progressed but slowly, owing to bad Weather. The Master Shipwright assures me however that She will be Launched at or near the next change of the Moon. The variation which has been made in regard to the Building of this Vessel, by the direction of Mr Wm Smith, from the original plan, meets my full and entire approbation, as well as others who have seen her on the Stocks and who are I believe pretty competent Judges; the most material alterations of which I speak are; three feet more Beam; one Foot Nine Inches more hold; The Bilge peices or Keels about Ten feet longer; (inside of the Vessel and opposite to them) the Cieling Plank instead of being only Two In: thick, are three Inches; through which last and the Bilge peices besides the ordinary security, will be driven composition Bolts, and riveted inside, and which are to pass through every other Floor Timber; this in my estimation will make the outer Keels doubly secure. and as a further alteration from the original plan a shoring will be put on to the Bottom of the Main Keel (Three Inches thick) which I much approve of — as the

Vessel will in consequence of it when under way and plying to the Windward hold a better Wind; taking all these alterations into one point of view as they vary from the original plan and I am decidedly of the opinion that the Vessel when finished will be all the better for the Public Service. Her Frame is an excellent one; and the best I ever saw in a Vessel of her size; her other materials are also very good; her Deck plank instead of Two Inches thick, are Two & ½ in thickness, very long, clear of Sap, and Shakes; The plank on the Bottom are also free from the *two last*; And both the Deck and Bottom plank are of the best of Yellow Pine, which are generally esteemed more durable than white oak. M^{r} W. Smith was here a few days past and informed me that the Vessel (mentioned in this communication) is to carry one Gun only of a large Calibre; If this is correct, It is a pitty it had not been known here some days sooner especially before her Deck was Framed; which would have saved expence in time, Timber &c. But since the Deck is framed and keeping in view that She was to carry according to the original plan one Cannon of large Calibre at each End; I am Sorry that It has been thought expedient to depart from that plan; submitting to your consideration the following reasons with all deference to your better Judgment. Because the Vessel in Question is sufficiently Strong Built *enough* & Burdensome to carry one Thirty Two pounder at each End; Because at both extremities her Deck has been equally well secured with Timber, plank, and Iron, for carrying Two such heavy Guns. Because agreeable to the Method of Sparing, Rigging, & Sailing of her; as is now directed to be done having a Rudder at each End, and to advance one way the same as the other, It results from this, that She ought to have one Gun at Each End. Because having Two Guns She will be more *formidable* strike more *dread* upon an *Enemy* & will be in my opinion more *serviceable* to the public in any onset, or attack upon which She may hereafter be ordered.

However if it is determined that She is to mount but one heavy Cannon at one End, I beg I may be permitted to give directions to have Mounted Two Guns, Four or Six pounders at the other *End*, with a few Swivels, or Cow Horns; having had no directions from the Navy Department how the Cannon at one or both Ends of the Vessel are to be mounted; and hearing M^{r} Smith Say he did not expect any from that Quarter; M^{r} P. Pritchard, and myself, have fallen upon a *plan* and which we are confident will answer that *end* better than any other plan, which perhaps has hitherto been addopted in this Country; which is upon Two Circles the under one to be secured to the Deck, the upper part of which to form a Water level and upon it to have a plate of Iron: The upper Circle to traverse all round upon Brass Sheeves fixed in the outer part of s^{d} Circle; which will run upon the Iron plate of the under Circle. The upper Circle, in the Centre of which to have an Iron Saucer in which an Iron pivot is to play, which will project from the Kelson through the Deck, and the lower Circle being will secured the upper End of which being taper'd away so as to have sufficient play in the Saucer, — upon the End of this Iron pivot, and a Number of brass Sheeves fixed as above observed, & the weight of the Cannon and its two Carriages (one of which to be secured to the upper Circle, the other to slide backwards & forwards upon the one which is fixed to the upper Circle) this

last, will be turned with facility with the aid of a Couple of Men in any direction and the Cannon will have at least Nine feet recoil.

This is the outlines of our *plan;* should it meet your approbation please to notify me of it by the return of post. otherwise you will have the goodness to give directions to Mr W. Smith in what manner the Gun or Guns are to be mounted on board of the said Vessel.

I have been thus particular in my duty relative to the Gun Boat Building here (by consent of Mr Smith) whose duty I told him I did not wish to interfere *in;* and who said he wished me to inform you the particulars now communicated to you.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

[8 February 1805]

From Dr. Francisco Mendrici

[Translation*]

MOST ESTEEMED FRIEND: I understand from Major Missett that you are at Cottar Salem. If you ever have difficulty in embarking Baschia by way of Alexandria have him go by way of Rosetto and advise Captain Hull to go to Aboukir with the brig.

The sheik, El Belled, is at the home of Captain Vincenzo and is ready to go with me as soon as we know where to meet you, if by any chance we are not able to find you in Alexandria the above mentioned person swears he does not have the intention of which he is accused by the secretary and affirms all the charges are false. Up to this time I have not received either the horse or the sailor, I continue to look for it but do not find anything good.

Major Missett tells me that if you will pass by the coast you will surely be able to embark Bascia.

Good bye dear friend. My compliments to the Bascia and the officers.

Believe me always your affectionate friend.

/s/ DR. FRANCIS MENDRICE

ROSSETTO *8 February 1805*

P. S. A thousand regards on the part of the Captain Vincenzo and Signor de Rossetti and from avoctin person; guess who? — Madame Rossetti; and still avoctin; — it is the Sheik sadded. goodbye again.

[*Translated by Lt. Comdr. Edward Breed, U. S. N. R.]

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 633.]

[About 8 February 1805]

To Hamet Caramanli, rightful Bashaw of Tripoli, from the Vice Roy of Cairo

[Translation]

This noble Firman from our gracious Divan to the most eminent and esteemed Brother, Ahmed, Bashaw, "Tribulino". May God keep you in all prosperity.

I have heard, to my extreme pleasure, of your safe arrival in Alexandria, as I have already written you before now.

With regard to [our] being with you for your needs in your affa ir with all our heart [this] will be made known to you by our sincere

friend, full of kindness and intelligence, General William [Eaton], American Adjutant [Agent?] General, who is in Alexandria, and all this with respect to [for the purpose of] pleasing our said friend, the General. We hope in God to the end that you will have all that you desire and more than your desire and pleasure.

However, we desire a service from you for the Sublime Porte, which service will bring you very great honor and the approval of the Sublime Porte, that is,

We wish you to know the Arabs called Aulad Ali, part of whom are at Behira and a part of whom have gone to Upper Egypt [or, *we wish you to know that of the Arabs called Aulad Ali, part are at Behira and part have gone to Upper Egypt*]; therefore you will arrange to bring them under you by strategy and perhaps you will need troops to go into Barbary; friend, it is necessary to bring them all under you immediately and take them there [where you are]; this a very great and important service, and you will be recognized by us, and render great service to the Sublime Porte, [and] for this [you will] obtain the greatest honors imaginable, and I shall do my best for you; I have also written to your said friend, the General; in short, do not fail in this particular because it is a very great service for the Sublime Porte, when this service is terminated you will obtain many "inconsiderable" honors if you bring [the] Aulad Ali with you; this is the only service [we shall ask of you]; do it. I salute you

AHMED
Curciud [?] *Vice Roy of Cairo*
at once

9 Zel'chede [Zul'Qada?] 1219

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 8 February 1805

[Lisbon] At 6 [A. M.] light airs unmoord ship
At 9 weighd and made sail
at 11 the wind hauling to the Westward shortened Sail and Came too

[USNA.]

Extract from log book of Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, Friday, 8 February 1805

The *John Adams* on a wind and under a press of sail makes ten inches of water every two hours — before the wind three inches in two hours.

Latitude observed. 26° 56′ N
Longitude by acc^{t} 67° 49′ W

[LC. EPP, Log of *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

To James Gambier, British Consul General, Lisbon, Portugal, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tagus February 9th 1805

SIR In passing a Spanish Prize of his Britanick Majesty's Ship *Emerald* this morning a Seaman Swam along side who is a deserter

from our service; — being under way & all sail set I was under the necessity of detaining the Man without being able to explain the subject to the Cap[t] of the *Emerald*; however this shall be done in Gibraltar to his satisfaction — Nothing less than my personally knowing the Man to be a Deserter, from the U. States service would have induced me to detain him — I have not the honor of knowing the Cap[t] of the *Emerald*, but I beg you will explain the circumstances under which the Man has been detained to him. —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse

SYRACUSE *9th feb[y] 1805*

DEAR SIR Your much esteem'd favor at the time of your departure from Naples I receiv'd since which time nothing new has transpired in this place, Commodore Barron still continues very ill He sail'd in the *Essex* on the 4th Inst to try the air of Malta but I am of opinion He never can recover; his disorder has Kept him down so long & I think He gets weaker every time I have seen Him for some time past, the *Argus* is not yet return'd nor have we heard any thing of Her since she left us with M[r] Eaton, the *Constitution* is not yet return'd from Lisbon she pass'd Gibraltar on her way there on the 18th December so that I hope to hear of M[rs] Dyson's & Mary's safe arrival in London every day, the *Enterprise* is repairing at Venice & I beleive nearly finished the *Constellation & Vixen* are off Tripoli & the *Congress & President* are in this Port the latter has had considerable repairs in all her masts I beleive she will be ready for Sea in the Course of next week,

* * * * * * *

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, December 18, 1804–June 13, 1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

ALEXANDRIA *Feb[y] 9th 1805*

SIR, By my letter to you of 30th December last, I stated the very improper and disgraceful conduct of M[r] Rob[t] W. Goldsborough, a purser under your Command, while at grand Cairo, the silent manner in which we wished to pass over that conduct, has had an effect very different from what was hoped, It has brought the Character of the American Officer into dis[r]epute, at the same time that it seems to have given countenance on our part to that Impropriety of behaviour, it is become therefore Indispensible with our own and the honor of Service, that we bear public testimony against conduct so dishonorable by requiring M[r] Goldsborough to answer before the proper court to the following charges for which purpose I wish he may be ordered in Arrest Viz[t]

Ungentlemanly and Unofficerlike Conduct,
Specified as follows —

1[st] Intoxication at a public billiard room the common resort of Vagabonds, in Grand Cairo on or about the evening of the twenty ninth of December last. —

2nd In said Grand Cairo and said billiard room for a bet of a small bottle of rose olio, or for some other trivial occasion, entering into a quarrel, in that Capital of Egypt in the View of turks and Spectators of different Nations, publicly fighting at fisticuffs with Mr Richard Farquhar a North Britoner, then in the service of the United States. —

3rd In said Grand Cairo in Voilation of the known Sacred laws, and customs of the Country, offering indencies to one or more women in the City, by attempting in the public streets to lift their Veils, —

4th Swindling at the table of the most respectable Christian house in Grand Cairo, where he was invited with the American Officers to spend one or more evenings, and entertained with cards, In support of which charge and Specifications, Lieut OBannon of the Marine Corps, Mr George Washington Mann and Eli. E. Danielson Midshipmen in the Navy of the United States Navy Colonel Girmi[?] Selim Comb my interpreter and said Richard Farquhar may be adduced as Witness's

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from Richard Farquhar

ALEXANDRIA *9th Febr 1805*

SIR, I received Yours of this morning, wherein you observed that I had made an agreement with his Excellency Commodore Barron, I made no agreement with the Commodore for either pay or expences, nor never did, for the many services I have done to America; except with Mr Eaton, and that I left for him to mention. —

The Bashaws Secretary called again to inform that, there is a vessel arrived from Tripoli, but last from Bengaize & Derne, they have heard of our being here, and it is supposed they came for news, she would have been a good prize, she is expected to sail soon,

You forgot to let me know when you are likely to Sail. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Richard Farquhar, Alexandria, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Alexandria 9th Febr 1805

SIR, I have this moment received your Note informing me of the arrival of a Vessel from Tripoli, and Derne, we saw her come in, and supposed she was from the Westward

You will see that I took the idea of your having made an agreement with the Commodore from your Letter of this Morning, wherein you say, he had given you Orders, I very readily concluded, if he had given you Orders, he must have made some agreement with you. —

It is uncertain when the *Argus* will sail, but most likely in three or four days. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 9 February 1805

[Lisbon] At ½ past 1 weighd and stood Up the harbour At 6 came Too a breast the Queens rope walk In 14 fathoms water.

At Midnight Dº Weather at 7 weighd made sail and Stood down the river

at 10 discharg,d the pilot the Light house bearing E B N. the West point of the rock of Lisbon N E 4 or 5 leagues

[USNA.]

[10 February 1805]

To whom not indicated from Dr. Francisco Mendrici

[Translation.*]

RESPECTABLE FRIEND: Having had a search made for the Shiek, El Belled, everywhere without being able to find him I am inclined to believe that this rascal has returned to Cairo in spite of his word of honor given me in the presense of Captain Vincezo in the house of Major Missett. I would like to have a copy of the receipts for the monies that you have dispensed and then I will see that he pays you back. This is the third letter that I have had the honor to write you. I am anxious to have you answer for my guidance.

If by any chance I am not able to find you a sailor, I'll give you one of mine. I await with impatience a meeting with you. Tell me something concerning the interpreter.

I beg you to accept the offer of my services, and continue to believe in me, which with all my heart I conform. Your friend.

/s/ DR. FRANCIS MENDRICE

ROSETTO *10 February 1805*

[* Translated by Lt. Comdr. Edward Breed, U. S. N. R.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 364.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 11 February 1805

At ½ past 10 [A.M.] shortend sail & spoke the *Defence* an english 74 — She sent hir boats on board of us at 11 The boat left the ship filld away And made sail

Latitude Observed 36° 44′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 11 February 1805

[In Syracuse Harbor] Pleasant. 10 A M. the U. S. Brig *Vixen* Arrived from Malta.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 11 February 1805

6 A. M several sail in sight. — ½ past 7 pass'd a brig, spoke her, from Norfolk 14 hours out. — 9 saw a Pilot boat to windward standing for us. — 10 the Pilot boat came along side, the pilot came on board. — 11 saw the American shore. — Cape Henry bore W by N 18 miles

L: O: 36° 55′ N.

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Viren*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 11 February 1805

Pleasant weather, light winds, the entrance of the harbour of Syracuse in sight. At half past 10 o'clock we went in and came to anchor. We found there the *President* and *Congress*.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from Richard Farquhar

ALEXANDRIA *12th Febr 1805*

SIR, I was determined to go on board the *Argus* to day as I promised to you yesterday, but I have been reflecting on the consequence of my not going by land on the expedition, as the Bashaws Secretary told me that unless I went, neither him nor the Bashaw will go, therefore as you and the Secretary wish me to go on the expedition, I will do it on the following Conditions — Viz. that Mr Eaton shall be *more reserve* in his manner of speaking, and that my Account shall be paid up till today, and that at least one hundred and fifty men shall go from this to join the Bashaw, with three or four small Guns, and an agreement stating the pay and time of service, and on these Conditions I will go on the expedition. —

I understand the English Consul will take the trouble to endeavour to settle this business, and if you will do the same they will go on better. —

RICHARD FARQUHAR

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman F. Cornelius de Krafft, U. S. Navy

U. S. BRIG *Scourge* AT NORFOLK
February 12th 1805

SIR! I have arrived in the U. S. Brig *Scourge* from the Meditterranian, under an arrest in consequence of the unfortunate circumstance that occurr'd between Mr Wm Nicholson & myself, & now wait your further orders.

F. CORNELIUS DE KRAFFT.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig Scourge, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 12 February 1805

Light breezes & pleasant, Cape Henry bore W by S. 10 miles dis^{t} ½ past 1 P. M. set top gall^{t} Steering sails. 3 set top mast ditto & gaff top sail. — sunset cape Henry light bore S W ½ S — At 9 came too in 4 fathoms water the light house on Point Comfort bearing W by S. 4 miles distant. —

Midnight cloudy & pleasant. 7 AM. hove up & stood for Hampton Roads wind from S. W. 10 Edward Hansford harbour master for the port of Norfolk & Portsmouth boarded us opposite Crany Island. —

Meridian moderate breezes & pleasant, all sail set standing in for Norfolk. —

[NDA.]

Extract from log book of Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, Tuesday, 12 February 1805

Light breezes with cloudy weather — At Sundown clear Saw a sail bearing N½W hauled our wind for her and at 8¾ P M shortened sail and boarded her — An American Schooner 34 days from Dominico bound to Edenton. (N C) Her Captain, Orlando Dana, reports that he has been blown off the Coast and is in distress for the want of provisions, water, Sails & rigging Supplied her with one Bbl of Beef — one of Pork — 336 pounds of Bread, 192 Gallons of Water in three Ironbound gang casks, 4 ^{lbs} sewing twine — 12 sail needles 35 fathoms 3 Inch & 80 fath^{s} 2 In ½ wornrope, a new storm mizen — a half worn mizen T gall^{t} sail and 20 yards canvas N^{o} 3. At 11½ P M up boats, and made sail — From this time till 4 A M light and variable breezes —

At 4 AM a breeze from SbE — from which time till noon pleasant

Noon — moderate SbW — winds and pleasant weather Water (including that supplied the Schooner) expended 370 Gallons

Latitude observed. 30. 57 N.

[LC. EPP, Log of *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

TANGIER *13th Feb^{y} 1805.* —

DEAR SIR When Captain Rodgers passed this Bay the 19th Decem^{r} he sent me a Letter from you, which at this moment I cannot lay my hand upon, but as to the best of my recollection it did not require an answer on any particular point, besides the state of our Public affairs in this Country, it is the less material. —

Enclosed is copy of my last respects to you 28th Novem^{r}, which would have been forwarded 'ere now by the way of Leghorn, but that I have for some time back been in daily expectation of seeing the *Constitution*, that being a conveyance far prefferable to any other. — Captain Rodgers will be able to tell you better than me what the Emperours Agents have done, and the prospect of what they may do at Lisbon. —

Neither this Government or any of its Agents have made any Communication or application to me on busyness, since I last wrote you;

but I have had private information that Alcayde Hashash in a moment of exhileration talked loudly of what the Emperour would be able to do next Summer against the Americans if they persisted in not allowing Wheat to be sent to Tripoly. —

I have strongly recommended to Government to allot two Frigates and two Brigs or Schooners for this Station early in the Spring, which I am hopefull will be done — Such part of that force as you can spare until we hear from America on the subject, I should recommend your sending down, as I am fully satisfied if there be not a Naval force on this Coast the pretention of sending Wheat to Tripoly will be brought again on the Carpet so soon as the Season will admit of the Cruizers acting. — Your sentiments on this subject I shall be happy to receive as soon as possible, in the mean time I shall not fail to publish my expectation of an American Squadron being at hand. —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. NDA photostat.]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tangier Bay Feby. 13. 1805

SIR In conformity with the intimations contained in your Letter of the 24th Decem^{r}; I now have the satisfaction to inform you that I used every possible means to obtain the proper information on its subject —

The remittances made to the Emperors Agent at Lisbon is equal, I find to 250,000 Spanish Dollars, and I have every reason to believe from the best authority, is intended principally for the purchase of Naval Stores in England, as the remittances to Lisbon was *principally* in Spanish Gold, and the Agent finding there is a great loss on such Gold in *England*; he in consequence has authorised the House of Messrs Buckley & C^{o} of Lisbon, to write to London to ascertain which will be most advantageous, to carry the Gold to England, or to purchase Bills with it at Lisbon: and when I left Lisbon (10th Ins^{t}) he was waiting the result.

At Lisbon there is only one Frigate of 30 Guns and her Prize a Prusian Merchant Brig, with a Brig pierced for 16 Guns, which they have purchased and are now fitting for a Cruizer — There is a Frigate of 30 Guns & another of 20 Guns at S^{t} Ubes, the one of 30 Guns is ready for Sea, and it is said is watching the motions of a large Prusian merchant Ship in that Port. Application has been made to the British I understand, by the Moorish Agent, for Convoy to England, by the next that sails, for the Frigate at Lisbon; however it is said that he has since been endeavouring to charter a Merchant Vessel of their proceedings or intentions I have not been able to learn further.—

The Frigate at Lisbon has recieved some damage in the late Gales, she was repairing when I left there: The Brig they have purchased is also repairing. —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

TANGIER
13th Febr 1805 —

SIR Mr Johnston has delivered me your favour of this date, which I will answer by him, altho' I will now premise by telling you that since the letter you acknowledge of the 24th Decemr nothing whatever has passed between this Government and me — all has been in a calm —

My Interpreter is providing the Poultry Mr Johnston has desired to have — they will be ready when the Boat returns — if you will have the goodness to order the articles Mr Jarvis put on board for me to be sent in her, I will be much obliged to you. — Enclosed is an appolegy I have received from the Danish Consul for his Flag not being hoist — the English Flag Staff is also down. —

There is a Friend of Mr Gavinos and mine, formerly a Clerk to both of us, here desirous to go to Gibraltar, if you will allow him to go in the *Constitution* I will esteem it a favour. —

Good Health has been enjoyed there ever since the first week of January, and the Port was of consequence opened on the 30th that month. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

TANGIER
13th Febr 1805 —

DEAR SIR When Mr Johnston delivered me your letter he at same time communicated your Invitation to go on board the *Constitution*, but as I had Letters to write and he told me you intended sailing today, I could not do myself that pleasure. —

I was hopefull you would have stayd some days with us — the American Flag being so seldom seen in these Ports, and when it is, so constantly but in a transient manner, is in my oppinion to be regreted. —

Captain Stewart wrote me the 17th last month from Cadiz that he was then nearly ready for Sea — but I have not yet seen him — by a paragraph in a Paper published at Algaziras I have reason to think the *Syren* was in that Bay about a week ago. — I still think this Station should not be left without one or or more Vessels of War of the United States. —

The Emperours Ship was at St Ubbes arrived in this Bay on the 12th Janr from thence, and continued here untill the night of the 9th Inst when she sailed for Larach; but the Wind shifting to the Westward on Sunday & blowing hard on Monday, she passed this on that forenoon & appeared to me to steer for Gibraltar Bay, where I conclude she now is — the other is at Larach & the third you tell me is at Lisbon, which I have also heard from Mr Jarvis. —

I believe I have it from good authority that the Moors at Lisbon have bargained for a French Corvette is there — but as the orders from France were to sell the Stores in Lotts & the Hull apart, it has been found necessary to recurr to that Government for fresh Instructions 'ere the purchase can be closed. — I enclose with this three

Letters were sent me for Captain Barron after he left this Station, altho' their Contents can now give you but little information. —

Mr Stewart has returned and delivered me the articles from Lisbon for which I thank you — The preceeding will satisfy you so far as I can, respecting the *Syren* — assuredly she should remain on this Station and be as frequently as possible on this Coast — untill relieved by some other States Vessel of War. —

I requested of you to give passage to a Friend of Mr Gavinos and mine to Gibraltar — Mr Anthony Abrims — Nephew of Mrs Searnishia of Lisbon. — your silence on the subject would have most, justly prevented my allowing him to go off in the *Constitution's* Boat, but Mr Johnston assures me it has been occasioned by an oversight; — trusting that is the case and that you will do me the favour, I take the liberty of sending him with Mr Johnston. —

Mrs Simpson desires me to make a return of regards to you, and I beg you will be assured I am with Respect and Regards

I trouble you with a Letter for Commodore Barron.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

U. States Brig *Argus*
Alexandr (Egypt) Febr 13th 1805

Sir, I have the honor to inform you, that I have this day taken up money of Messrs Briggs brothers to the amount of three thousand dollars, Negociated at four shillings and ten pence the dollar, equal to seven hundred and twenty five pounds sterling, for which sum I have given them bills on Messrs McKenzie and Glennie of London, it being for monies furnished William Eaton Esqr to defray the Necessary expences of his expidition to grand Cairo, for which I hold his duplicate receipts,

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Secretary of the Navy from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

Alexandria *February 13. 1805*

Sir, The letters which have passed between Captain Hull and myself, copies of which are herewith annexed to a duplicate of that I had the honor to address you on the 13th December, convey a detail of our transactions since that date — The apprehensions I then entertained of impediments on the part of the Mameluke Beys were just — The Bashaw seperated himself from them with his suit immediately on receiving my first letter from Cairo, and repaired to Fiaum a neutral province; but the evening of his departure thirty Arab chiefs were put in chains by the mameluke Osman Bey Berdici to prevent their following him with their tribes — Of four copies of the Vice Roy's letter of Amnesty which I dispatched by different conveyances not one reached him — Three Maltees in disguise of Arabs, charged with one of them, entered the Mameluke camp; were arrested; the packet taken from them and they sentenced to death: They intoxicated the sentinel who was an European renegade, and escaped to Fiaum; by whom the Bashaw obtained the first infor-

mation of that act of grace; and it was not till he joined me at Demanhour that he first saw the letter — This has delayed our measures & given us embarrassments — My three enterprizing Maltees are with me but we have no returns from any of the other three couriers — We left Demanhour last tuesday and arrived at the English cut between Aboukir bay and lake Mareotis the day following; where we were arrested by a Turkish guard and forbid to enter the City. — This comes from the French Consul — He had been before me in gaining the Turkish admiral (here is but one way of access to these people;) who, considering himself chiefly charged with the safety of the city and harbor, & not admitting the jurisdiction of the Vice Roy to extend beyond low water mark, absolutely refused admission into the City to Hamet Bashaw, or permission to us to embark him at this place — The french Consul excuses himself for this intrigue, as he does also for the open indignity he has offered our flag, by saying his "Zeal for the interest of the Emperor will justify his conduct, and save him from reproach". This goes in support of an opinion Commodore Preble had formed from his intercourse with the French Consul of Tripoli, that "the intervention of the Emperor in our behalf covers a design; or that his Agents on this coast have used an unwarrantable discretion". But this impediment does not stop our progress — The Bashaw had already determined to take the desert of Lybia to Derne; giving for his reason, which I think a sound one that by taking shipping and seperating himself from the Arabs, they would loose patience if not confidence also and abandon his cause — He has consiquently moved round the lake and will to morrow take his station at Arabs' town thirty miles Westward of the old port of Alexandria; where I am to join him with a detachment from the City next Sunday and proceed with him to Bomba at the head of five hundred men and there take post. Meantime Captain Hull repairs to the rendevous for suitable reenforcements and supplies to secure an establishment at Derne and Bengazi — Those provinces in our possession will cut off from the enemy and turn into our own channel a source of provisions; and will open a free intercourse with the interior of the country — I have requested of the Commodore, for this purpose, an hundred stand of Arms with catridges and two brass field pieces with trains and Amunition; and also a detachment of one hundred Marines, if necessary, to load a *coup de main*. I calculate the whole expenditure of cash in this expedition, including expences in Egypt, will amount to Twenty thousand dollars — Further disbursements and supplies will be necessary to carry the plan into final effect. But to indemnify the United States I have entered into a convention with Hamet Bashaw to pledge the Tribute of Sweden, Denmark and the Batavian Republic; which convention I shall reduce to writing and forward by Captain Hull if time permit; otherwise by the earliest occasion.

Day before yesterday an envoy arrived in a ketch from Joussuf Bashaw of Tripoli to the Governor and Admiral of this place for the express purpose of prevailing on them to stop Hamet Bashaw from going out of the Country Intelligence of our having left Syracuse for this place with a view of taking him away was conveyed to the enemy by a resident at Malta known by the *sobriquet, Il Conte Gallini* [Gaetano Andrea Schembri]. I do not [know] his real name — The agent made great promises, in the name of his master, to these Turkish

commanders. But perceiving they seemed not to have full faith in his assurances, he resorted to the sensibility of their compassion — said, *if Hamet Bashaw was permitted to return Joussuf must fly the kingdom or loose his head. The subjects of Tripoli were getting weary of the war with these new Infidels; they could not learn from their movements, their intentions, and were attacked unaware: The Bashaw beleived he could resit them upon his batteries — but if they made a descent with his brother, his people would all leave him.*

This statement comes from the private Secretary of the Governor who is secured in our interest, and who heard the cause of of Joussuf Bashaw argued before the Governor and admiral I don't learn what effect it has taken: but if the client has not the means of touching a more sensible nerve than a turk's pity his case is forlorn — at any rate we are secured against his influence by the secure position we have taken — Except therefore some unforseen accident thwart us, my next will be dated at Bengazi — The Arabs and Moors are universally with us; and if we had the means of subsistence, we might march twenty or thirty thousand from the borders of Egypt, who from time to time have taken refuge here since the usurpation of Joussouf Bashaw. — Mess^{rs} Briggs, Brothers, have furnished us with ten thousand dollars; for three thousand of which Captain Hull has drawn bills on London the balance I have receipted and reported to the commander in cheif; who will undoubtly refund it out of the funds appropriated to this service — I have promised the Vice Roy of Egypt the sword I saved from the arms sent out to Tunis — I had not any other resort to satisfy his expectations and I hope the President will approve the measures we have thus far pursued.

P. S. Feb. 15. A firman from Grand Cairo has compelled permission to Hamet Bashaw to enter Alexandria and suit: [?] am not certain prudence would sanction his availing himself of it. His prime minister goes in the *Argus* to the Commodore —

[NA. Sen. 9 B—B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

ALEXANDRIA, *February 13th, 1805.*

We left Demanhour last Thursday and arrived at the English Cut, between Aboukir Bay and lake Moeriotis, the day following; where we were arrested by a Turkish Guard, and forbid to enter the City. This comes from the French Consul. He had been before me in gaining the Turkish Admiral: (there is but one way of access to these people:) who, considering himself chiefly charged with the safety of the city and harbor, and not admitting the jurisdiction of the Vice Roy to extend beyond low water mark, absolutely refused admission into the city to Hamet Bashaw, or permission to us to embark him at this place. The French Consul excuses himself for this intrigue, by saying his zeal for the interest of the Emporer, will justify his conduct and save him form reproach.

This goes in support of an opinion Commodore Preble had formed from his intercourse with the French Consul of Tripoli, that "the intervention of the Emperor in our behalf, covers a design; or that his agents on this coast have used an unwarrantable discretion". But

this impediment does not stop our progress. The Bashaw had already determined to take the desert of Lybia to Derne; giving for his reason, which I think a sound one, that by taking shipping and separating himself from the Arabs, they would lose patience if not confidence also, and abandon his cause. He has consequently moved round the lake; and will tomorrow take his station at Arab's Tour, thirty miles westward of the old post of Alexandria; where I am to join him with a detachment from the city next Sunday, and proceed with him to Bomba at the head of five hundred men, and there take post. Mean time Capt. Hull repairs to the rendesvous for suitable reinforcements and supplies, to secure an establishment at Derne and Bengazi. Those provinces in our possession will cut off from the enemy and turn into our own channel, a source of provisions; and will open a free intercourse with the inferior of the country. I have requested of the Commodore for this purpose, an hundred stands of arms, with cartridges, and two fieldpieces with trains and ammunition; and also a detachment of one hundred marines, if necessary, to lead a *coup de main*. I calculate the whole expenditure of cash in this expedition, including expences of Egypt, will amount to twenty thousand dollars. Further disbursments and supplies will be necessary to carry this plan into final effect. But, to indemnify the United States, I have entered into a convention with Hamet Bashaw to pledge the tribute of Sweden, Denmark and the Batavian Republic, which convention, I shall reduce to writing, and forward by Capt. Hull if time permit; otherwise by the earliest occasion.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, Alexandria, Egypt, from John Gordon

ROSETTA *13th Febr 1805*

DEAR SIR, As the Germs [*] bring us Accounts of the departure of the *Argus* being defered till the 15th I am happy in having now an oppertunity of acknowledging the receipt of your very kind letter of the 9th Inst which was but this morning delivered to me. — If I had not determined to protract my stay in Egypt from the fear of incommoding in the Brig when there was so much reason to believe that Mr Eaton the Bashaw and his attendants would sail in her, and in consequence, on my arrival here of having found my friend Major Missett, in very low spirits for want of a Companion, I think I should now accept your obliging offer of a Passage to Syracuse, however as it is, I have only to repeat my acknowledgements, and to wish you a speedy and agreeable passage. —

I have not words to express my gratitude for the very handsome offer you have made me to carry any part of my Baggage — I may wish to forward to Syracuse, but as I do not accompany you myself, and as I know nobody to whose care any thing I might wish to send could be Entrusted in Sicily, I shall hot incommode you with any of my Cumbersome Packages. — In the sincere hopes of having an oppertunity of shaking hands with you before I leave the Mediteranian. —

JOHN GORDON

[* Germe or jerm (obsolete) a small Levantine vessel with one or two masts and lateen sails.]

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

13th Febr 1805

Dear Sir, The Governor has given permission that Hamet Bashaw enter the City tomorrow morning, he will send me a *firman* to that effect our friend Alli Aga is the Messenger of this news to you, at his particular desire, you will be at no loss to understand his object, and expectation. —

I have sent you ten Zequins to pass into his hands, and if not too much trouble should be glad to consult you, together with Mr Briggs on the expediency of the Bashaws coming in. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Richard Farquhar, Alexandria, Egypt, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

United States Brig *Argus*
Alexandria 13th Febr 1805

Sir, I have this moment received your Note by which I find it will be impossible for you to join the expedition by land as I am sure Mr Eaton will never consult you about the number of Men, or Measures he is to take, as he is the only responsible person, You will settle matters with him and go by land, or come on board this day as best suits you. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 13 February 1805

At sunset cape Spartel bore S E B E at ½ past 5 shortened sail and Spoke the [space] an english brig of war At Midnight light breezes and pleasant Weather at ½ past 6 made sail and Stood in for Tangier Got the anchors Off the bows at 8 tangier bore South Distance 3 leagues at ½ past 8 rigged Out the flying Jibboom

At 10 sent the Jolly boat on shore at Tangier

At Meredian the boat returnd the town Of Tangeir bearing W B S. — distance 2 miles

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 13 February 1805

Light winds & pleasant weather. At 1 came too an anchor in 7 fathoms water at Gosport abreast the Navy Yard, wind S. W sent down T. G. yards. 2 Lt Ralph Izard Jr left the brig with dispatches for Government from the Meditterranian. — Unbent all sails. —

Midnight pleasant. At 4 sent the sails on shore and moor'd Ship, ends clear & pleasant wind S. E recd from shore a quantity of paint, for painting ship. —

[NDA.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

ALEXANDRIA *Feb. 14. 1805*

SIR, The dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy accompanying this, which I pass open through your hands, will exhibit a view of the measures we have pursued, since our arrival in Egypt; and of the actual situation of affairs in regard to a co operation with Hamet Bashaw. For minute circumstances, which may be omitted in those communications I bet to refer you to Captain Hull and the Gentlemen under his command, who are witnesses to every transaction which has taken place with us — and also to collateral original correspondencies has taken place & which I send you —

I calculate to leave this on Sunday and in two days after proceed on our march with Hamet Bashaw to Bomba, by the desert; where, it is hoped, we shall meet re enforcements and supplies sufficient to secure positions at Derne & Bengaze. This, we are of opinion, will require two additional small vessels and a bomb — a gun boat also would be usefull, if the navigation at this season should not be thought too hazardous. Two brass field pieces (four pounders) with their trains and Amunition, and one hundred stand of arms with cartridges will be requisite; And, to place the success of the expedition beyond the caprice of incident, one hundred marines with bayonets should be at hand to lead a *Coup de Main* in case of necessity — By the time we shall have arrived, at Bomba, I shall have disbursed about ten thousand dollars, which we have taken upon credit of Mess^{rs} Briggs, Brothers; for four thousand of which sum Captain Hull has drawn bills on London and Malta; the balance we have promised, shall be sent up in one of the small vessels. Ten thousand dollars more at least will be necessary to accomplish our views on Derne & Bengazi — The Bashaw assures me he will be able immediately to refund these sums when established in those provinces. And to indemnify the United States for all expences arising out of a cooperation with him, he pledges the tribute of Denmark, Sweden and the Batavian Republic in case of recovering his throne; which may be calculated upon as a certain event — if measures to that effect are supported by suitable energy and address. He engages also to release to you, without Ransom, Captain Bainbridge his officers, and all American prisoners who may be in captivity at Tripoli — to stipulate with the United States a permanent Peace without tribute and on the footing of the most favored nation — He engages that in case of future War, Captives shall be treated as *prisoners* and not as *slaves*, and subject to reciprocal exchange — He will surrender the enemy, with his family and chief admiral into our hands, in case he does not escape by fight — to be held as hostages — and he agrees to deliver up to you, if required, all vessels of war which may or shall have been employed against the United States by Joussuf Bashaw —

In consideration of the friendly offices of his majesty the King of the two Sicilies towards the squadron of the United States, Hamet Bashaw invites his Majesty to renew with him their ancient friendship; and proffers to him a peace on the same footing as that to be stipulated in his convention with the United States — If time and circumstances admit we shall reduce this convention to writing and forward copies by Captain Hull; Otherwise it will be done at Bomba, — At the invita-

tion of the Bashaw and his Divan, and in conformity to the sentiments expressed to me by the Secretary of the Navy, I have taken on myself the command in chief of the Bashaws army and the direction of all operations by land, And I cannot but flatter myself that we may realize the success of our calculations on this coalition; and that you will have the glory of carrying the ursurper a prisoner in Your Squadron to the United States; and of releiving our fellow citizens from the chains of slavery without the degrading conditions of a ransom —

Lieut OBannon and Mr Peck will Accompany the expedition to Derne by land; and I request as a particular favor that you will consent that Mr OBannon should continue with us with his command of marines and that you will permit Lieut[t] Bainbridge to join us — A company of christains, principally old soldiers, recruited on the spot, at the head of whom I have placed a French commander of light Artilery, will proceed with us to Bomba in order to take the field pieces we expect there — They are engaged for the expedition only; but they will be found useful during the continuance of hostilities —

P. S. I have promised the Vice Roy of Egypt the sabre I saved from the arms sent out for the Bey of Tunis — It is in the hands of Colonel Lear — When the Colonel shall have been made acquainted with the necessity of this engagement I cannot doubt that he will send it forward by the vessel which comes up with Cash — I request, Sir, you will give your approbation and influence to this measure

[Mrs. James S. Barron original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 14 February 1805

At ½ past Meredian shortend sail and came Too with the Starb[d] Bower in 17 fatho[s] Water the town of Tangier bore W B S. Europea point E B N ½ N

At 5 weighd and made sail, at ½ past 11 calm shortend sail and let go the Kedge anchor in 40 fathoms water

At Midnight calm and cloudy weather at ½ past 12 a light breeze from the South[d] weigh[d] the Kedge and made sail Made and took in sail as occasion Required,

At Meredian shortend sail and came Too with the starb[d] bower in 23 fathoms, Europea point bearing S B E. S[t] Roque N B E algesires W B N,

Found laying here the US. brig *Syren*

[Gut of Gibraltar]

[USNA.]

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

U. States Ship *Constitution*
Gibraltar Bay February 15[th] 1805.

Sir I have the honor to make known to you that I arrived here yesterday in five Days from Lisbon, — In my way here I call'd at Tangier on the 13[th] Ins[t], to learn of Mr Simpson how matters stood in that quarter, & for your information enclose you two letters from him. — Commodore Barron gave me orders to send the *Siren* aloft in case her services were not wanting here, but you will discover by Mr Simpsons letters, the propriety of her remaining until the motive

which produced the unusual movements of the Emperors cruizers shall be clearly understood by their procedings —

Altho I cant conceive they will attempt to interupt our Commerce so long as they can depredate on others with so much less risque — The Brig *Siren* is here but owing to her being in quarantine I have not yet learnt from Cap[t] Stewart any thing in particular, relative to his procedings since he has been on this station —

Within the last six Weeks the destruction in this Bay among the shipping, has been incalculable; The shore is covered with Wrecks. — I have call'd here to take such articles to Syracuse as are wanting at that place, (Spars, Canvass &[c]) in case of the *probable* emergency's of next Summer, and shall leave this the Instant my requisition is complied with, which will I am in hopes not take longer than two Days — On my passage from Lisbon, we experienced some hard weather, which gave me an opportunity of judging of the capacity of my present crew, & I think I can with propritey say, that after they have seen two Months more service, they will be superior to any Crew I ever commanded. —

As I came into this Bay yesterday thirteen Spanish Gun Boats were partially engaged with three British Ships (two Sloops of War and a Frigate) however the Winds falling light, the Ships were glad to go off & the Spaniards had not the resolution to pursue them; for if they had, they might have taken the Ships, as it fell a perfect calm in one hour after: particularly as the Frigate had, it is since said, not more than one hundred Men. —

I am particularly anxious to get back to Syracuse again, as when I left there Commodore Barron was in very bad health. —

P. S. The Emperors Ship *Marboka* mentioned in M[r] Simpsons letter, enclosed [13 February 1805], is now at anchor at Algeziras. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

[15 February 1805]

To General Bradley, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

Hamet Bashaw's letter to Com[re] Barron, copy by translation herewith inclosed, was dated at Arab's Tower, near Alexandria, about the 15[th] Feb. last — Compared with the answer it will shew the expectations he had reason to form from our Commander in chief —

Inclosed also is a detail of Com[o] Prebble's operations while on the station of Tripoli, which will shew something of the impressions made on the enemy by his arms and the apprehensions thence impressed

I have made search in the Office of the Navy department for my letter, to the Secretary, of June 1804 refusing to receive any compensation for my service as an agent for that department except the successes of the enterprise in the estimation of my Country should entitle me to it; but find it has been mislaid — The receipt of it, in duplicate, was acknowledged to me by M[r] Gouldsborough the chief clerk, at Hampton, about the 1[st] of July following — Of this document I have no recollection of having kept a copy

22 FEBRUARY 1806

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA280.

[Enclosure]

[15 February 1805]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Hamet Caramanli, rightful Bashaw of Tripoli

Copy — Translation

HAMET EX BASHAW *of Tripoli*
to COM^R^ S. BARRON &c. &c.

DEAR & ESTEEMED. I have to inform your Excellency of my perfect health and to express my sincere wishes for yours. I beg you to be assured of the high regard and consideration I have for your Excellency, and I hope that by the assistance of the Divine Being I shall shortly be at Tripoli, my City, to drive from thence my perfidious enemies —

I make known to you the arrival of M^r^ W^m^ Eaton my General of the Army & that we have agreed upon a plan of operations, which I have no doubt will lead to that success which we both desire — Said M^r^ Eaton begged me to come to Syracuse in order to confer with your Excellency, and to form a personal acquaintance with you. I must inform you, my worthy & esteemed Friend, that time does not allow me to cross the sea, and that I am too much occupied with my camp, consisting of Infantry and cavalry, and would not leave them for the acquisition of the world —

With the present I send you my Secretary of State, named Mahumed, as my proper representative to treat in my stead whom I request you will receive, and trust your ideas will be similar with regard to the great object we have in view —

My Dear Friend — You must know that I am already on my march with my camp, & I earnestly solicit you to send me as speedily as possible, the following succours of which I stand greatly in need — Viz. Powder — Field artilery — Muskets, money — & a few soldiers — These once arrived we are agreed with M^r^ Eaton on the plan explained in his letter: & further, as provisions of all kinds are very scarce in Barbary, I beg you will send some likewise — I hope that in the course of about fifty days we shall form a system of Co-operations at Mensurat — My dear Friend, consider me in all things as your son, and that my Kingdom shall be always as your own —

I salute you with cordial regard & remain &c.

{Seal of Hamet Bashaw}

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA280.]

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

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar Bay Feby: 16^th^ 1805

SIR Since writing you yesterday, the Brig *Siren* has been admitted to Prattique and I have consequently since seen Captain Stewart. — Cap^t^ Stewart I find has been in Cadiz making some repairs on his Vessel whose lower Masts, in particular, required as he has informed me, alterations & repairs owing to their being made of white pine — The *Siren* is now ready for service and as M^r^ Simpson appears to think the services of one Vessel, at least, indispensibly necessary in this quarter, she will consequently remain here until he is of opinion

that she can be better spared, without Commo: Barron should order otherwise; at any rate until the Summer is so far advanced as to enable the Squadron to act in conjunction against Tripoli, her services cannot be materially wanted in that quarter. — I can scarcely describe the anxiety which I feel for the aproach of Summer, as I am satisfied that, if we do our duty, we shall reduce Tripoli in a manner, that will be particularly advantageous, and highly honourable to our Country. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from log book of Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, Saturday, 16 February 1805

Fresh WNW winds with a rough sea — At 1 P M in Top Gallant Sails — At 2 P M Charles Berryman, Seaman, fell overboard — Brought the ship to, lowered down a boat and used every means to save him but in vain as he sunk before the boat could reach him — At 3½ P M — fill'd — bore up and spoke an American Brig from S^{t} Thomas' bound to Rhode Island — At 5½ P M in second reef in the Topsails stowed the Jibb and down T G Yards — At 7 — close reef'd the Topsails — From 8 P M till 12 (midnight) strong NW & WNW winds — Handed the Mizen T. Sail

A M. At 1¾ up mainsail — At 2¼ a heavy squall from NW. Kept the Ship before the Wind — and handed the fore and main Topsails and courses — At 2¾ Brought the Ship to under Storm Mizen & Mizen Staysail — Launch'd T G Masts and rigged in the flying Jibb Boom. At 8 AM set reef'd Fore Sail and Main Staysail — At 11½ Split the Main sail by the foot rope giving way — Unbent it for repair All forenoon — heavy NW & WNW gales — Saw several Water spouts By the Thermometer the Ship is still in the Gulf Water on hand 12¼ Casks

Latitude by acc^{t} 36. 23N

[LC. EPP, Log of *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 16 February 1805

[Syracuse] Pleasant morning. At half past 10 o'clock A. M. we got underway. Sailed around in the harbour until 2 P. M. then came to anchor.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

U. States Ship *Constitution*
Gibraltar Bay Febu^{y} *17*th *1805*

Sir I have the honor of Enclosing you a Copy of the accounts of the Disbursements of the *Constitution* at Gibraltar, with my letter of advice to Mess^{rs} James M^{c}Kenzie & A Glennie of London, on whom I drew for the am^{t} in favour of M^{r} John Gavino. — I am this very instant getting under weigh for Syracuse —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 17 February 1805

[Syracuse] This morning the wind blew very fresh and fair for Malta. At half past 9 o'clock got underway. At 11 o'clock we were forced to put back, the wind coming ahead and delaying, and a heavy sea. We came to anchor at half past 12 o'clock at noon. The [space] gave orders to have 2 of the bullocks killed, which was done and the quarters hung up to main stay to remain through the night.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy

VENICE *Feb*^{y} *18*th *1805*

SIR I had the pleasure of addressing you under date of 27th Jan^{y} to which I must refer you for particulars respecting the U S Schooner *Enterprize*, but as we proceed in her repairs and you consequently must feell anxious to know our progress I feel a great pleasure in executing that part of my duty. —

I have this day got her Bends on and her ceiling compleated. — I was Obliged to put in a new Stem and Stern Post, in doing the latter I have taken out the Square tuck and have also altered in a small degree the fashion of her top sides, by not giving her so much tumble home aloft, which will afford a better Deck and more room to manage her Guns, but in every instance I have been particular in preserving her model below, that she may continue to possess her good qualities as a fast sailer and good sea Boat —

It astonishes me how her stern hung together, it was at first a miserable piece of work and when we broke it down perfectly rotten. —

The schooner is as full as I think necessary of the best Timber I ever saw, the Master Carpenter of the Arsenal says (and I think with great reason) that she will be a good Vessel after this repair forty years. —

Oh! how I wish I had got permission to give her a few feet more Keel and opened her a little what a sweet Brig I would have made her, and with no apparent expence, but Sir it is dangerous for Officers young in rank to take libertys. —

Commodore Barron gave me a letter of credit on the house of S C Holland & C^{o} of Trieste for the expence of repairs &c, through the concern of Ross & C^{o} Malta

I perceived the irregularity of this arrangement and the loss of at least one commission to the U S (which the house in Malta must be paid) when eventually the fund must be in London, Leghorn or Naples and having the power to draw from here on those places direct there is great advantages to be taken of the Exchange. —

I therefore immediately communicated my sentiments to Commodore Barron and have received his answer authorizing me to draw on our Agents at Leghorn or Naples or on Glennie & M^{c}Kenzie London.

I shall take whatever advantages may offer in favour of the U, S, as respects the Exchange on those places, and in every other instance you may rely on my Attention to the interest and honour of my Country. —

I can say but little yet what the expences of the Schooner will be, but Timber is not high and carpenters wages is not more for the best workmen than half a dollar per day, Others in proportion, Their best sail duck about the same as the English, cordage reasonable, and Iron work much more so than with us in fact it is a fine place for the convenience of repairs &c. I think it will prove by far the most reasonable in those Seas.

I have never been more hurt in my feelings as an American than since my arrival in the Adriatic, how egregiously sir, our Government is imposed on by some Consuls on the Continent of Europe, there is scarcely an Englishman here that has not in possession an American Passport, and most of them never saw America; these are Obtained by some rascally means for the purpose of passing through that part of Italy possess'd by the French, and a designing man might under the character [of an American] do infinite injury to a Belligerent [power] with whom we are at peace and perhaps on terms of warm friendship. —

This information is a little out of my sphere of duty but I hope you will excuse the liberty when I offer my feelings as an American. —

Please forward to M^rs R. the inclosed and if you would condecend to write her a few lines consoleing her by the prospects of our return &c &c — (for I was only to be absent one year) you would add greatly to the many obligations I with pleasure acknowledge. —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARB^y *Feb^y 18^th 1805*

DEAR SIR, Not till the 6^th inst. had I the pleasure to receive your favor of the 6^th ult. this displeases me so much more, as I have been in the case to draw upon you several Bills of exchange payable in Spanish Dollars, not being informed till now of your desire in that respect. Give me however leave, D^r Sir, to observe to you, that it will be impossible for me to draw Bills upon Tunis payable in Mahboobs at 4½, Tunis Piast:, as nobody will here give money to such an exchange, and that when Bills are drawn payable in Tunisian Piastres; a Spanish Dollar or Coin of the Country to the amount thereof is valued at 4. T: Piast., which certainly is about 6. pro Cent dearer, than their price at Tunis notwithstanding that the price has been extremely high. Capt. Bainbridge was in the necessity about a year ago to draw upon you Sir, at such a price. It appears to me likewise that if a sum of Sp. Doll^s was lodged with you for the Service of the American Prisoners of war in Tripoli, it would be the most convenient way, as any change in their price at Tunis would, if not be indifferent at least not occasion any loss; and at Malta the Spanish Dollars certainly must lower in price by the same reason as the price is increased in Tunis.

I now, however hope that Capt. Bainbridge is furnished with funds for some time & that in the interval some change or other can take place for the better. With respect to the Bill of exchange of Sidi Hamida, I don't think, that there has been any real loss by the delay of payment, because had the payment been effected in due time, Capt. Bainbridge, would not have made use of some favourable oppor-

tunities to procure funds by Bills directly upon Malta, & would therefore now have been obliged to draw greater Sums upon you; as to me, it is indifferent whom I pay to you Sir, to Capt. Bainbridge, or the Bashaw.

N. B. I send you a letter from Capt. Bainbridge, to the Secretary of the Navy—

Sympathetic ink—

Dr Sir, Mr Holck, will tell some news I have wrote him in Danish. The Bashaw is now very attentive upon your transactions with his brother in Alexandria — a Camp is going against Derne. — The Bashaw's Agent at Malta Gaetano Schembry, endeavours to persuade the Bashaw, that by very hard treatment of the Captif Officers, he might force his terms of peace; hitherto Schembry has not entirely succeeded but he may. Give me leave to tell you that I found your plan with the Bashaw's brother very vaste, & that you Sacrifice your prisoner's life here in case of success —

[NYHS. Geo. Davis LB, Vol. 1.]

[18 February 1805]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Richard Farquhar

Sir, I call'd on Abdala for the Account he will Send it to day — the Quantity of Provisions in Store is viz

Rice	" Ardeb	4½
Barley	"	16
Beans	"	12
Biscuit	Cantar	18
Wine	2 Hogshead	

as the People know that the English Commissary served out three Pounds of Bread for two days we canot give them less than one Pound a day. Therefore we will require a Cantar pr day as we can expect none at Derna, I have Endeavoured to perswead the men to take Eight Dollars telling them they would get Prize Money but they will not go for less than ten Dollars Therefore all is at a Stand which I am very Sorry for They all want a Months advance Their Officer will be Securety for them

Alexandria *febry 18, 1805*

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 296.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 18 February 1805

[Gibraltar] At 2 [P. M.] Weighd and made sail At 4 Europea point bore N W B N ½ N Distance 3 leagues. at Sunset the Rock of Gibralter Bore West distance 5 leagues

[USNA.]

Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent and Superintendent of Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

Nav Dept

Febr 19th 1805

I have this day directed you a Remittance of 1800$ for the purpose of Paying Off the Crew of the Brig *Scourge* — If this sum should not be sufficient you will make a requisition for the deficiency

The Purser of the *Scourge* will apply to you and upon his application you will advance the money to him, to pay off the Crew —

The *Scourge* is to be dismantled previously to the Crew being paid Off after being dismantled all the Crew excepting Mr [George A.] Marcellin and the Boatswain and three or four Seamen who are to remain on board until further Orders for the purpose of taking care of the Vessel, are to be paid off & discharged.

I have written to Mr Marcellin to whom you will be pleased to give every necessary assistance to enable him to execute the instructions given to him

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*, from Robert Denison, Secretary to Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

La Valletta Malta *19th Febr* [*1805*]

Sir Commodore Barron being still too unwell or rather not being yet sufficiently recovered to write himself has directed me to express to you his wish that as soon as your repairs are completed, you proceed with the United States Frigate under your command to this place, and to request that you will take on board for the use of the squadron some sheep, to the number of about 40 or 50, & also half a dozen Bullocks or as many of each as you can carry on you decks without inconvenience, The Sheep can be pastured here if not wanted for immediate consumption, I have written to Mr Dyson to have this supply in readiness for the moment of your departure, —

I feel much pleasure in stating to you that the commodores health is visibly improving, and we have every reason to hope that a short time will completely restore him, there is no news of importance in this quarter, Lord Nelsons fleet appeared off the harbor yesterday but did not come in, it is said they are gone to the Westward,

[*HS of Pa.*]

[19 February 1805]

Extract from a letter to an officer on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Midshipman Pascal Paoli Peck, U. S. Navy, son of Colonel William Peck

dated Malta, July 4.

"By the *President*, which sails for America in a few days, I embrace the favorable opportunity of writing you a few lines. You will no doubt be anxious and feel a little surprised at my long silence, and will, perhaps, place it to neglect or want of affection; but when I assure you I have not been in a christian country for nearly eight months before, you will form an opinion that will be more correspondent to the feelings of my heart. Time and duty will not permit me to write you as lengthy as I could wish; I will, however, give you a short account of our journey across the Lybian Desert, where we suffered almost every thing possible, but in the end gained a glorious victory, and in a great measure contributed to the bringing the Bashaw of Tripoli to terms of peace. About the middle of November we sailed from Malta, bound to Egypt (having on board, as passenger, William Eaton, esq) in search of Hamet Bashaw, the rightful sovereign of Tripoli, to endeavor to effect a cooperation with him against his brother, the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli. We arrived at the port

of Alexandria on the 24th Nov. and Mr. Eaton went to grand Cairo in search of the ex-Bashaw, After a long series of difficulties, dangers and vexations, Mr. Eaton arrived near Alexandria with the Bashaw, and about 40 persons in his suit, about the 6th of February. Mr. E. returned on board, and the Bashaw formed his camp 11 miles from Alexandria, where he was occasionally reinforced by the Bedouin or Desert Arabs. At the pressing solicitation of Mr. Eaton, and at the request of capt. Hull, I consented to accompany the former across the desert, with the proviso of joining the brig at Bomba. On the 19th of Feb. Mr. E. our lieutenant of marines, myself, and seven marines, left the brig and joined the army, and the brig sailed for Syracuse. On the 6th of March we commenced our march with about 300 well mounted Arabs, 70 christians recruited at Alexandria, and 105 camels, laden with our provisions and baggage. Our 1st day's march was near 40 miles. On encamping, we found the well, to all appearance, dry, and there was no water within 6 hours' march. Here commenced the first of our sufferings—after marching near 40 miles in a burning sun, buoyed up with the idea of finding water at the end of our march, we found on encamping, not the least sign of water, nor was a green thing to be seen. All hands were employed in clearing out the well, but were so thirsty and fatigued they could hardly move. For myself, not having taken the precaution to procure a small skin of water to carry on my horse, had it not been for a few oranges I had, I should hardly have been able to move next morning. I laid myself down on my bed to sleep, but I could not, being for the first time in my life almost dead with thirst. Had I possessed thousands I would have given them for a gill of water. About day light, a little water was found, worse, if possible than bilge water; but to me it was more delicious than the most precious cordial We moved on the 8th and continued our march, by irregular stages, until the 22d, halting wherever water was to be procured, and frequently suffering very much for the want of it; our only provisions a handful of rice and two biscuits a day, and every day perplexed and harrassed by the Arabs for money, who finding us in their power, endeavored to extort every thing from us. The 22d about noon, we encamped on a spacious barren plain, where there were about 5000 Bedouin Arabs encamped, all in our interest, about 10,000 camels and 50,000 sheep fed. Here we remained 5 days to refresh our troops. The 27th we commenced our march with a small reinforcement, consisting of 37 Arab families, with about 150 fighting men. We might have taken the whole of them, had we had a sufficiency of provisions, which were now reduced to rice only.—Water was growing more and more scarce every day, and the Arabs becoming more troublesome. They seemed determined not to proceed to Bomba until news came of the arrival of our vessels, never once supposing they would arrive, but remained under an idea that we wished to get possession of some strong hold in their country, and reduce them to christianity. They said it was impossible for a christian and a mussulman to have the same interest. Our provisions were drawing to an end, and our christian soldiers on the point of mutinying. Our prospects were now gloomy indeed, when, on the 10th of April, at the time when we had discovered a mutiny, a courier arrived with news of our vessels being off Bomba. In an instant the face of things changed from pensive gloom to enthusiastic gladness; the soldiers who had refused to mount

guard returned to their duty. The next morning we marched on in high spirits, being only three good days march from Bombay, although we had only provisions for the next day. The 12th, our provisions being expended, we killed a camel for subsistence, which lasted us the 13th. On the 16th we arrived at Bomba, having been 3 days without a mouthful of provision, except a little sorrel we found now and then, and a small root we dug out of the sand. To add to our distress, no vessel was to be seen, and no water to be found; we remained that night without a drop. The Arabs again began to murmur. Early on the morning of the 17th I was roused by the joyful sound of a sail! a sail! I went out of my tent, and enjoyed the pleasing sight of the *Argus* coming down the coast under full sail. All was now rejoicing, and mutual congratulation. About 8 the *Argus* discovered us, and at 10 I enjoyed the pleasure of embracing my messmates, and sitting down to a comfortable meal, which I had not enjoyed for near 40 days. When I think on our situation in the Desert, where no other christian ever sat his foot, and consider what thieves the Arabs are, who would shoot a man for the buttons on his coat, and their religious prejudices, which would have been sufficient to warrant our deaths, as christians and enemies to their religion, I frequently wonder how it was possible for us to succeed in reaching Bomba. Certainly it was one of the most extraordinary expeditions ever sat on foot. We were very frequently 24 hours without water, and once 47 hours without a drop. Our horses were sometimes three days without, and for the last 20 days had nothing to eat except what they picked out of the sand. The country was a melancholy desert throughout, and for the space of 450 miles we saw neither house nor tree, nor hardly any thing green, and, except in one place, not a trace of a human being.

"To-morrow morning we sail again for Alexandria. I have but a few minutes to spare from my duty to finish this. Suffice it to say, that on the 27th of April, Derne, the most valuable province of the kingdom of Tripoli was taken by the united forces of Hamet Bashaw and Mr. Eaton, and the *Argus*, *Nautilus*, and sloop *Hornet*; and that about the middle of June a peace was concluded with the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli; and the Ex-Bashaw, with about 60 of his followers, obliged to abandon their country, without knowing where to seek a home or subsitence. There is not the smallest doubt but that our getting possession of Derne was the reason of the Bashaw's coming to terms. But I must hasten to conclude, as a boat is now waiting to take the letters on shore. Our whole squadron is at Syracuse, and will go down the Mediterranean in a short time. The *President* sails for America shortly. Commodore Barron is on board her in a very low state of health. The *John Adams* and three gun boats have arrived at Syracuse."

[LC. National Intelligencer, 9 Oct. 1805.]

To Vice Admiral Vicomte Horatio Nelson, R. N., Commander-in-Chief, British Fleet, Mediterranean, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA *Feb*^{y} *19*th *1805*

MY LORD. I have duly received the Very polite letter which your Lordship did me the honor of writing on the 16th Ultimo I feel extremely pleased that M^{r} Mountford, my private Secretary has fulfilled,

in a Satisfactory manner, my wishes in affording every accomodation of my house at Algiers to Captn Keets and the Gentlemen whom you had occasion to send there on a Mission to the Dey. — I only request [regret] that I was so unfortunate as to be absent at the time of their being there, which deprived me of the Opportunity of evincing personally the pleasure I should have taken in shewing them every attention in my Power.

I pray your Lordship to accept my best thanks for the polite expressions contained in your letter, and to be assured that I have a proper Sense of the manner in which you appreciate the marks of Civility which we were so happy as to have an opportunity of expressing.

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 20 February 1805

At 7 [A. M.] Strong breezes and Squally took 3 reefs in the top Sail.

At 11 the gig was washed off the Quarter & was lost, At ½ past 11 Sent down top gallant yards At Meredian strong gales and cloudy weather rigged in the Flying Jibboom

[USNA.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Purser Nathan Baker, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *21st Febr 1805.*

SIR I arrived here on the 14 Inst after a passage of Sixty two days from Cadiz — & should have written immediately on my arrival, had it not been for indisposition —

The *Siren* sail'd from Malta the 12th October, to releive the *Essex* on the Gibralter Station, which Ship had proceeded up before our arrival — Capt Stewart was in Cadiz Bay, or rather in a Dock some distance above the City overhauling the Rigging & making alterations in the Ward Room &c— the Brig I suppose would be ready to go to sea about the 1st Janr —

On my passage home we spoke the Brig *Scourge*, thirty days from Palermo, bound for Norfolk this was on the 19 Janr in Lat: 28 N. Long: 50 W. Lieut Yzard who commands her informed me that he left the Frigate *John Adams* at Palermo, that she was to touch at Naples & from thence to sail for America — Commodore Preble intends returning in her — He likewise inform'd me that Comr Barron was sick on shore at Malta & that the Blockade of Tripoli was continued — When we parted with the *Scourge* there was a fine breeze, & as she sails well there was reason to suppose she would arrive at Norfolk in 10 or 12 Days — but as no news has reached this place yet of her arrival — I presume she has met with bad weather & put away for Charleston — I hope nothing worse has happened to her — I shall be well enough I hope in a few days to set out for Philad^{a} & as it will take me a short time to arrange my Books & accounts in a state for settlement, with your permission I will remain in Philad^{a} during this time — It is not my wish to continue in the Navy longer than till my accounts are settled — with your permission I will then resign.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

Extract from the Commodore's Orders

LA VALLETTE *21 Febuy, 1805*
ROBERT DENISON *Secy to the Commo*

The *President* is ordered to proceed off Tripoli — to cruize betwixt Benjazry & Gerbys & on falling in with the *Constitution* to place herself under Capt Rodgers command. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

LA VALLETTE, *Malta, 21st Febry 1805*

SIR The United States Schooner *Nautilus* under your Command having been reported to me in readiness for Sea, you are hereby directed to proceed forwith, with the American Brig called the *Clio* Gamble Master under your Convoy, till within sight of the Taro of Messina from thence directing your course to the Course of Tripoli where you will endeavour to fall in with the *Constellation* Frigate which you will very probably secceed in doing betwixt Tripoli and Cape Bonn, in which direction Capt Campbell has instructions to cruize dureing the space of twenty days

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803–1810.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

Copy

UNITED STATES SHIP *John Adams*
At sea in Lat. 39° 13′ N. Lon. 72° 30′ W.
February 22d 1805

SIR By report of the Master of the United States Ship *John Adams*, under your Command there is this Day only 1079 Gallons of Water on board; it is therefore prudent that you make the first safe Port in the United States, The Wind at present being directly against your reaching the Chesapeak: the only proper ports for you are New Port or New York, it is my Advice that you proceed to the Latter, and report your situation to the Honble Secretary of the Navy as soon as possible

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from John Gordon

ROSETTA *22d February 1805—*

SIR At a late hour, on the Evening of yesterday, I received your letter of the 20th; in answer to which, I beg leave to assure you that I shall be happy to comply with the requests it contains. My Mamlouke saddle is very much at your service; and, in consequence of the directions I have given my servant, not only the Saddle, but also the Bridle, & Accoutrements, will be transmitted to you, in the same good order, & condition, in which I myself received them. —

It gives me pleasure to hear of the signal victory you have obtain'd

over the French Consul, at Alexandria, & his Party; &, as I have no longer any hopes of our meeting, before you leave Egypt, I take this opportunity of repeating my sincere good wishes for the success of your Expedition. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 305.

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 22 February 1805

[Syracuse Harbor] A M. 6. Weighed and sailed Wind N. E. Made and shortened sail as occasion required.

Noon Cape Passaro bore S. W. by W.

6 men unfit for duty.

Latitude Observed 36° 50′ N.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 22 February 1805

We weighed this morning at half past 6 o'clock and steered for Malta (the Frigate *President* in company). Killed a bullock which weighed 153 lbs. served the ship's company and officers. At 12 o'clock noon the wind came ahead. Head wind continued until 6 o'clock P. M. then it blew a fresh gale about 3 points free. We outsailed the *President* and dropped her astern fast. Served pork for saturday.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Josiah Fox, Naval Constructor

NAVY YARD WASHINGTON
23rd Febv 1805

SIR One of the Gun Boats building in this Yard being in a state of forwardness to be launched in the ensuing Week, I have thought it proper that you should be made acquainted with the circumstance, that timely notice may be given me to launch her at any period after Thursday next — It would no doubt considerably prolong her duration, if she should be continued in her present situation untill wanted for service — and she could be launched at 2 Days notice when occasion might require it

It may not be improper in me to take this Opportunity of stating, that it is my opinion, she is competent to be sent across the Western Ocean, and should it be deemed necessary to send her to the Mediteranean, she could be speedily equipped and rendered efficient for such service —

All her Masts, Yards and Spars are ready to go on board —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

[23 February 1805]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

CAMP OF HAMET BASHAW
MARABOUT, LEFT OF ALEXANDRIA,
distance 12 miles
March 4th 1805.

SIR, I have the honor to inclose herewith a convention concluded by me on the part of the United States, with Hamet Bashaw

We have been detained here twelve days by reason of delinquency in our commissary Department — The camp moves tomorrow morning for Derne —

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

[Enclosure.]

Convention

between the United States of America and his Highness, Hamet, Caramanly, Bashaw of Tripoli —

God is infinite

Article I. There shall be a firm and perpetual Peace and free intercourse between the Government of the United States of America, and his Highness Hamet Caramanly, Bashaw the legitimate sovereign of the kingdom of Tripoli, and between the citizens of the one and the Subjects of the other. —

Article II. The Government of the United States, shall use their utmost exertions, so far as comports with their own honor and interest, their subsisting treaties, and the acknowledged law of Nations to reestablish the said Hamet Bashaw in the possession of his Sovereignty of Tripoli against the pretensions of Joseph Bashaw who obtained said Sovereignty by treason & now holds it by usurpation, and who is engaged in actual war against the United States

Article III. The United States shall, as circumstances may require, in addition to the operations they are carrying on by Sea, furnish to said Hamet Bashaw on loan, supplies of cash, ammunition and provisions, and if necessity require, deparkations of troops, also to aid and give effect to the operations of said Hamet Bashaw by land against the common Enemy.

Article IV. In consideration of which friendly offices once rendered effectual, his Highness Hamet Caramanly Bashaw, engages on his part, To release to the commander in Chief of the forces of the United States, in the Mediteranean, without ransom, all American prisoners, who are, or may hereafter be in the hands of the Usurper, said Joseph Bashaw

Article V. In order to indemnify the United States against all expence they have or shall incur, in carrying into execution their engagements expressed in the second and third article of this convention the said Hamet Bashaw, transfers and consigns to the United States the Tribute stipulated by the last, treaties of his Majesty the King of Denmark, his Majesty the King of Sweden, and the Batavian Republic, as the condition of a peace with the Regency of Tripoli untill such time as said expence Shall be reembursed. —

Article VI. In order to carry into full effect the stipulation

expressed in the preceding article, said Hamet Bashaw pledges his faith and honor faithfully to observe and fulfill the treaties now subsisting between the Regency of Tripoli and their Majesties the Kings of Denmark and Sweden and with the Batavian Republic. —

Article VII. In consideration of the friendly dispositions of his Majesty the King of the two Sicilies toward the American Squadrons, his highness Hamet Bashaw, invites his said Sicilian Majesty to renew their ancient friendship; and proffers him a peace on the footing of that to be definitavely concluded with the United States of America, in the fullest extent of its privileges according to the tenor of this convention —

Article VIII. The better to give effect to the operations to be carried on by Land, in the prosecution of the plan and for the attainment of the object pointed out by this convention, William Eaton, a citizen of the United States, now in Egypt, shall be recognized as General, and Commander in Chief of the land forces, which are, or may be called into service against the common Enemy. And his said Highness Hamet Bashaw, engages that his own Subjects shall respect and obey him as such. —

Article IX. His Highness said Hamet Bashaw grants full amnesty and perpetual oblivion towards the conduct of all such of his Subjects, as may have been seduced by the usurper to abandon his cause and who are disposed to return to their proper allegiance —

Article X. In case of future war between the contracting parties captives on each side, shall be treated as Prisoners of war, and not as Slaves, and shall be entitled to reciprocal and equal exchange, man for man, and grade for grade and in no case, shall a ransom be demanded for prisoners of war, nor a tribute required as the condition of peace, neither on the one part nor the other. All prisoners on both sides shall be given up at the conclusion of Peace

Article XI. The American Consular Flag in Tripoli shall forever be a sacred asylum to all persons who shall desire to take refuge under it except for the crimes of Treason and murder —

Article XII. In case of the faithful observance and fulfillment, on the part of his Highness said Hamet Bashaw, of the agreements and obligations herein stipulated — the said commander in chief of the american forces in the Mediteranean, engages to leave said Hamet Bashaw, in the peacable possession of the City and Regency of Tripoli without dismantling its Batteries.

Article XIII. Any article suitable to be introduced in a definitive treaty of Peace between the contracting parties, which may not be comprized in this convention, shall be reciprocally on the footing of the treaties subsisting with the most favored Nations.

Article XIV. This convention shall be submitted to the President of the United States for his ratification in the mean Time there shall be no suspence in its operations.

Signed by HAMET.
WILLIAM EATON

and witnessed by
Lt. O'BANNON
Dr. FRANCESCO MENDRICI
PASCAL PAOLI PECK

Done at Alexandria in Egypt Feb^{y} 23rd 1805 and signed by Hamet Bashaw for himself and successors and by William Eaton on the part of the United States —

Additional Article. *Secret*

His Highness Hamet Bashaw will use his utmost exertions to cause to surrender to the Commander in chief of the American Forces in the Mediteranean, the Usurper Joseph Bashaw together with his family and Chief Admiral called Mamad [Murad] Rais, alias Peter Lisle, to be held by the Government of the United States as hostages, and as a guarantee of the faithfull observance of the Stipulations entered into by convention of the 23^{d} February, 1805 with the United States, provided they do not escape by flight —

A Copy, Verbatim of this Convention between the United States of America and His Highness Hamet Caramanly Bashaw of Tripoli, in the English, Arabic, & Italian Languages, has been Deposited in the British Consular Office at Alexandria, in Egypt, by desire of William Eaton Esq^{r} Agent General for the United States of America, at the Several Barbary Regencies — Quod Attestor

Alexandria 1st March 1805 —
BARTH^{w} G^{m} MUTTI, *Cancellier*

We Samuel Briggs British Consul in Alexandria of Egypt, & it's Dependencies

Certify that the above mentioned M^{r} Barth^{w} G^{m} Mutti is Cancellier of this Office, & that to all his Deeds, & Writings so Signed, Full faith, & Credit is & ought to be given in Court, & without

Given under our hand, & Seal of Office at Alexandria this first day of March 1805 —

SAM^{l} BRIGGS
British Consul.

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

To Captain of the U. S. Frigate at Malta from Lieutenant (List of 1800) Robert Pettet, R. N., H. B. M. S. *Termagant*

HIS MAJESTYS SLOOP *Termagant*
at Sea 23^{d} Febuar^{y} 1805

SIR, I have to acquaint you that the *Constitution* Frigate and an American Schooner saild from Malta yesterday Afternoon, I suppose from the Course which the Frigate Steer'd that she was bound to Cruize off Tripoli, the Schooner had a Merchant Brig under Convoy. —

Commodore Barron in his Frigate is still at Malta — about the 29th of January I boarded two Tripolen Cruisers, four days out, and were bound to Cruise off Ligorn, —

If you have any information which you can give me for Admiral My Lord Nelson I shall be much Oblidged to you

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, Series Two, Feb. 1775–May 1805.]

Extract from log book of Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, Saturday, 23 February 1805

Light NNW winds which gradually died away till 5 P M at which time calm — Sounded 65 fathoms — soft bottom, with green ore and shells The Calm continued till 8½ P M at which time a light breeze

sprung up from the Southward — Set the larboard T. Gall^{t} and Fore T mast studding sails At 10 P M. the wind had shifted to WSW. In studd^{g} sails At 12 (Midnight) brought to and sounded 44 fathoms soft brown sand

At 5 sounded 23 fathoms — At Daylight moderate breezes — made all plain sail, and set the larboard fore T Mast and TG Studding sails — At 7 AM saw the land bearing NW½W nearly nine leagues — Stood in for the land — At 9 AM bore up for New york Bent the two bowers and unstowed the anchors At 9½ Sandy hook light-house bore NbW in sight from deck At 11 fired a Gun and made a signal for a Pilot Between this time and noon we made several boards to the Southward of the Lighthouse Repeated the signal for a Pilot at different times with four Guns Our Soundings in standing off and on were from 8 to 6½ fathoms — hard bottom — Noon fresh SbW winds — The lighthouse NW nine miles Water on hand 1079 Gallons

[LC. EPP, Log of *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 23 February 1805

This morning at 8 o'clock we anchored in Malta. Found there the Frigate *Essex*, the *President* not in sight. Quarantined. At 4 o'clock P. M. arrived the *Constitution* from Cadiz, the Rock of Gibraltar etc. Recruiting men. The *President* not arrived at sunsetting. Salt provisions.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 24 February 1805

Standing In for the harbour of Malta At 3 [P. M.] Shortend sai and came Too with the Starb^{d} bower in 19 Fathoms Water

At Midnight Moderate Breezes and pleasant weather At 9 arrived the US. Frigate *President*. At ½ past 10 loosd Sails to dry

[USNA.]

Extract from log book of Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, Sunday, 24 February 1805

Fresh SbW with hazy weather — Standing off & on Sandy Hook waiting for a Pilot P M at 1 P M single reefd the Topsails — Stood off into ten fathom Water, and inshore into 5½ fathoms Towards evening stood out some way — Two pilots standing out from the Light house, We immediately bore up and ran in for the directions of the Bar W½S, & stood in within two Cables length of the North Buoy which lies on the outer extreme of the North shoal — Our soundings here were 4 fathoms — The Pilot Boats at this time were nearly 1½ mile inshore of us, and although we had in the course of the afternoon repeated seven & when close in with the Buoy of the Bar two Guns, with the signal for a pilot flying at the Fore, neither of these Pilot Boats came out to the Ship — In standing out we passed nearly a Cable's length to windward of the Buoy — Set the Courses — One

mile without the Buoy we had ten fathoms water — Sundown — strong breezes from SbW, with every appearance of a gale of wind — The light-house at this time W½N 7 miles — Mount Pleasant WbS½S — Down T G Yards At 7 PM strong breezes — close reefd the T Sails and stowed the Jibb. Stood off to SE & SEbE — sounding every half hour and gradually deepening our water from 15 to 18 fathoms, hard bottom — At 12 (midnight) more moderate — Wore to the Westward —

AM At 1. out second reef from the Topsails, & set Jibb and Spanker — At 2 up T G yards & set the sails At 4½ tack'd the Southward — Wind WSW. At 6½ tack'd to the Northwd Winds moderate W½S At 7 saw the highland of Never-Sink, bearing by compass N.W. 5 leagues — Made all plain sail Ships company on allowance of one Quart of water pr day — All forenoon — moderate breezes WbN At 10½ fired a gun & hoisted a signal for a Pilot At noon repeated the signal — The Light house W½N — 4 leagues — Tack'd as necessary to work to Windward Water on board 1024 Gallons Water expended 50 Gallons

[LC. EPP, Log of *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 24 February 1805

9 Came to in the Harbour of Valette in 12 Fathoms Water — The *Essex Constitution* and *Vixen* in port

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 24 February 1805

[Malta] The *President* arrived at 11 o'clock this morning and this evening she warped up near the *Essex*. Served pork.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Richard Farquhar from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

ALEXANDRIA *February 25th 1805*

SIR, You will immediately make out your account, supported by proper vouchers, to cover the sum of one thousand three hundred and sixty two dollars and twelve cents, which I have advance you for the service of the United States, and for which I hold your receipts — The statement of your account will specify the dates, weights, and measures. The weights and measures of all articles brought forward, will be reduced to English Standard. —

No articles except such as you have been ordered by me to purchace, or such as shall be received for the service of the United States after examination, can be admitted in your account. —

The delay in your accounts have already caused a suspence in our operations injurious to the interests of the United States —

The expedition will move day after tomorrow morning; after which period, all your unclosed accounts, must be submitted to the depart-

ment of the treasury of the United States, to be audited, and passed, or rejected, according to vouchers you may produce —

The balance of monies you have on hand, not expended for the service of the United States, as herein directed, you will deliver over to Mr Pascal P Peck, an officer in the United States Navy; and his receipt for the same, shall be your proper voucher — You will also deliver over to Mr Peck, all effects you may have purchaced for account of the United States, now in your possession, which he will receive and receipt to you, after they shall have passed inspection, agreeably to the foregoing order, and give you his receipt for the same. —

P. S. A Copy of this order will be registered in the Consular Office of his Brittanic Majesty in Alexandria.

Wm Eaton.

Alexandria 25. Feb. 1805. The letter, of which the above and foregoing is an exact copy I this day delivered, with my own hand, to Mr Richard Farquhar —

Pascal P Peck

Registered in the British Consular Office at Alexandria this 27. Febry 1805. in Register A Folio 92 —.

Quod Attester

Agostino Plati
Concellr ad Int

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 269.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. *John Adams*, 25 February 1805

Arrived at anchor off Sandy Hook Light House.

[LC original.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

U. S. Ship *John Adams*
Laying at Sandy Hook
25th February 1805

Sir As Commodore Preble is this Moment leaving the Ship I have only Time to announce to you my Arrival at this Place; but as it is probable that the Ship will get up to Town tomorrow, I then shall detail to you our Movements since I had the Honor of writing you last —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

Extract from log book of Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, Monday, 25 February 1805

Moderate Westerly winds Employ'd in working Ship in for Sandy Hook Light House — bearing W½N four leagues In the course of the Evening repeated the signal for a pilot three time — At 3½ P M shortened sail and brought to in 20 fathoms — the Light House bearing NW½W nearly three leagues At 3¾ P M — A Pilot (Mr Marshall) came on board & At 4 P M we filled and made sail — light airs from SWbW — At 8 P M nearly calm Came to with the best Bower in 7½ fathoms, hard bottom — Veered to 40 fathoms and furled sails — the Light House bearing by compass W½S abt 5 miles

[LC. EPP, Log of *John Adams*, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 25 February 1805

P. M. 5. Warped farther up the Harbour [of Valetta] and moored with half a Cable each way in 10 fathoms Water

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 25 February 1805

[Malta] This day employed watering ship. Arrived the U. S. Schooner with a Tripolitan prize. Served s. beef.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *John Adams*
New York 26th February 1805

SIR, I had the Honor of writing you from Syracuse on the 16th of September last, since which time I have been immediately under the Orders of Commodore Preble, who I presume has kept you informed of our Movements since that Period.

We left Syracuse on the 9th of October for Malta and arrived the Day following where we discharged the remainder of the Stores: Ballasted the Ship and waited untill the 4th of November for Commodore Preble, on which Day I sailed, with him, and Mr Randolph on board for Syracuse, where I arrived the next Day. — sail'd on the 15th for Messina, arrived on the 18th — sail'd the 21st for Palermo. arrived on the 28th — sailed for Naples the 1st of December — arrived on the 6th in the Evening, it then blowing hard from the Southward anchored with both Bowers in 12 Fathoms Water, and veered 60 Fathoms on the Larboard and 30 on the Starboard and brought up, struck lower Yards and top Gt Mast

At 10 P. M. parted the Starboard Bower, let go the Sheet Anchor, and veered on both Cables untill the Ship's Stem was in the Breakers and then brought up, struck Top Masts, and got top Gallant Masts on Deck — from this Time untill Daylight we lay with extreme Anxiety, expecting every Moment to part and go onshore — At 6 A. M. sent a Boat on board of H. B. M. Ship *Renown* which lay near us for Assistance which was handsomely granted, by sending his own Boat with Cables and an Anchor which they dropped three Cables Length to Windward of us and gave the End of the Cable on board. We also very soon got Assistance from the Naval Arsenal, which also sent off a new 19 In. Cable, bent to a heavy Anchor which they let go three Cables' Lengths to Windward and gave us the End of a 10 Inch Cable which was bent to the large One, the Wind moderating, we before Night hove off into a safe Situation and moored with the Anchors and Cables sent us. On heaving up our two Anchors that we were riding by (the Sheet and Bower) we to our utter Astonishment found them both broke off in the Shank. The Anchors are American Manufactory and the worst I ever saw; what prevented the Ship's going on shore God only knows. We the Next Morning

fished for, and got the Starboard Bower Anchor which we parted from the evening of the 6th.

Commodore Preble tryed every Means to purchase an Anchor for the Ship, but could only procure one of about eighteen hundred Weight, and was obliged to take Cable with it as they would not part with one without taking both — the Cable is a New one of 14 Inches but not fit for us. The Commodore procured the Loan of an Anchor from the Neapolitan Government, which is to be returned to Messina or Palermo with those two Anchors and the one we got at Malta we were obliged to sail with; and are all the Anchors that we have got at this Time, we were obliged to take the 19 Inch Cable from the Neapolitan Government after riding by it. We sailed from Naples for Gibralter on the 23d Decr and arrived on the 5th of January; Watered and provisioned the Ship and sailed on the 8th for the United States. On the 9th sent our Boat on shore at Tangier for Mr Simpson's Dispatches and in the Evening took our Departure from Cape Spartell. On the 13th Instant discovered that between two and three Thousand Gallons of Water had leaked out, owing to the Badness of the Casks. Put all Hands on a short Allowance of Water.

On the 22d after experiencing very severe Weather and the Wind constantly prevailing from the Westward the Ship very Crank and short of Water, Commodore Preble gave me an Order to proceed to the Nearest Port, and recommended this; bore up for it accordingly and got a pilot on Board on the 24th and arrived here last Night, where I shall wait your Orders. shall water the Ship tomorrow and be ready to proceed for the Eastern Branch in one Hour after I receive your Orders to do so.

If the Ship should be fitted for Service again, she wants to be corked throughout, outside and in, two Bower Anchors of 32 Cwt each, three Boats a Suit of Sails Complete, two Topsail Yards, One Top Gt Mast, a Number of Water Casks and about three Tons of Cordage assorted, exclusive of her Stores for the Cruize

I forward you a Muster Book by which you will perceive the State of our Crew, and the great Number of Changes that have taken Place. The Supernumeraries were sent on Board by Order of Commodores Barron and Preble with the seven Prisoners of War.

The Men whose Time of Service has not expired would be an Acquisition to any Vessell fitting for Service —

I have been obliged to take up from Commodore Preble ten Thousand nine Hundred Dollars for the Purchase of Anchors, Cables, advances to Officers, and other Expences for the Ship and for which I have receipted to him for —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Levi Bardin, U. S. Navy

PHILADELPHIA *Feb. 26th 1805*
Gun Boat. No 8

SIR The Gun Boat is finished and I wait your orders for Shipping Men.

I have not yet been informed what Number of Officers and Men are to compose her Crew

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy

NAVY YARD WASHINGTON
26th Febr 1805.

SIR If it is intended that, the new Brigs now building are to be immediately rigged — and also the two Gun boats building at this place — The quantity of rigging necessary for these purposes — together with that ordered as supplies for the Squadron in the Mediterranean — and the probable wants of the *John Adams* — will exceed thirty tons — I directed Captn Cassin to examine the Yarns on hand by Mr Chalmers — who reports that there is thirty tons — and farther informed me that they are excellent in quality — With your approbation I shall therefore order the rigging for the Brig to be made without delay —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 26 February 1805

[Malta] At 2 [P. M.] arrived a brig, prize to The *Nautilus*

[USNA.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from Robert Cutchens

February the 27th 1805.

SIR, I have refrained as long as possible from making any disagreable intrusion, & should not have done it at present, had not I have received the pleasing intelligence that your health has been allmost entirely reestablished — My expences in the ward room have amounted to more than 50 Dollars I have not drawn a dollar since I entered the Navy — I hope, on these consederations, you will be so good, as to advance me a small sum & be assured Sir, I should not have made this application, unless I had been absolutely forced to it —

ROBERT CUTCHENS.

[Mrs. James S. Barron original.]

To Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP.
28th Feb: 1805

I have received your letter of the 8th inst

I am very much pleased that the general opinion of the Gun-boat, is so favourable — I hope we shall not be disappointed. From your letter and the previous communications made to me respecting you, I feel a confidence in your judgment — and altho the change in the plan of the armament of the Gun-boat, from two Guns to one Gun was suggested by practical Gentlemen, I have no objection to your mounting two Guns, one at each end as was originally intended. After making the experiment, you will be particular in your report to me on the subject, and you will suggest any further improvements that may occur to you.

I have sent on no directions as to the plan of mounting the Guns willing that professional Gentlemen should exercise their judgements on this point — by which I hope we shall be able to ascertain ulti-

mately the best plan of mounting the Guns — The plan suggested by you appears to be a good one — and you can adopt that or any other better plan that may occur to you.

Communicate the contents of this letter to W^m^ Smith senior Esquire — the Agent.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Hon. Joseph Hopper Nicholson, Representative from Maryland, U. S. Congress

WASHINGTON *Feb. 28. 1805*

SIR I have been informed that the young Gentleman who was lately engaged in a Conflict with a very near Relation of mine, at Syracuse, in which the latter unfortunately fell, is now confined on ship board, at Norfolk, and that it is contemplated to bring him to Trial under that Article for the Government of the Navy, which prescribes the Punishment for Murder —

To you I need not say that however reprehensible the Practice of duelling may be, yet the wisest Legislators and the most able Magistrates, have for some hundred years, in vain endeavoured to check it — It is one of those Evils which is consequent upon Society. It and most frequently proceeds from the noblest feeling of the Heart. Before it can be stopped, the State of Society itself must change, and till then, human Laws, and human Punishments will be vain.

But if the Executive should think differently from me in this particular, permit me to ask if the first Instance of severe Punishment should be directed to a Boy, who may have been led to the Commission of his offence by the too prevalent Example of older, wiser and more exalted men than himself, and who perhaps at the Moment conceived his own Life or that of his adversary a necessary sacrifice to his Reputation.

I have conversed with *Lieutenant Izard* on the subject and from him have learn'd that no doubt can exist as to the fairness of the Duel. If I know the Family to which I belong, to every Member of whom our young and amiable Relation was deservedly dear, I am persuaded that under these circumstances M^r^ Dehart's [*] Pardon would be infinitely more grateful to them than his Punishment. However sensibly we may all feel the Loss we have sustained, I trust we could none of us suffer any Portion of Resentment to mingle itself with our Regret.

As a member therefore of the same family, as one attached to the deceased by the warmest Affections, I venture respectfully to ask that M^r^ Dehart may be forgiven, and that hereafter he may be considered as though this unfortunate Event had never happened. In making this request I do no more for this young Gentleman, whose Person and connections are entirely unknown to me, than I should have expected from his Friends, had my Relation been the survivor —

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON

P. S. As this subject is immediately connected with your Department, I have deemed it more proper to address this Letter to you than to the President, before whom however it can be laid if you consider it necessary —

[*Duel between Midshipmen F. Cornelius de Krafft and William R. Nicholson 18 September 1804.]

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

To Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t}
28 Feb^{y} 1805.

Immediately upon Receipt hereof, you will repair to the City of Washington & report yourself at this office.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

LA VALLETTE (MALTA)
28 Febuary 1805

SIR As soon as the U States Frigate *Constitution* under your comman is in readiness, you will proceed immediately to sea & act in conformity with the enclosed instructions —

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Heads of Instructions to the following Vessels of the U. States—

The *Constellation*, to cruize for the space of Twenty Days, betwixt Tripoli and Cape Bonn; occasionally looking into Tunis Bay. —

The *Vixen* Brig, to proceed off Tripoli and thence to cruize (the weather permitting) Westward betwixt the Islands & the Barbary Coast and on falling in with Capt^{n} Campbell, Cap^{t} Smith is to place himself under his Command — for Twenty five Days. —

The *Nautilus* Schooner, to proceed of[f] Tunis Bay & thence to cruize during Twenty five Days betwixt Cape Bonn & Cape Farina, occasionally looking into Tunis Bay & communicating with our Consul near that Regency for information.

The *President* — To proceed off Tripoli, subject to Capt^{n} Ro[d]gers orders, unless anything should occur in the course of two or three Days to induce the Commodore to give her a different Destination —

The *Essex* — To Cruize from Tunis Bay in a Notherly direction with a View to intercept the Enemy's Cruizers that have been seen in that Vicinity with discretionary Orders to act as circumstances may dictate. —

[Enclosure No. 2.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

LA VALLETTE, MALTA *28 Feb^{y} '05* [*1805*]

SIR You are herby directed to proceed with the U. States Frigate under your command, off the Harbour of Tripoli, and thence to cruize Westward or Eastward as you may deem most advisable — you will remain on that station for the space of twelve or fifteen days, at the expiration of which you will return to this Port unless in your opinion it should be expedient to prolong the time. — In case of your falling in with any of the U. States Vessels cruizing in that direc-

tion, you will please communicate with the Commanders, & should you have recieved any information with regard to the Enemys Cruizers, or should any event occur that in your judgement may rinder an alteration in their Instructions necessary, you will adopt such arrangements as are best calculated to promote the good of the service in which we are engaged — Inclosed you will find for your Goverment a Copy of the heads of my Orders to Cap^{t} Campbell of the *Constellation*, Capt Barron of the *Essex*, Lieu^{t} Comm^{t} Smith of the *Vixen* & Dent of the *Nautilus* and to the commanding Officer of the *President*.

The information I have rec'd of the Tripoline Corsairs is that they were seen off Sardinia, apparently making for the gulph of Genoa — they are described as two Ship Xebeques carrying each 6 Guns & it is supposed about 50 Men. —

With my sincere wishes for your safety & success I am with real respect —

P. S. The foregoing Instructions you will always View as subject to the changes that may result from the operation of circumstances which cannot be foreseen or calculated upon, As the senior officer on the station and having the fullest Confidence in your judgement, I wish to give you the utmost Latitude in adopting such Dispositions as you may deem best adapted to accomplish the important objects confided to us — In case of your falling in with the several Vessels that have been ordered to Tripoli — & its vicinity, you will regulate their respective terms of cruizing according to circumstances & in such a manner that all do not return to Port at the same time, but that a sufficient Force remain to Blockade the Harbour & to watch the Coast — It is my wish that you enjoin upon the different Commanders, not to expose their Vessels unnecessarily to the Enemy's Battery's as I cannot but deem it imprudent as well as detrimental to the service to hazard the loss of Masts Spars &^{ca} at a moment when neither the season nor our preparations permit us to act combinedly & offensively against the Place, unless some adequate object should present it self to justify the risk — From the last advices from Syracuse I have reason to expect the *Congress* in a few days completely prepared for a Cruize — In determining her destination I shall be governed by such information as I may recieve betwixt this time & her appearance — Should I not deem it expedient to dispatch her on some particular service, she will be ordered to join you off Tripoli. —

The unfortunate Indisposition under which I have so long laboured and from which my Recovery is slow & gradual incapacitates me from acting personally with that energy & promptitude which are nevertheless the favorite objects of my Wishes, I therefore leave it to you Sir to act in the course of the cruize on which you are destined as well with regard to your own operations as those of the other Vessels of the Squadron, in such a mode as will approve itself to the service to our Country & to ourselves. —

[LC. JRP, Letters and Orders, 1804–1805.]

To Mr. Fahr, English Merchant, from Hamet Caramanli, Rightful Bashaw of Tripoli

[Translation*]

[ALEXANDRIA *28 February 1805*]

To Our Friend and Son, MISTER FAHR, *English Merchant.*

I inform you if God wills it, you are our friend, I swear to you by God if you will come to me it is no concern of anyone else. You are like my son and not like the others, and when you come, you may do as you desire. If you come you will be welcome, you are as one of my sons Mhamed and Omar and Ahosen.

I have need from you of a little money, and I will give you a letter written in my own hand; to you I owe much money, and you have spent much on me and I have much love and friendship for you.

The camels have arrived and we wish to depart with the money in safety. If you love me you will get along with me better and better. Not to know all is to know nothing.

I salute you.

/s/ AHMED BACIA
Caramali

Translated from Arab language into Italian by me, the Subscribed, in good faith.

/s/ ANTONIO FADALLA AL SISIAMI
Interpreter of General Stuard
in the Mediterranean at Alexandria
in the Service of His Britanic Majesty.

[* Translated by Lt. Comdr. Breed, U. S. N. R.]

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 513.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

LA VALETTE, MALTA, *28th Feb'ry 1805.*

SIR The United States Schooner *Nautilus* under your command being ready for Sea, you are hereby directed to proceed off Tunis Bay and to cruize betwixt Cape Bonn and Cape Farina, You will occasionally look into Tunis Bay and hold Communication with our Consul Mr Davis for any information he may be able to afford you — From the intelligence received of the Tripoline Corsairs having been seen in the Vicinity of Sardinia there is every reason to suppose that any Prizes they may take will be sent or convoyed to the Westward of the Islands as the most likely direction to avoid our blockading Ships — The discription I have received of the Enemies Vessels seen in that Quarter is that they are two ship Xebeques carrying each six Guns and it was supposed about fifty Men — The Term of your Cruize is for twenty days from the day of your departure, at the expiration of which you will return to this port unless you are sooner relieved or that your instructions are changed by some Senior Officer having authority to that effect —

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803–1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *March 1st* [*1805*]

SIR I have the honour to inform you that I arrived in the *John Adams* after an absence of upwards of three Years — as some material alterations have taken place in the family during my absence, I shall esteeme it a particular favour if you will grant me permission to visit my friends for a month, should the *John Adams* not go to Washington, — you will much oblige me by allowing the Agent at this place or Purser to pay my account with the *Enterprize*, as I am much in want of money and have none and have none due from this ship the account is approved by Captn Decatur —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution MALTA
March 1st 1805

SIR I have the honor to make known to you that the *Constitution* is provisioned & ready for sea — She waits your orders

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Malta March [1] 1805

MY DEAR SIR By this Vessel which brings you some Clothing &c, is the first opportunity I have had of dropping you a line since I left America, as I was but about three Weeks on this coast during the command of the *Congress*; since which, and since my command of the *Constitution*, I have the greater part of my time, been to the Westward. — I am now only thirty three days from Lisbon, from whence I wrote Mrs Bainbridge; having heard through Commodore Barron, a few Days previous to my leaving Syracuse, 30th November, that you were well, about three Weeks prior to that date — Altho I am last from a quarter you might expect news from, America; I am sorry I cant afford you that pleasure; as the only thing new or interesting, is that two Brigs have been launched and the Keels of two 74s laid since the departure of the late Squadron. — Shaw commands one of the Brigs. —

I have seen the Presidents last speech to Congress, but it contained nothing particular or interesting. —

Chance has placed you in a situation which requires patience and fortitude to withstand! fortitude I know you possess and patience you must summons to her aid *a little longer* — The Officers of every denomination in the Squadron, participate in your sufferings, every nerve will be exerted in your behalf, and every face will beam with pleasure the Day that Fate shall decree you & your fellow suffers free Men. PATIENCE! Pray make my regards to Messrs Porter & Renshaw, and be pleased to inform Mr Renshaw that his friends in Philads are well, as also those of Mr Gibbon in Washington & Virginia — I have sent two Trunks containing wearing apparel — One for Doctr Ridgely & Mr Harwood & the other for Mr Gibbon, which were sent out from Washington in the *Congress* — These Trunks,

when it was determined I should remain on the Gibraltar station, I had put on board the *Constellation*, which after my arrival in this quarter, I took back again, but have not had an opportunity of forwarding them sooner —

With sentiments of regard & hoping ere long to have the pleasure of shaking you by the hand, I am very respectfully

P. S. Commodore Barron has been very Ill, but is recovering fast. — J. R

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Samuel Briggs, British Consul, Alexandria, Egypt

ALEXANDRIA *1st March 1805*

SIR On receipt of the letter you did me the honor to address me under date of the 27 Febry I intimated to Mr R. Farquhar, to render a regular & just Account of the Expenditures of the Cash you advanced him for the service of the United States. — and as he has signified his intention of complying with that Order, & has since been wholly engaged in making up his Accounts, I hope it will prove unnecessary to take any compulsory measures against him — particularly as he asserts, that on a fair statement of his Acctg it will appear that his expenditures have exceeded his Receipts & consequently that a Balance is forthcoming to him. This will be ascertained on production of the Acctg which I expect will be deliver'd in, either this Evening or to morrow morng

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 44.]

[1 March 1805]

Muster Roll of men engaged for the service of the United States under William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

Muster Roll Of Men Engaged for the Service of the United States

Cairo 1804 Decemr		Names	Rank
No more than six men were reported to me at Cairo W. Eaton	22	Eugine	Officr
	23	Johana Tedesh	Dº
	25	Romano	Dº
	"	Deboa	Dº
	"	Mustafá	Dº
	"	Tambore	Private
	"	Joseph	"
	"	Abraham	"
	"	Abauof	"
	"	Sapin	"
1805 Roseta Jany	3	Johan Tudre	Capr
No more than three men can be borne on this roll as officers —	"	Dematre	Private
	"	Cristo	"
	"	Joseph	"
	4	Johan	"
	"	Vaselia	"
	"	Paolo	"
	5	Rocco	Officr
	"	Giorgi	Private
	6	Capr Luca	Officr
	8	Luca Valenu	Private
	"	Spiro	"
	"	Johana	"
	"	Andria	"
	"	Cosma	"
No men by these names were engaged as officers at Cairo	8	Spiro 2d	Private
	"	Giorgi	Dº
	"	Michel	Dº
	"	Giorgi Gago	Dº
	"	Anastasi	"
	"	Danul	"
	"	Johana 2d	"
	"	Cosma 2d	"
	"	Frane[u]?	"
	"	Giovr Milano	"
1805 Alexa Jany	11	Constanti Bart	Officr
	19	Natal Marha	Private
	"	Spiro	"
	"	Petro	"
	"	Constantin	"
	"	Constantin 2d	"
	"	Danele	"
	"	Cosmo	"
	"	Dimitri	"
	"	Dimitri 2d	"
	"	Giorgi	"
	"	Pietro	"
	"	Giorgi	"
	"	Jerasimo	"

Alexandria March 1st 1805 Richd Farquhar

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 297.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 1 March 1805

An American frigate appeared off the harbour. The Turks were all at their quarters, and were manning their gun boats.

The Bashaw was preparing an armament to go against some of his refractory tribes on the borders of Egypt.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 1 March 1805

Malta. This morning pleasant. We got underway at half past 8 o'clock and steered for the west point of Malta. Fresh breeze. On a cruise off Cape Bon Tripoli.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[2 March 1805]

[Note:—On the 2d March 1805, Robert Smith was appointed Attorney General and Jacob Crowninshield was appointed Secretary of the Navy. Both declined these appointments and Robert Smith was continued as Secretary of the Navy until the end of Thomas Jefferson's administration or until January 1809.]

To Doctor Samuel Brown, Lexington, Kentucky, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP[t]
2 Mar 1805

M[r] Brown & M[r] Breckenridge of the Senate have informed me that you manufacture Gun powder of excellent quality — & they presume that you are disposed to make a contract for supplying a quantity for public use —

We have our powder put up in Barrels to contain 100 [lbs] each — & for navy use we require ⅞ to be cannon & ⅛ to be priming powder The Barrels are made very strong & Substantial and hooped with Copper hoops —

Will you be pleased to inform me on what terms, and by what period of time you would engage to furnish for the use of our navy a quantity of powder, deliverable either at this place or at Norfolk Virginia —

I will here inform you that the powder which we have generally used in the Navy has been materially defective in one respect — that I am very desirous of removing this defect — and I ask your aid to enable me to do it — The defect complained of is its imbibing a moisture in the course of a short cruise, which destroys all its active & efficient qualities From what cause this defect has proceeded we are yet uncertain — A Gentleman of Very considerable science has stated to me on this Subject that this defect ought not to be ascribed to the carbonic or sulphureous ingredients used in making the powder, because the Preparation of these ingredients is extremely plain & Simple and they do not possess the power of attracting moisture from the atmosphere in any memorable degree — The evil therefore must be supposed to exist in the Salt petre — the component parts of which have not been generally pure or if pure they have not been compounded in due proportion —

The beds in Kentucky from which Salt petre is taken are I am told remarkably free from lime — and I understand that the Salt Petre is of very superior quality — I therefore indulge the hope that you will be able to remedy the defect which we have heretofore experienced — It is from this expectation & a desire to encourage the domestic manufacture of the Very important article of powder that I now address you —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy commanding, Saturday, 2 March 1805

[Malta] At 6 [A. M.] cast of[f] the stern fasts from The shore at 7 weigh,d and made Sail at 8 the town of Malta Bore west the S E point S ½ W.

Latitude Observed 35° 19′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 2 March 1805

Our provisions, which were embarked on board a Nile boat to be transported to the Marabout were arrested in the new port of Alexandria. — The lines which defend the city were manned, and orders given that no one, American Officers exceped, should depart. — The Bashaw's servants who were leaving town with sundry articles of baggage, were arrested and imprisoned. — Turkish guards and patroles advanced towards the Bashaw's camp. — He was alarmed, and with his people, was on the point of flying to the desert. The firm and decided conduct of Mr OBannon prevented their movement.— We found the impediments raised to us were occasioned by influence of the supervisor of the revenue, who had not yet been bought. — The day was spent in accommodating the affair. The influence of the British Consul prevailed; — and we obtained the order of the Governor & Captain Bey for free passage.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 2 March 1805

1 [P. M.] Unmoored ship.
5. Weighed and sailed [from Malta]
7. the Light house bore W ½ N 2 leagues
8½ the light bore W N W. 3½ legues
Lat. Observed 34° 20′ N

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

[3 March 1805]

To the President of the United States Senate from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t}
Dec^{r} 5, 1805.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE —

In obedience to the resolution of Senate of this day, requiring the Secretary of the Navy "to lay before the Senate, the reasons why an additional appropriation is required for the naval service of the current year" I have the honor to state,

That out of the sum appropriated for the support of the Navy for the year 1805, the sum of $312,370 has been paid for extra expences, not contemplated in my Estimate for that year. Statement A. gives a view of these expences.

The sum of $287,630, has moreover been paid out of the money appropriated for the support of the Navy for the year 1805, for expences incurred during the year 1804, by the Squadron fitted out under the Act entitled "An Act further to protect the Commerce and Seamen of the United States against the Barbary Powers" — & by Commodore Preble in his preparatory arrangements for attacking Tripoli. With respect to these last mentioned expences, it may be proper to observe that there existed at the time they were incurred an adequate appropriation made by the Act under which they were authorized, to pay them, if payment had been necessary during the year 1804, but it was not necessary to pay them until the year 1805 — and as the appropriation made by the Act above referred to was not, agreeably to the Treasury Construction, subject to my order at the time that payment of these expences was required, they were paid out of the money appropriated for the support of the Navy for the year 1805. —

From the preceding statements it appears that the following sums have been paid out of the money appropriated for the support of the Navy for the year 1805 for expences not contemplated in my Estimate for that year, viz^{t}

For extra expences incurred during the year 1805 Per statement A	312, 370
For expences incurred during the year 1804 explained above	287, 630
Constituting a Total of which is the existing deficiency.	$600, 000

A.

Estimate of the extra expences of the Navy Department incurred during the year 1805

For vessels & gun boats captured & put into commission in the Mediterranean by the Commd^{g} officer	32, 000
For building the 2 vessels of war authorized by the Act entitled "An Act further to protect the Commerce & Seamen of the United States against the Barbary Powers" by which Act an adequate appropriation was made — but which appropriation was not subject to my order after the close of the year 1804	63, 120
For expenditures under the resolution of Congress of the 27 Nov^{r} 1804, voting a Sword to Cap^{t} Decatur, & 2 months' extra pay to each of the officers of the Ketch *Intrepid* — for which no appropriation was made	2, 000

For expenditures under the resolution of Congress of the 3d March 1805, voting a Medal to Comre Preble, a Sword to each of the Commissioned officers and Midshipmen who distinguished themselves in the attacks agt Tripoli, and 1 month's extra pay to each of the petty officers, seamen & marines of Comre Preble's Squadron, for which no appropriation was made	20, 000
For 6 months service of the Frigate The *Adams*, dolls 23,000, & 4 months' service of the Brig *Hornet* $16,500, which vessels were put into commission for the protection of our commerce on the Coast	39, 500
For 9 months service of 8 gunboats having only men enough to navigate them across the Atlantic	35, 000
For 2 Bombards, purchased & fitted out by Comre Preble and 7 month's service	47, 000
For 9 months' service of 400 extra men sent out in the *J. Adams*, to the Mediterranean	63, 750
For Bounty to Seamen which we were obliged to give to induce them to enter the service — the pay in the Merchant service being extravagantly high	10, 000
	$312, 370

[NDA. Cong. LB, No. 1, 1798–1811.]

[3 March 1805]

To Hon. John C. Smith, Chairman of Committee of Claims, United States Congress, from Secretary of the Navy

Navy Dept
21 Decr 1805.

In answer to your letter of the 18th ins, I have the honor to inform you.

That prior to the Burning of the Frigate *Philadelphia*, Silvado Catalona [Salvadore Catalano] was taken into the service of the Navy in the Mediterranean, as a Pilot at thirty Dollars per month — that as a Pilot he was ordered by Comre Preble to attend Capt Decatur in the Ketch *Intrepid* at the time the *Philadelphia* was burnt — That for the special service of piloting the *Intrepid* into and out of the Harbour of Tripoli, he was paid the sum of 100$

That under the resolution of Congress of the 27 Novr 1804, he has been paid the sum of — $60

And that under the resolution of the 3rd March 1805 he has been paid the sum of $30

He arrived in this Country a short time since in the Frigate *Congress* and was paid off with the rest of the Crew of that Frigate.—

[NDA. Cong. LB, No. 1, 1798–1811.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

La Valetta (Malta)
3rd March 1805

Dear Sir, The several vessels of the U. States Squadron under my Command, having sailed compleatly fitted for Cruizing and being disposed along the Barbary Coast in such a manner as closely to blockade the Harbour of Tripoli and give us hopes so far as we are able to judge of uncertainties of intercepting the *Enemy's* Corsairs which have been seen at sea, I deem it expedient to dispatch the *Essex* Frig-

ate in a different direction, on a particular Object, which I consider of urgent importance to our affairs; independent of the possibillity that some one or more of the Tripolines may have taken the rout here contemplated: you are therefore hereby directed to proceed with all due expedition to Venice, where your first Object will be to procure the loan from the Goverment of that place of two Bomb Vessels, to be employed in our opperations against Tripoli during the approaching Summer.

From the want of Political connections between the Imperial Court & the U. States and the pacific relations of the former with the Barbary Powers, I cannot flatter myself with much prospect of Success in this application, but having experienced an unexpected disappointment in another Quarter, I conceive it my bounden duty to have no means untried for obtaining that description of *Force*, so essential to ensure the prosperity of our future plans, For the same reasons stated above, I cannot give you any precise instructions as to the mode of application; you will therefore in this particular be regulated by your own Judgement and the information you may collect on your arrival. — Should you find it impracticable to procure the loan of Vessels, your next object must be to purchase for account of the U. States & on the most moderate terms possible *Mortars & Shells*, in number and dimensions, such as you may think best suited to the service for which they are intended, taking them on board your Frigate or Chartering a Vessel to transport them hither as circumstances may direct.

You will afford to Captain Robbinson whom it is probable you will find at Venice whatever assistance he may stand in need of and recommend him to accellerate as much as possible the repairs of his Schooner, When these are compleated you will dispatch her direct to this port, or in case you should receive any information rendering it expedient — to give her a different destination. you are authorized to act therein at your discretion.

As you will require funds, as well to defray the conti[n]gent expences of your Ship, as for other arrangements, I have lodged a *Credit* on account of Government with their Agents at Naples Leghorn & London, as you will perceive by these letters address^{d} to them respectively, accompanying these instructions, you will consequently draw on either of those places for the needful sums, accordingly as the Exchange or the opportunities of negociating Bills may be most favourable taking care however when you draw to forward the necessary Letters of advice. — From the nature of the Service, on which you are destined, you are aware I cannot make any limitation as to time, but as you must feel equally with myself the value of *dispatch* to our affairs, you will use all the expedition which the nature of circumstances may admit of, In case you Succeed in obtaining Bomb Vessels, you are directed to have them compleatly equip^{d} and fitted for service if it can be done with advantage at Venice and either take them under the Protection of your own Frigate or send them under convoy of the *Enterprise* to this Port. — Should the Vessels not be properly fitted it will be most advisable to send them to Syracuse — where they can be put in a State of action.

To M^{r} William Riggens the American Consul at Triest you will apply for any information advice or assistance you may require all which will doubtless be chearfully granted, Having obtain^{d} the object of your Mission, or if after waiting a sufficient Space of time to

give full effect to your application, you find them unattainable, you will return without delay to this Island.

I have thus explained my Ideas & Intentions with regard to the service on which you are bound; you will keep those steadily in view, considering them however, as subject to those changes and deviations which may result from the opperation of circumstances unforseen & not to be calculated upon, and in anticipation of which I leave you the utmost Latitude, to act in such instances as your own Judgment shall point out.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Monsieur B. Drovetti, French Chargé d'Affaires, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

ALEXANDRIA *March 8d 1805*

SIR, Learning by your letter of yesterday that you represent the french government here, candor obliges me to give you notice that my reports of transactions in this country since my arrival in it must go forward so arranged as to require your explanations to our respective goverments and to the world, for the open indignity you have shown the flag of the United States in this port; for the singular and calculated insult you have offered the American character by your order that *French subjects in this city should have no intercourse, with Americans and for the more* extraordinary outrage towards the American nation by the insinuation you have propogated that Our flag in Egypt has humiliated itself to the purpose of covering espionage & fraud upon the crudelity of the ottoman Government represented here — Duty would compel this measure even if I had no national feelings on the subject —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, HM 3538, Vol. VII.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Sunday, 3 March 1805

Left Alexandria, and joined Hamet Bashaw at the Marabout. We had been several days delayed by the delinquency of Richard Farquhar, to whom I had entrusted the commisary's and quarter master's department, and to whom time to time I advanced a sum of $1350. which he chiefly embezzled or misapplied. — In consequence of which I discharged him; — and was obliged to make myself the provisions for our passage through the desert.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 3 March 1805

5 [A. M.] filled away. 6 Saw the land from South to S. W. Made sail

6½. Saw a Sail to the Southward & Westward made the Ship's Signal which was answered by the *Constellation.* laying too head to the Eastward

8½ Spoke the *Constellation.* Capt. Cox went on board.

9. Capt Cox returned

Noon the Town of Tripoli bore S W. 3 leagues.
20 men unfit for duty.
Latitude Observed 33° 10′ N.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman George A. Marcellin, U. S. Navy

U. S Brig *Scourge*
Gosport March 4th 1805

Sir Permit me to acquaint you with our proceedings respecting the Brig since the reception of your letter of the 19th of february.

Unfavourable weather prevented us from dismantling her with that expedition which might have been expected. The Spars, Rigging, Guns &c are, however carefully deposited in the Navy-yard, and accounts and receipts taken of them. The Boatswain and Seven Men, including the Marines, I have retained agreeable to your orders; but I must confess that I am ignorant how to act with respect to some circumstances of which I shall take the liberty to make mention. The Gunner and Carpenter I did not think proper to Discharge, as they come under the Denomination of Warrant officers I will thank you for instructions respecting them and the arrested officers, who are very anxious to learn their fate.

I am afraid, Sir, that you will think me presumptive when I ask your permission to proceed to Washington — As it is better than two years since I saw my Relations I hope I shall Succeed in solliciting your permission to pay them a short visit and if my services are not immediately wanted I flatter myself with hopes that it will be granted — The Boatswain is a good officer and will no doubt justify the Confidence you have been good enough to place in him —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 4 March 1805

Arrived at Washington and waited on the President.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 4 March 1805

Hassan Bey, the Bashaw's chief mameluke, was appointed to command the expedition towards Egypt, on the borders of the dominions of Tripoli. Hassan and his officers were attended by the Bashaw and several stand of colours to a *Marabewt* about three miles from town, to receive absolution and assurances of victory in the intended expedition. A great part of our crew, and many Turks and Jews were employed in packing up ammunition, &c. for the camp.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Monday, 4 March 1805

Messrs Briggs, brothers, and Doctor Mendrici visited camp. — Witnessed the convention concluded with Hamet Bashaw on the 23d Feb. — liquidated the account of monies they had advanced for the

service of the U States, and took leave. Their whole amt of

advances	$16500. —
balance due them	12500. —
Pd by Cap. Hull	4,000 —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Midshipman Benjamin Turner, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. States Ship *Constitution*
off Tripoli March 5th 1805

Sir You are hereby appointed, for the present, to act as sailing Master of this Ship — You are therefore from the present Inst to consider yourself responsible for the duty and every thing else thereto belonging. —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Monsieur B. Drovetti, Alexandria, Egypt, from Samuel Briggs, British Consul, Alexandria

[Translation*]

Alexandria
March 5, 1805

Illustrious Sir: I have the honor of answering your letter of the 8th Ventose, 13th year, not as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America to the Commissioner appointed by the general committee but as an ordinary private citizen to another private citizen not being invested by the government of the United States, nor permitted by my Government in public relations, according to our policy to have any official dealings with the official agents of France, and it is only because of the lack of a public American agent that I accorded the protection of my government to individuals of that Nation which claims such protection according to the agreement with Ottoman Porte and the good understanding which exists between the government of the United States and my own, but I have had no authority over the public officials of that nation these latter being only accountable for their acts to their own government.

Behind the idea that your excellency has connived that the fugitives sought by you may have taken refuge among the service personnel of the American commandant. I have communicated to him the contents of your letter, and from the well known sentiments of this same commandant, I am persuaded that a regular report directed to him will receive all the consideration that it merits.

If the fugitives mentioned above were found under my jurisdiction they would instantly be handed over to justice, my sentiments being perfectly in accord with those of your excellency in general principles as set forth in your letter.

I have the honor to salute your excellency with all distinction.

/s/ Sam Briggs

[* Translated by Lt. Comdr. Edward Breed, U. S. N. R.]

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 43.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy

FAIR BANK NEAR CHARLESTON
March the 5th 1805

SIR — I have the honor of acquainting you that at Ten o'Clock yesterday Morning was Launched at this place the Gun Boat Built here. She is now safe on her destined Eliment. The most exalted praise has been bestwowed upon her here by the best Judges of her description. She sets very Bouyant upon the Water and is in my opinion sufficiently large and Burthensome to bear on Board of Her, Two, Thirty Two pounders, as well as one. The Sparing, Rigging of Her, & Joiner work; are all in a train of progression; (and it appears to me to be necessary that Her Officers and Men ought to be appointed or engaged to serve on Board of Her, without delay.) however this is only a sugestion of mine; your better Judgment on this score I submit to; with the utmost deference and beg leave to subscribe myself —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 5 March 1805

Rec orders from Boston or Portsmouth to build 2 bombs and two gun boats.

Settled up to the 27 Feby. with the Navy Department as Comm. and recd. 3000 dollars in a draft.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 5 March 1805

Two frigates and a brig, supposed to be American, appeared off the harbour. The people of Tripoli were preparing and moving their effects into the country, expecting a seige by the Americans.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies Tuesday, 5 March 1805

Freighted a caravan of 190 camels, as I supposed for the passage, @ 11 dollars p[r] head. —

The Chiek il Taib raised fresh demands for cash; — and seemed determined to retard the march until his pretentions were satisfied. — Pacified him with promises. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP[t]
6 March 1805. —

The *John Adams* must be completely prepared for sea with all practicable dispatch. You will therefore without delay have all needful repairs done to the Ship and you will take all other necessary measures to prepare her for Sea.

It is my wish to send to the Mediterranean as many Men in the *John Adams* as she can conveniently carry thither. I want to send out 500 Men, of which number at least 200 must be Able Seamen. You will begin to recruit as soon as you conveniently can. Enter the Men to serve 2 years (although it is probable they will not be kept in the Mediterranean for 2 years). Allow Able Seamen $12 per month — ordinary Seamen $8, Boys $6. Engage healthy, active men who can fight. Allow 2 or 4 months' advance on the Customary security. Let me know by return of Mail, or as soon as you can, how many Men you will probably be able to engage in New York and how many the *John Adams* will conveniently carry out.

I have ordered Lieu[t] Lee, of Boston, to report himself to you, and to open Rendezvous at Boston to enter 100 Men, 50 of which to be Able Seamen, the residue ordinary Seamen and Boys. He will report to you the progress he may be making, and you will report to me his progress and your own. When Lieu[t] Lee shall have entered 100 Men I shall order him to repair with them to Newyork & join the *J. Adams.* —

The Navy Agent upon whom you will make your requisitions will render you all needful assistance.

The necessary blank Shipping Papers are enclosed.

Commodore Preble thinks that the *John Adams* can carry out 500 Men. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol 6, 1802–1805.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA, *March 6[th] 1805*

DEAR SIR, It was not untill the middle of January that I had the pleasure to receive your favors of the 8[th] & 17[th] of Nov[r] — and since that time we have had no *known* opportunity directly for Gibraltar till the present. —

Most Sincerely do I lament the General Calamity which you have experienced during the last season; and with the most unfeigned sympathy do M[rs] Lear and myself feel your particular afflictions. The Kind and Motherly attentions which M[rs] Lear experienced, during her illness in Gibraltar, from your lamented Sister, made a deep impression on her mind, and she considers her loss as that of one of her dearest relatives. — On Subjects like these the mind must find Consolation from that divine source which never fails to give it when we are properly disposed to receive it from thence. —

M[r] Mountford has informed me of the receipt of the articles which you were so good as to send to Algiers for me, and they are noted accordingly. I have not heared from him since the arrival of the ship with stores &[c] at this place; but I presume all is well there, as it relates to us; or I should have received due notice of any Change

Capt[n] Rodgers arrived here after an extraordinary passage of less than 5 days from Gibraltar. He w[d] have been here in four; but went off Syracuse, where he was informed that the Commodore was here, and came then to this place. —

When I left Algiers, I expected we should have settled our affairs with Tripoli to have allowed me to return thither again in about 6 or 8 weeks; but the season was too far advanced to admit of any active

operation before that place, after Commodore Preble's Attacks, untill the ensuing Summer; and in the mean while I remain here to receive propositions if the Bashaw sh^{d} be inclined to send any which we may think proper to admit; before the season arrives for an attack upon him; which with the force we now have, he will find most serious

For three months past Commodore Barron's health has been such as not only to prevent him from taking any actual Part in our affairs in this Sea; but to make his life despaired of. He came to this place about a Month since, from Syracuse, and with the Medical aid which he finds here, I hope he may recover but he is still very low indeed

We have rec^{d} information that two Cruizers have got out of Tripoli, and are in the Gulf of Genoa. Should this be true, I hope they will never be able to get home again, all our Vessels are now out, and so stationed as to destroy every chance of their returning, or sending in any prizes.

I shall probably be in this place till the month of June, and if any dispatches for me should come to your hands before that time I will thank you to forward them here

M^{rs} Lear's health is much better than it was last Year. She is thankfull for your kind rememberance and begs you to accept her best wishes for your health & happiness. — To Col^{o} Fyer's family, and our other acquaintances who are left in Gibraltar, we send our best regards.

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To James Mackenzie & A. Glennie, London, England, from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR 6th *March 1805*

SIRS I hope we have at last found out the pretended Cha^{s} Borney, as on comparing his handwriting with that of a young Italian who Com^{e} Morris had for a short time as Clerk, they answer exactly, as does the description of the Person, he also spoke the several Languages which Borney did — Deserted Com^{o} Morris in this Bay on the 23^{d} Sept^{r} 1803, and had the Copying of said Com$^{re's}$ Orders, Instructions &^{c} when gave up the Com^{d} to Capt^{n} Rodgers, he had been recommended by Mess^{rs} Degan & Purviance of Leghorn as I am told to Capt Morris, so that I have sent said Letters &^{c} to M^{r} Purviance as Navy Agent to see & find him out that he may be secured, his handwriting when with Morris fell by Chance in my way. — It will give me pleasure that he may be detained — and am truly

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To whom not indicated from Dr. Francisco Mendrici

[Translation*]

ALEXANDRIA

6 March 1805

RESPECTABLE FRIEND: Reasoning with the Messrs. Briggs Brothers we have considered that a ship will be of great use to you in Bomba, with such food stuffs as you might need in case the Brig should be late in coming. If you think our supposition logical you may commission the three good friends, the Messrs. Briggs Brothers, and they will see to chartering the ship and indicate some signal of recognition

for the Captain in some other Bay or Port before arriving in Bomba, it being probable that they will not furnish pilotage; according to the information that I have had from the British consul in Ragusa.

I have received the powder and render you infinite thanks, I beg you to compliment on my part of Bascia and renew my farewell to the most brave Captain O'Benan, remember me to Calvalier Filippo and all your suite individual particular.

Believe me always your best friend.

/s/ D. F. MENDRICE

P. S. Through persons in your suite, the Signor Drovetti, has obtained full information of your force, and I believe has sent a courier to inform Bascia. I hope all this chicanery and intrigue will not serve to torment him after the happy issue of your expedition. Good bye again Dear Friend, and a good voyage.

"Ca Ira" (French for "all will go well").

[*Translated by Lt. Comdr. Edward Breed, U. S. N. R.]

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 365.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, 6 March 1805

Broke up camp & marched to Arab's tower, forty miles from Alexandria, — leaving part of our baggage behind. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 6 March 1805

This day at 9 o'clock saw the land and found ourselves to the westward of old Tripoli. We wore and stood for New Tripoli which we made at 1 o'clock P. M. Saw 2 sails to the eastward, at 8 o'clock spoke one which we found to be the Frigate *Constellation* and the other we were informed was the *Constitution*.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

NAV. DEP.
7 March 1805

The Gun-boat at Philadelphia which we will call N°. 5 [*] must be prepared to sail for the Mediterranean with all practicable dispatch — I have this day written to Lieu^{t}. Barden, and given him instructions on this subject. He will make his requisitions on you for every thing necessary to the equipment & preparations of the boat — pray let there be no delay, but further this business by every expedient in your power — and keep me informed of the progress that may be making

I have given similar orders for all the other Gun-boats in the Country to be prepared for the Mediterranean

[*Letter to Levi Bardin, 15 December 1804, refers to this gunboat as No. 3.]

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT.
7 March 1805.

Commodore Preble having suggested to me the improbability of your procuring a sufficient number of Gun Boats to ensure success to your operations against Tripoli, I have ordered 10 Gun Boats to be prepared with all practicable dispatch to join you. I shall send them off as fast as they shall be prepared, and you may calculate that the whole Fleet will join you in all the month of June next. From the tempestuous weather which generally prevails in the Mediterranean in the earlier months of the year, we presume that you will not make any very serious attack on Tripoli till about the first of July. I hope therefore that these Gun Boats may join you in good season.

Presuming that the Squadron is in want of Men I shall send you in the *J. Adams* a Reinforcement of 500, if we can possibly procure that number in season. I shall also send you a supply of Powder and Shot. —

You may expect a supply of Provisions early in May next. —

The *John Adams* will probably join you in the month of May next. —

(Original to Phila. Dupli: Balto. Tripl — Boston. Quadr — N York. Cinque pr. provision vessel *Ceres*, Capt. E. D. Brown, from Balto.)

[NDA. LB, 1799–1807.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Briggs Brothers

ALEXa *March 7 1805.*

DEAR SIR We understand you commenced your march yesterday — & our best wishes accompany you — but to provide against all contingencies, our mutual friend Dr Mendrice has suggested the plan of hiring a small vessel to be sent round to Bomba with such provisions as can be collected, & for the purpose of procuring intelligence of the designs or approach of your Enemy — & in the worst hypothesis, to afford a shelter in case of a reverse. — As the plan to us appears a very prudential one, we give it our support — tho it is very doubtful what quantity of Provisions could be amassed with present scarcity. Rice might perhaps be procured from Rosetta, & for the other species we would do as much as circumstances would allow. —

Mr Farquhar has hired a Greek Boat for 6 Mons at 770 Turkh Piasa Pr Monh to go to any port in the Mediterranean, & he means to sail for Syracuse within 5 days.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 42.]

To Briggs Brothers, Alexandria, Egypt, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

CAMP ARAB'S TOWR
March 7th 1805

GENTLEMEN The packet herewith enclosed I wrote this morning; it exactly fits circumstances — Yours by express came this evening. The plan you suggest of sending a small vessel to Bomba with pro-

vissions, is a good one, and can be done on safe grounds,whatever may be the issue of this expedition; as the articles suitable to be sent forward, may serve our Sq[u]adron, and may be purchased at a better rate in your markets than any other in the Mediterranean — or than they can be brought from America —

It would be very apt to open an intercourse between the Sqadron and your house mutually advantageous — I annex a list of necessary articles; which may go consigned to me at Bomba or Derne, or, in case of a reverse in my expedition before arrival thither, to the Commander in Chief of the United States forces in the Mediterranean at Syracuse — The articles may be augmented or diminished in quantity as suits your convenience — Payments will be made by remittances to you in cash, or by Drafts on London, as most agreeable —

Doctor Mendrici states that the French *Sous Commissaire* has obtained exact information of our force and dispatched advice to Joseph Bashaw. That zealous Agent must penetrate Tripoli to learn Hamet Bashaw's force, and traverse the desert to be informed exactly of that which will enter Derne — I shall leave this with about Three hundred men, — The information he sends forward of our movements, will be essentially serviceable to us; as it goes from a quarter which will attach full credit, and of course leave no doubt with the enemy of a coalition which he most dreads, and which he has used all possible means to counteract: it will through his Capital into convulsions — We shall leave this tomorrow morning —

List of articles of provissions to be sent forward agreeably to the foregoing letter.

300 Ardeps [ardebs] rice
200 dº Barley
200 Quintals bread
10 Dº Coffee
4 Dº Sugar
2 Casks Table wine. 32 Gallⁿ each —
4 Dº brandy — And some small supplies for a Camp Table —

W Eaton

NB — The Bashaw requests you will have the goodness to cause a sabre, carried away by a mamaluke Deserter who is with the Govr of Alexandria, to be put on board the vessel, to his address — He begs that you will accept the assureance of his high Consideration, —

I have just found the key to Fauquhar's project of Chartering a Craft for any port in the Mediterranean — He has proposed to the Bashaw to take his Alexandria wife, child, and black slave to Derne — a speculation —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 270.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, 7 March 1805

The rear of our baggage came up. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 7 March 1805

[Tripoli] This day pleasant. We made all sail and stood for the the land. Saw 2 sail to the E. and W. Stood for the one to the E. and came up to her at 2 o'clock P. M. found her to be the U. S. *Constitution*. This day John Gerard, John Monson, Robt. Robinson and Timothy Hurley were taken out of irons and Gerard was flogged, the other three forgiven. They all had their grog stopped. Captain Smith went on board the Frigate. We stood off shore this night. John Gerard and Alex Jacks grog stopped.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of the Navy from George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse

SYRACUSE *8th March 1805*

HON^ble^ SIR It is with much concern that I am compell'd by duty as well as intrest to intrude a moment on your Valuable time in relating a circumstance that cannot be interesting to you, but I will be short as possible

When Commodore Preble did me the honor of recommending me to your notice by which I was appointed naval Agent to the United States Squadron at Syracuse, I was by Him allow'd the usual Commission of five p^r^ Cent to provide fresh provisions and other articles which the ships of the Squadron when in this Port stand in Need of this is proportionably less than two p^r^ Cent in a Commercial Port, as here an Agent must abandon every other Idea of Business to the service of the squadron this has been & must be the case if any degree of Justice is to be expected from Him; in order to explain this it is necessary to have a Knowledge of the Country which is peopled with Sicilian Nobility, Imposters, Beggars, & Theives, Consequently every transaction must be very minutely examin'd & Body & mind Kept on the Constant rack to avoid Impositions in every form. —

permit me Hon^ble^ Sir to remark that I have on every occation cheerfully attended the duties of the squadron, I have never witnessd the displeasure of any officer till a short time back, then, one whom I thought & esteem'd a Friend, (for reasons only Known to himself) is become my formidable Enemy — He this Day refuses to accept my account for supplies purchased & sent on board His ship at the usual Commission of five per Cent & insists on my reducing it to two, this I have declined and for ever must, as 2 p^r^ Cent for my labour & trouble in procuring all articles that ships of war want in a place like this would leave me a Considerable Sufferer, & I am convinced it is not the wish or intent of the United States Navy department to accept of the whole of my time & exertions devoted to their service without a Just & reasonable recompence being made — this I mention'd to Commodore Preble on the arrival of my appointment and He had the goodness to promise me He wou'd explain the business to the Sec^y^ of the Navy department on his arrival in America, mean time to continue my usual commission this prevented me troubling you at that time and as it may have escaped the Commodores memory, (having things of greater importance to attend, I now beg permission to refer you Him for a more particular account of my sittuation which He can give in few words, more than I should be able to explain in a whole Vollume —

if on the whole it should appear that my claim of five p[r] Cent is Just & reasonable. I shall then be happy to Continue my exertions with unabated attention, & if on the Contrary it should be determined that a less Commission is sufficient for my services, I must then reluctantly resign an Employ that I accepted with so much pleasure & have hitherto fill'd with so much Sattisfaction to myself & and the Squadron

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

N[o] 6. (Duplicate) TUNIS *March 8[th] 1805.*

DEAR SIR, Your favour of the 28[th] of January, did not reach me untill the 3[d] Inst. — the letter addressed to His Excellency the Bey, was delivered to his Minister on the 4[th] without any observations being made, relative to its contents; I am directed to appear at the Palace to morrow — Your answer is such as was expected; and Your well founded objections anticipated and stated to the Bey. — Your remarks relative to His Exc[y's] menace, respecting the detention of Tunisien prizes, shall be fully entered into, on another occasion; I have only to observe that the granting of blank passports, as safe conducts for their prizes, would be attended with evils, infinitely greater than those we now labour under. —

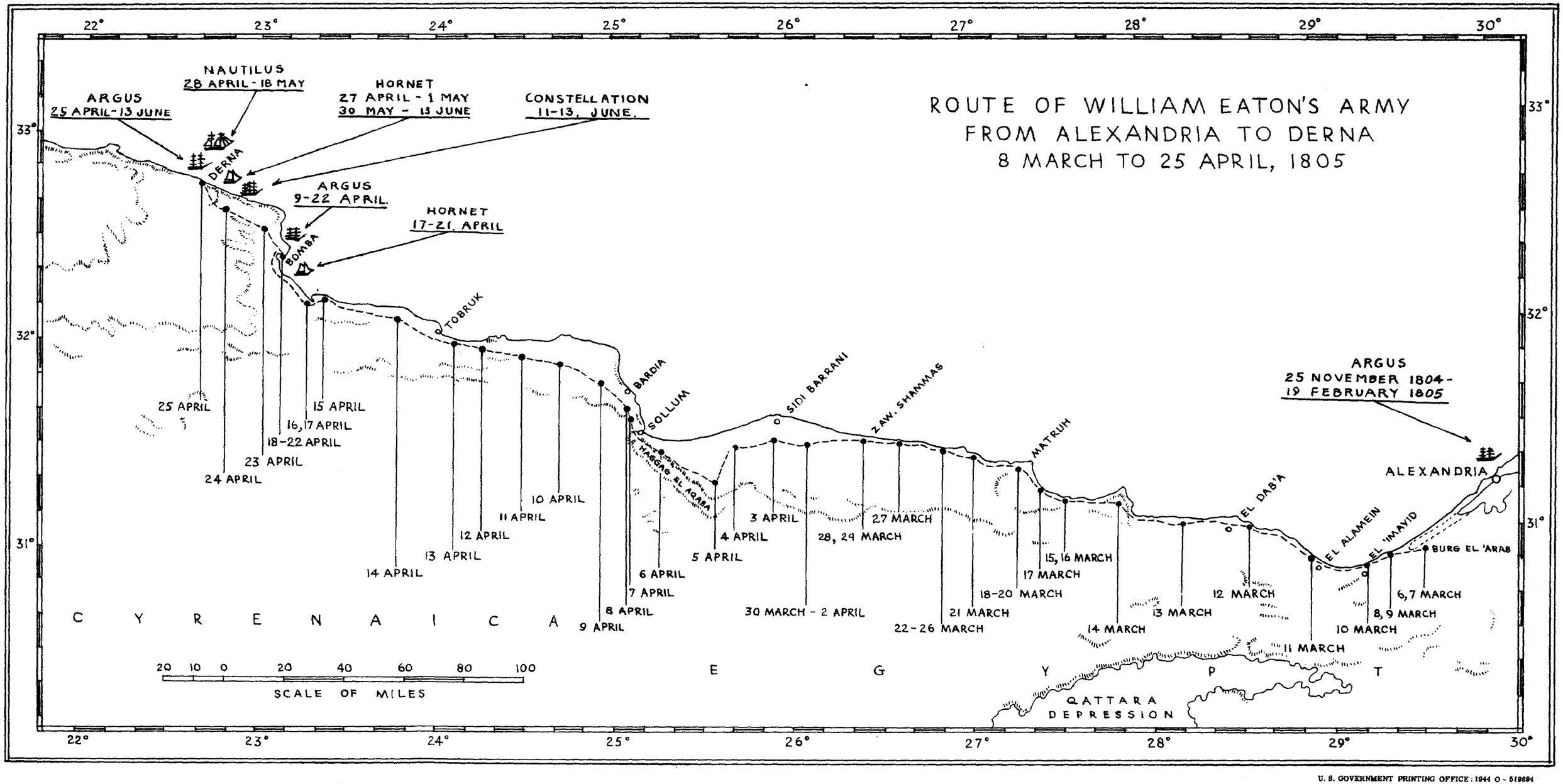
Two Tripolitan Corsairs are out; a Xebec of Six Guns, (off the Isle of Elba) and a Ketch of eight; the Xebec, has made four prizes, (Neutrals laden'd with grain) two Imperials, which have arrived at Bengaza — one Ragusean arrived on some other part of the Coast; and an Imperial, which anchored in this Bay a few days since, having on board a Rais & fifteen Tripolitans — they immediately embarked on board the Tripolitan Corsair, which has been so long detained at Tunis — they are fitting her out with all possible expedition, but cannot sail untill the arrival of the Imperial seamen detained on board the Xebec — if You could dispatch immediately a Vessel for this place, it is probable her destination would be changed — an express has this moment arrived from Susa, informing me of the arrival of the Tripolitan Xebec at that port — this letter will be sent you by an express from Messina: neither of the Tripolitan Corsairs can sail under fourteen days.

I sincerely rejoice at the recovering of your health, and wait with much anxiety the pleasure of seeing you at Tunis. — I have the honor to enclose you letters for Gov[t], Col[o] Lear, & one for yourself from Capt. Bainbridge.

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, 8 March 1805

Arranged our caravan and organized our force; — which now consisted of nine americans, including Lieu[t] OBannon and M[r] Peck, a noncommissioned officer and six private marines; a company of twenty five cannoniers, commanded by Selim Comb, & Lieu[t] Connant and Roco; and a company of thirty eight Greeks commanded by Cap: Luco Ulovix and Lieu[t] Constantine. — The Bashaw's suit consisted



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of about ninety men, including those who came from Fiaume and those who joined him since his arrival at Alexandria. — These, together with a party of Arab cavalry under the orders of the Chieks *il taib* and Mahomet, and including the footmen and camel drivers, made our whole number about four hundred. Our caravan consisted of one hundred and seven camels and a few asses. —

Marched at 11 a. m. fifteen miles. — Camped on an elevated bluff upon the sea board. — Good water near the shore. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 8 March 1805

Off Tripoli. This day commences with fresh gales. At 9 o'clock A. M. saw a sail to the windward. We made sail and gave chase. We soon found her to be the U. S. Frigate *Constellation*. We spoke her at half past 3 o'clock P. M. and stood in shore. The Frigate hauled close upon the wind. We kept away and stood within gun shot of their infernal forts, but we had such press of sail and went so fast through the water that they thought it useless to give up a shot. At sun set we were standing off shore with reefed topsails.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To General Mason, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

PHI^{a} *March 9th 1805*

D^{r} SIR After closing my last respects I am compelled to draw your attention to a disagreeable subject but I count upon the goodness of your heart to listen with a patient attention to observations arrising from the enclosed copy of a Letter just rec^{d} from my old antagonist Eaton & if proper beg as a favor that you will lay it at some leisure moment before M^{r} Madison & the other Gentlemen of the Administration conscious of the unmerited system to destroy my reputation in the view [?] of my Country, if I have been the guilty wretch that he threatens to proclaim me, why have I not been called to account?

If this Letter is intended to awe me into a temper to mediate with Government in his behalf, he is mistaken, I am not of a temper to be intimidated by his threats & defy his utmost rancor, 'tho I confess I feel a remorse at being handed down to posterity (however infamous the Author) whose motives will be unknown to the World, as this Man is now in the service of Government —

The Sec^{y} of the Navy well knows that I never had any instructions from him but in a subordinate stile to authorize this wanton abuse of my conduct while in the Mediterranean Seas, can an Officers merits be estimated in a proper scale who never had it in his power to act with energy? hard indeed is my fate never to have been entrusted with a Command and to bear all the malovelence of party rage in vain have I urged for an explanation on this head; have I not cause to conjecture that this Man hath been the cause of the many mortifications, I have experienced, & by his ingenuity prejudiced the Government against me? but we shall see the effects of imploying him again after what has pass^{d} I well know that he has acted ungenerously by me in prejudicing many of the Officers ready to beleive his foul insinu-

ations & willing to put me out of the way with the same facility that *Morris* was, which woud no doubt be a gratifying object with him & the most virtuous of Administrations may be deceived by malevolent Men — this Letter is not only levelled at me but at the few friends who have patronized me & am bold to say that I am not unworthy of such Patronage —

It now rest with the Administration to say whether I have merited this treatment & to be handed down to Posterity by the venemous Pen of this Miscreant, not but that I am capable of shielding myself from all personal attacks but where an Officer is unworthyly traduced in the line of his duty Government ought to defend him in his reputation; you may remember the original cause of this persecution, which was owing to my discharging his Ship from Government service, which Cap^{t} Barron ought to have done before my arrival, *but Eaton was his friend* I can send the whole detail of this business if necessary so anxious am I to support a fair & Honorable Name & if I do not ask too much of you & theres no impropriety in it I coud wish at least to start fair with our new Sec^{r} of the Navy on *this subject* as well as others that no undue prejudices may arrise, but I presume he will revert to the correspondence of all the Officers to, & from, to investigate the merits & services of each such Letters being filed in the Office —

I have just rec^{d} a Letter from Dan^{l} Murray dated Malta 23rd Oct^{r} who tells me Eaton is begining to shew his Cloven foot & is in Coventry but must know more of this at Washington — Adieu —A. M.

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t}
9 March 1805. —

You have been a long time in constant service and if Indulgences are allowed to Officers I know of no Officer who can more rightfully claim indulgence than yourself. I shall not therefore order you into service at present unless it should be your wish to return to the Mediterranean. Presuming that you wish a short respite, I shall order Cap^{t} Shaw to the Command of the *John Adams*. But I wish you to continue in the Command, and I ask your best exertions to prepare her for Sea by superintending her repairs and recruiting men for her until you shall be relieved by Cap^{t} Shaw which you will probably be some short time before the Ship shall sail. Cap^{t} Shaw who is now in Baltimore, has been ordered to open rendezvous at that place to enter 50 able Seamen. As soon as he shall have procured them he will repair to New York by water.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t}
9 March 1805.

You will ship to New York directed to John Beekman Esq^{r} Navy Agent at that place, 130 Barrels of Beef, and 42,000 ^{lbs} of Bread. These Articles are intended for the *John Adams* now fitting for sea at

New York. Mr Beekman will pay the freight agreeably to Bill of Lading which you will transmit to him. —

You will procure a Vessel or Vessels to transport to the Mediterranean, all the Articles mentioned in my letter to you of 16 January last & in addition to those articles we must also send from this place 400 or 500 Barrels of Beef, and considerable quantities of 32lb & 24lb & 18lb round Cannon Ball — and grape shot, and I have ordered Doctor Bullus to prepare 2 chests of Medicine which are also to be sent from this place to the Mediterranean. Charter the Vessel or Vessels to go first to Gibraltar — thence if required by the Consul there, to Malta or Syracuse. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Riddle and Bird, Navy Agents, Newcastle, Del., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP
March 9th 1805

I have Understood that a Gentleman of the name of Dupong [Dupont] who resides in or near Wilmington, manufactures powder of very Superior quality —

Will you be pleased to make enquiry and let me know whether you can procure from him 300 barrels of good cannon powder & thirty Barrels of priming powder — & on what terms & in what time

I shall consider myself favored by a very early answer —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

Constellation, OFF TRIPOLI *March. 9th 1805*

SIR Be pleased to inform me if it is your desire that I continue longer on this coast, or terminate my cruise in a rout by way of Cape Bon Tunis Bay &c &c my reason for mentioning The latter is, that we have Thirty of the Crew Innoculated for the small pox, and should we Experience bad weather their situation will be truly unpleasent

N B — Be pleased to Accept — Keg of Tongues —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, Series Two, Feb. 1775–May 1805.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli, March 9th 1805

SIR In reply to your Letter of this Date, I beg leave to say that the services of the *Constellation* can be spared, provided you think their is a necessity for your going into Port, in consequence of the disease on Board; however as it is necessary that the Blockade should be kept up in a manner not to give one ship more service than another; (in order that the whole may be in perfect readiness when their combined services shall be wanting) If you have not Water & Provisions for at least a Month, it will be better for you to proceed to Malta, as soon as possible, taking Cape Bon in your way, agreeable to your Instructions, in order that you may may be in readiness to relieve one of the Vessels here, before necessity shall compell their return. —

When I left Malta Commodore Barron expected me back in 15 Days, yet I shall not quit this coast until I am relieved by an adequate Force, to continue the Blockade in a proper manner — Two Vessels at least ought to be here. —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution* [*Constellation*]
off Tripoli March 9th 1805

SIR In answer to yours of this date, respecting the Blockade of Tripoli I beg leave to state my opinion which is that we never should have less than three Vessels near that port, say one Easterly a second Westerly & a third in front of the Town — but unfortunately the present state and distribution of our Ships renders it Inconvenient to Establish that arrangement —

You observe that if the *Constellation* has not Water and Provisions for at least one Month I had better proceed for Malta as soon as possible taking Cape Bon in my way, Permit me to remark for your consideration that she has Provisions and Water for Two Months, which might Enable her to continue the Blockade for at least that time, a service I would cheerfully prefer were it not for the consideration of our Crew, Thirty three of which are Innoculated for the small Pox and as the season is advancing that their services and every Exertion on our part will be required I presume it advisable to have them recruited with all possible dispatch — With these considerations aided by conviction that your presence is required at Malta, I make no hesitation in saying that the service demands your Immediate return to that port. —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *Constellation*
off Tripoli March 9, 1805

SIR In reply to yours of this date, I have To inform you that the *Constellation* has on Board provisions and Water for at least two Months, which will enable her to continue the Blockade for that time, with these considerations aided by conviction that existing circumstances require your presents at Malta, I make no hesitation in saying that the latter should be prefered. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy

TRIPOLI PRISON *March 9th 1805*

SIR After having deliberately reflected on the prospect of a change and the expected proposals; the probable evil concequences of my acting agreable to my first determination and my present inclinations, I have considered it most proper to suffer myself to be governd in my actions by the Majority of my companions in misfortune, not that I am now convinced that their opinions are correct, But, the proba-

bility is that no separation can take place, (nor does my inclinations lead me to wish it) so that the concequence of my acting agreable to my sentiments would be a continuation of the whole in our present situation; These reflections, the probable concequences of our remaining here, and a desire to accomadate those whose inclinations may lead them to wish a change on the suposed [?] conditions, has induced me to wave all personal consideration, and consent to join in a proceeding, on the propriety of which I cannot help differing with many.

[HS of Pa. Gratz Col. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 9 March 1805

Remained in camp. Some difficulties with the owners of the camels and horses hired for the passage. — They demanded advanced pay. — It was not safe to do it. — They became mutinous. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 9 March 1805

Pleasant, fresh gales, and we stood off and on [Tripoli] until 4 o'clock when the *Constellation* and *Constitution* came up with us. We then stood off shore.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy from Purser Robert W. Goldsborough, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Malta March 10th 1805.

SIR, Mr Eaton, in making a representation against me, upon which Capt Hull has thought proper to place me in arrest, has most injustly injured my reputation, without giving me either the explanations, or satisfaction to which I conceived myself entitled. —

Permit me therefore to enclose you a statement of circumstances, in evidence of the grounds upon which his assertions have been built —

Whilst at Cairo in Egypt, being in the habit of resorting occasionally with several other American Officers to a Billiard Table in the neighbourhood of the English Consul, a misunderstanding arose one afternoon between Mr Farquhar & myself, concerning the points at a Game of billiards, the consequence of which was a fight at fistycuffs — I am, Sir, far from advocating a habit which I have ever held in great contempt, & which at that time inspired sentiments of much uneasiness, nor should I have descended to this mode of redress for the insult I received, had it not been of the grossest nature —

On this occasion, Mr Eaton thought proper to take exception at my conduct, and in a letter addressed to me the day following, recommended my return to Alexandria — I complied with his request, and in company with Mr Farquhar two days afterwards embarked from Cairo, but in consequence of some expressions which came from Mr Eaton in assertion of his right to order my return, did not take leave of him.

From this period, Sir, The arrows of his revenge poisoned by malice have been directed towards me.

Some weeks after my return to Alexandria, I was accidentally informed, that Mr Eaton had given publicity at Cairo at the Consular Table, to the malevolent assertion which he has brought against me, Viz that of improper conduct at a Card Table.

I confess myself unable to express what were [my] feelings on the receipt of this information, of which I had never before been apprized, and of which untill that moment I had heard nothing of, and immediately resolved to seek an explanation on the return of Mr Eaton who was then absent about 40 miles from Alexandria. —

On the return of Mr Eaton, in order to a full investigation of the subject, I wrote to him the following Note.

> Mr Goldsborough begs the favor of Mr Eaton's company in the ward room —
> U. S. Brig *Argus*
> *February 5th 1805.*

With this request he complied, but on being asked by me whether he had made the assertion contained in his report, and what were the Grounds upon [which] his assertion had been formed, simply answered that it was not a proper time to give explanations, & left the ward room, much disconcerted, and the day following, after many abusive expressions uttered at the Consular house at Alexandria, which were afterwards told me, requested Capt Hull to have me arrested

Finding myself destitute of explanation, I determined to wait a day or two longer without resorting to further measures, impressed with a belief that he would certainly come forward, but perceiving on his part no other disposition than that of evasion, addressed to him a second Letter — Vz.

> "Sir, You have accused me in a foreign country of a dishonest Act — you have given general publicity to this assertion, amongst the first characters of this place, without producing a single evidence of the fact —
>
> I now call on you a second time, in the name of the Flag under which I serve, in the name of every American Officer, and as a duty due to an injured reputation, to produce your authority —
>
> I consider there is no time nor place so proper for the adjustment of the injury I've received, as this — It is here it has originated, and it is here the consequences are felt. I call on you in the Integrity of my heart, to prove this assertion before you leave Alexandria. —
>
> Sgd Robt W. Goldsborough
> U. S. B. *Argus. Febr 7. 1805.*
>
> Mr William Eaton.
> Present."

I had not the most distant Idea he would longer evade the subject, but in place of giving it any consideration, the letter addressed to him was barely read, and returned by the Servant.

Finding every step I had taken ineffectual, I then resolved on a personal Interview; the consequences of which were a candid avowal of the contempt I felt for him, of the sentiments which actuated me to that confession, and of my fixed resolution towards him should we ever meet. —

It is impossible, Sir, to give you a minute account of every circumstance which formed the basis of his malevolence towards me; They are not within my immediate recollection —

I feel it a misfortune, that the imperious situation of circumstances should at this moment preclude the possibility of an immediate investigation of the subject, and hope Sir, that conduct so replete with malice & revenge will not be countenanced.

I will not presume to express an opinion, of the measures which have already been taken, to render my situation unpleasant, but will with pleasure submit the subject to your consideration —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 10 March 1805

At Sunset the town of Tripoli Bore S W ½ W distance 3 or 4 leagues At 10 hoisted out the 1st 2nd 3d & 4th cutters Armed & manned for the purpose of Cutting the guard boat out of the Harbour of Tripoli Lt Evans commanded the 1st Lt Henley the 2nd Lt Allen 3d & Mr Downs the 4th at 11 the boats Left the Ship — wore ship and stood in For the town of Tripoli. at 4 stood In to 17 fathoms water wore ship & Fired a broadside into the town the Bashaws castle bearing South distance ¾ mile at ½ past 4 made the signal For the boats which they answerd to windward at 5 the boats came alongside hoisted Them in

Latitude Observed 33° 03′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Sunday, 10 March 1805

The camel drivers and footmen who followed the horses revolted and made a stand. — The Chiek il Taiib had insinuated a suspicion among them that if they performed their services before being paid the Christians would be apt to defraud them. The Bashaw seemed irresolute and dispondent.— Money, — more money was the only stimulous which could give motion to the camp. — The forenoon was consumed, and no appearances of a disposition to proceed ahead. I ordered the Christians under arms and feinted a countermarch; threatning to abandon the expedition and their Bashaw, unless the march in advance proceeded immediately. — This project took effect; the mutiny was suppressed; and we marched twelve miles. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 10 March 1805

[Tripoli] Saw the 2 Frigates to the eastward. We stood for the town and at half past 11 A. M. we came within gun shot of the shore about 6 miles to the westward of the town. We discharged our bow gun which sent a shot among a drove of camels and mules which were driven by a large company of Turkish light horse. We then put about and stood for the frigates.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captains Edward Preble and Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON *March 11th 1805*

SIR, We take the liberty to recommend by way of experiment, that the Gun Boat at the N. Yard in this place be Sloop rigged, with the mast in the Centre. The Masts and Spars of the following dimensions

Viz		*Feet*	*Inc[h]*
Main Mast whole length		57	"
Head		7	
Diameter at the Partners		1	4
Main Boom to traverse within the extremes of the Deck		34	6
Main Gaff		25	
Bowsprit to rig out through a clasp Boom-Iron without the Bows		15	
Top mast whole length		24	
Head		5	
Top Sail Yard		23	
Square Sail Yard		32	
Jigger Mast for a Sprit-sail		18	
Ditto — Boom Outboard		13	
Sprit		19	
Mainsail to be made of	Nº 3		
Foresail with a Bonnet —			
Head	Nº 2		
Bonnet	Nº 3		
A Small Storm Foresail of	Nº 1		
a Try-Sail of	Nº 1		
Jib	Nº 5		
Jigger — Canvass	Nº 5		
Gaff Top Sail — "	Nº 7		
Square Top-Sail "	Nº 7		
Square-Sail with a Bonnet —			
" Head	Nº 3		
" Bonnet	Nº 6		

To be rigged with 3 Shrouds on each side, middle one abreast of the centre of the Mast

[LC. Edward Preble LB, Nov. 1804–Mar. 1805.]

To Sailing Master Humphrey Magrath, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP
11 March 1805

You will without delay proceed with Gunboat Nº 1 to Char[l]eston S. C. and there wait the further orders of this Department. On your arrival at Charleston, you will report yourself to this Department.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy, Charleston, S. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP.
11 March 1805

Gun-boat Nº 9 (the number by which we distinguish the Gun-boat, the building of which you have been superintending) is to proceed to the Mediterranean as early as she can be equipped and prepared for sea. You will continue to pay every attention to her equipment and preparation with a view to this voyage until she shall be ready to recieve her crew — by that time we shall require your services in New York.

When the Gun-boat shall be ready to recieve her crew, you will be relieved in the command by Lieu[t] Elbert — and when Lieutenant Elbert takes the command you will proceed to New York, and on your arrival there you will report yourself to this Department. The rigging of Gun-boat Nº 9 is left to yourself. Some material alterations, in the original plan (proposed with a view of her being employed in the land locked navigation & near the coast) will doubtless be

necessary — and you will make such alterations as shall appear to you necessary to fit her for crossing the Atlantic.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Lieutenant Samuel Elbert, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP.
11 March 1805

You will repair to Charleston S. C. and when Lieutenant Fanning shall have completed the rigging and equipment of Gun-boat N^{o} 9, you will take the command of her, and pursue such orders as you shall hereafter recieve from this Department. I do not order you to the immediate command of Gun-boat N^{o} 9 because it is due to Lieu^{t} Fanning who has heretofore superintended her building, that he should complete her rigging & equipment. When you shall take the command of the Gun-boat you will report yourself to this Department. —

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To William [Smith, Sr., U. S. Navy Agent, Charleston, S. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP.
11 March 1805

Lieu^{t} Murdoch has been this day ordered to give up the command of Gun-boat N^{o} 2 to L^{t} Izard, and to open Rendezvous in Charleston for the purpose of entering 40 or 50 able seamen for the *Jn^{o} Adams* now at New York. Lieu^{t} Elbert has been ordered to the command of Gun-boat N^{o} 9 (the boat building under your superintendency) after L^{t} Fanning shall have completed her rigging & equipment for sea. Lieu^{t} Fanning upon being superceded in the command is to repair to N York where his services will be required. Gun-boats N^{o} 1. 2 & 9 are all to be fitted for the Mediterranean — they will all Rendezvous at Charleston prior to sailing for that sea. I shall give the necessary orders to their respective commanders, and you will be pleased to render them every needful assistance. L^{t} Murdoch will call on you for money to recruit. supply him, and assist him to procure the men, and procure a passage for them to N York.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Lieutenant John Spriggs, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP.
11 March 1805

I have recieved you letter of the 27th ult. I wish the Gun-boat to be completed without delay. I have informed M^{r} Brown that she is to be coppered. As I intend sending her to the Mediterranean, she must be so rigged as to be fit to cross the Atlantic. The rigging heretofore proposed was devised with the view of the boat being employed in our landlocked navigation only. As you are an experienced seaman I shall leave it with you to determine upon the most eligible plan of rigging the boat so as to fit her for crossing the Atlantic. Commodore Preble approves the idea of mounting a gun on each end of the Boat — this plan must therefore be pursued.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Briggs Brothers, Alexandria, Egypt

ALEXANDRIA *11 March 1805.*

SIR! We presume that Capt Hull of the U. S. Brig *Argus*, who Sailed from hence on the 19th ult.o must long since have arrived at the Rendezvous — and Mr Eaton's Dispatches will consequently have made you acquainted with our Disbursements to him for Account of the United States, to the extent of Six Thousand Spanh Dollars; which Mr Eaton engaged should be refunded with all possible expedition. —

The Service he is employed on, has since unexpectedly required further supplies, and to promote its object, we have advanced him on Account of the U. S. Seven Thousand Spanh Dollrs more; making the whole of our actual disbursement $13,000, for which we hold his Receipts. — In a Country of small resources like this where Banking operations are totally unknown & Specie is consequently the more valuable, you will easily conceive that it was not without considerable inconvenience, that at so short a notice we could collect, and dispose of this Sum Mr Eaton stated to us, that to provide against all contingencies, he had recommended in his Dispatches by the *Argus*, that as much as $20,000 should be sent up in the vessel which was to replace the first $6000 we advanced — & he has assigned our reimbursement of the surplus on that fund — Tho' we do not apprehend any disappointment yet for the greater certainty, we deem it prudent to apprize you of the circumstance that every possible delay may be obviated

Mr Eaton finally commenced his march with H. E. Ahmed Pacha, across the Desert to Bomba, on the 6 inst — He has collected here about One Hundred Europeans & Greeks, & is accompanied by several Sheiks of the most powerful Tribes of Bedouins, with about Two Hundred Men, whose number will be considerably increased on their progress

We avail of this opportunity to tender you our best Services, whenever they can be useful to the Squadron under your command, & wishing every Success to the Expedition you are engaged in, we remain with the highest consideration,

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Monday, 11 March 1805

Marched twenty miles.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 11 March 1805

This day standing off and on [Tripoli], the *Constellation* and *Constitution* in sight. At half past 4 o'clock P. M. stood off shore and hove to, the wind blowing very fresh and the sea beginning to rise.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation* from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli March 12, 1805

SIR In consequence of the authority Vested in me by Commodore Barron (as relates to the disposition of the different U. S. Vessels now on this Coast) I have to desire that you remain here in continuance of the Blockade until you are relieved by an adequate force to effect the same, without some precarious circumstance should oblige you to return sooner — An effectual Blockade cannot be maintained by less than two Vessels — When the *President* joins you I think it advisable that you send either her or the *Vixen* into Port (Malta) taking Cape Bon in her return, in order that a relief may be formed for the convenience of your own Ship, & which ever of these two Vessels you may think proper to detain, as also the general benefit of the service —

For your Information & Goverment, I do myself the pleasure to enclose you a Copy of the heads of Commodore Barrons instructions to the different Vessels now at Sea, as also Transcribe herein a paragraph of his orders to me. — "It is my wish that you enjoin uppon the different commanders not to expose their Vessels unnecessarily to the Enemys Battery's, as I cannot but deem it imprudent as well as detrimental to the service to hazard the loss of Masts, Spars &c — at a moment when neither the season nor our preparations permit us to act combinedly & offensively against the Place, unless some adequate object should present its self to justify the risk". —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Hall, U. S. Marine Corps

SYRACUSE *12th March 1805*

SIR I have the honor of informing you of my return to Syracuse with the remainder of the Band enlisted in Catania by me, which in all are thirteen persons, and as there are at present none of our Squadron in Syracuse will be extremely obliged to the Comdre for Orders how I shall act — as House Rent &c^{a} in Syracuse will be rather expensive —

I shall remain in this place Sir untill farther Orders from you — hoping you have recovered your health I have the honor to be with great esteem

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Tuesday, 12 March 1805

Marched twenty one miles.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

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

NAV DEPt
Mar 13th 1805

By the enclosed copy of a Resolution of Congress you will perceive that the President has been requested to present a Gold Medal to Commodore Edward Preble emblematical of the attacks on the Town,

Batteries, and Naval forces of Tripoli and the Squadron under his command —

I am anxious that this medal should be executed in a masterly manner I understand that there is an engraver in Phil[a] of the name of Reich who is a very destinguished artist who can design with taste and execute with great skill —

Be pleased to apply to him and if agreeable to him ask him to make a device and know of him the terms upon which he will undertake to execute the medal — After he shall make and deliver such devise to you you will be pleased to forward it to the Secretary of the Navy for his consideration

As the medal is to be emblematical of the attacks on the Town &[c] of Tripoli it may be well to obtain from Commodore Preble information relative to these attacks, I mean the great outline of the Order of attack so as to make the devise as descriptive as possible of its Object —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy, from Messrs. Riddle and Bird, Navy Agents, Newcastle, Delaware

NEW CASTLE *13th March 1805*

SIR, Yours of the 9th instant came duly to hand. In reply thereto we have to say, that we can procure the *Powder* warranted to be of the best quality from the manufactory of M[r] Dupont, near to Wilmington at forty dollars per barrel of one hundred pounds — the whole quantity deliverable at this place or Wilmington in two months from this time: — But if the money should be paid on the delivery of the Powder, a deduction of one dollar per barrel will be made by the manufacturer.

M[r] Dupont informs us that he does not manufacture cannon powder in large quantities unless the same should be ordered, therefore he has none on hand at present; and that it will require a period of about sixty days to make that quantity in.

If this price and those terms should answer your purpose, we shall be infinitely obliged by having your authority to contract for the powder, and to have your further orders with respect to its delivery

This day our John Bird was at the Manufactory, which is on the Brandywine, about five Miles N. N. West of Wilmington.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Wednesday, 13 March 1805

Marched twenty five miles. — These three days we have passed low sand vallies and rocky, desert plains. Few vestages of ruins except a castle fifty miles from Arab's tower, which has all the appearance of Grecian architecture. — About 2 oclock p.m. this day a courier met the Bashaw from Derne, informed him that the province was armed in his defence, and the Governor shut within the walls of his castle, (which we afterwards found to be false.) In consequence of this good news, feats of horsemanship and a *feu de joie* were exhibited in front

of the Bashaw by his people. — Our foot arabs who were in the rear with the baggage, hearing the firing, and apprehending that we were attacked by the wild Arabs of the desert, attempted to disarm and put to death the Christians who escorted the caravan. They were prevented by an Arab of some consideration among them, who insisted that prudence dictated they should suspend their execution till the cause of the firing should be known. — At this camping ground, on the seaboard, are numerous wells of great depth cut through solid rock, and producing water of a pretty good quality. — A little to the Westward is a handsome bay about twenty miles deep and fifteen broad. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 13 March 1805

P. M. Light Airs and clear.

1½ Set all the Staysails Royals and Larboard Studding sails. Carried away the larboard topmast Studding sail Boom. 3½ Shortened Sail. The harbour of Bengasi in Sight. no vessels of any description in it.

4. The Fort bore S E ½ E 10 miles. hauled off to N N W.

8. reefed the Topsails and Topgallantsails.

Midnight. fresh breezes and cloudy —

6 Turned the reefs out of the Topsails and Top Gall^{t} Sails. and made all sail with the wind Free.

Noon. pleasant.

Surgeon reports 16 Men unfit for duty

Latitude Observed 33° 49′ N.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 13 March 1805

[Tripoli] Fresh breeze, stood in near the land, then stood off toward the *Constellation* which we spoke at half past 11 o'clock A. M. then made sail off from land, the wind blowing fresh on shore.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Lieutenant Joseph J. Maxwell, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP.
14 March 1805

You will continue your services to the Commanding Officer of the *John Adams* in preparing her for sea, and will remain on board until you hear further from this Department. It is my intention to [give you] the command of Gun-boat N^{o} 8 at Boston, of which you will recieve notice in due Season.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To John Beekman, Navy Agent and Superintendent of Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP.
14 March 1805

I have this day ordered Lieutenant Lawrence to take the Command of Gun-boat Nº 6 — and Lieutenant Leonard to take the Command of Gun-boat Nº 7 — these Boats are intended to be sent to the Mediterranean — and I have ordered their respective Commanding Officers to prepare them for such a voyage.

You will render them every needful assistance.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Midshipman James T. Leonard, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEPMᵗ
14 March 1805.

Lieuᵗ Lawrence being your Senior Officer, I have this day ordered him to assume the Command of Gunboat Nº 6, the name of the one of the two lately built at New York which he shall choose. His Seniority in Rank entitles him to the choice, and it is for this reason that it has been given to him. —

You will assume the Command of Gun Boat Nº 7 — the name of the Boat at New York which Lieuᵗ Lawrence shall not choose and use your best exertions to prepare her for Sea. It is intended to send her to the Mediterranean; she must therefore be prepared for such a Voyage. With respect to her Rigging you will pursue the plan suggested in the enclosed Copy of a letter from Commʳᵉ Preble and Capᵗ Tingey to me. —

You will keep me informed of your progress.

Mʳ Beekman Navy Agent will render you every needful assistance.—

P. S. Gunboat Nº 7 is to have 1 long 32 Pounder at each End. The plan of rigging heretofore suggested was proposed with a View to the Boat being employed in our Land locked Navigation only. —

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEPMᵗ
14 March 1805 —

You will assume the Command of Gunboat Nº 6 at New York. You are to take your choice of the two lately built there and the one which you shall chose will be called Nº 6 — the other which will be called Nº 7 will be commanded by Lieuᵗ Leonard. Your rank entitles you to a choice of these two Boats; it is therefore that I give it to you. —

Gunboat Nº 6 must be prepared for Sea without delay. It is intended to send her to the Mediterranean; she must therefore be prepared for such a Voyage. With respect to her rigging, you will pursue the plan suggested in the enclosed Copy of a letter from Commodore Preble and Capᵗ Tingey to me. —

You will keep me informed of your progress.

Mʳ Beekman Navy Agent will render you every needful assistance. —

P. S. Gunboat Nº 6 is to have 1 long 32 pounder at each end. The plan of rigging heretofore suggested was proposed with a view to the Boat being employed in our Land locked navigation only. —

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Sailing Master Humphrey Magrath, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP.
14 March 1805

It is intended to send Gun-boat Nº 1 to the Mediterranean if in your opinion she can safely perform such a Voyage in the month of May — Of her fitness for such a voyage you must from having commanded her for a considerable period of time must be more competent to form a correct Judgment than we can be — and you will decide from your own knowledge, whether she is fit or not.

Should you think her fit for such a Voyage, you will immediately prepare her for sea.

The plan of rigging proposed in the enclosed copy of a letter from Commdr & Capt. Tingey to me must be pursued, unless in your opinion her present rigging will answer, either as it is now fitted, or with some small alteration.

Keep me informed of your progress.

Wm Smith senr Esqr will render you every needful assistance.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP.
14 March 1805

Gun-boat Nº 2 must be prepared for sea. It is intended to send her to the Mediterranean — You will therefore use your best exertions to have her prepared for such a voyage. The plan of rigging proposed in the enclosed copy of a letter from Commodore Preble & Captain Tingey to me must be pursued — unless in the opinion of practical Gentlemen on the spot, the manner of her present rigging will answer, either as it now is, or with some small alteration.

Wm Smith senr Esqr Navy Agent at Chaston will render you every needful assistance to enable you to execute these orders.

P. S. It is thought by some that the present rigging of Gunboat Nº 2 will answer with the addition of a Bowsprit.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Stephen Decatur, Sr.

FRANKFORD *March 14th 1805*

SIR I beg leave to offer, my services to you for manufactoring of Gun powder as I have a large manufactory for that purpose and formerly made for the Navy which was much approvd of I will make it at the same rate that others have done as there is a large Quantity of saltpeter in Philadelphia belonging to the United States. I have taken the liberty of Addressing you on this subject — a line respecting the business will be attended to

Yours Respectfully

STEPHEN DECATUR

JACOB CROWNINGSHIELD ESQr

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Thursday, 14 March 1805

Marched twenty six miles, — over a barren rocky plain, — Passed some vestages of ancient fortifications: — raised and encamped upon the dividing ridge between Egypt and Triploi, — near a cistern of excellent water. — The site of the ridge a vast plain, barren of vegetation. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t}
15 March 1805 —

After your long absence from America and the honorable services you have performed, I could not feel otherwise than disposed to grant you a respite from duty; but as you have volunteered your services, we will avail ourselves of them. —

I have therefore to request that you will repair to Boston and to Portland and at whichsoever place you may find the most convenient and fit, build 2 Bomb Vessels, and 2 Gunboats. I have already verbally communicated to you the object for which we require the Bomb Vessels, and you know that it is desireable to have them built and equipped with all practicable expedition. The Gunboats you may build when more at leisure. —

You have manifested such zeal for the service, such attention to the public Interest, and such intelligence on Naval Subjects, that I shall restrict you upon no point in relation to the Building of these Vessels. You will therefore build them upon such plans as may in your judgment be the most eligible. After determining upon the plans you will transmit drawings of them to me — particularly drawings of the Gunboats, which I wish, as soon as you shall have it in your power conveniently to furnish them, with the View of having other Gunboats built after them.

I have ordered Lieu^{t} Gordon and Mids^{n} Lewis and Hunewell to report themselves to you & obey your orders. —

M^{r} Brown Navy Agent at Boston will render you every needful assistance and he will pay all the Accounts for building those Vessels that shall be approved by you. —

I enclose [space] from the Secretary of War, for
2 — 13 Inch iron Mortars
500 — 13 Inch Shells
500 Fuzes for d^{o} —
2 — 8 or 10 Inch brass Howitzers. —
500 — Shells & 500 Fuzes for d^{o}
4 — 5½ Inch Howitzers
500 — 5½ shells & 500 fuzes for d^{o} —

Which are to be delivered to you or to your order. I have sent an order to the Navy Agent at New York to deliver to you or your order such Cannon and Carronades and Carriages &^{c} as you may require.—

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEPM[t]
15 March 1805.

The *John Adams* now preparing for sea will require,

1 Sergeant
1 Corporal & } Marines,
12 Privates

and each gunboat will require

1 Corporal &
4 Privates, } Marines.

The *John Adams* is now lying at New York and the U. S. Gunboats are at the places mentioned as follows,

Nº 1 — 2 & 9 at Charleston S. C.
Nº 4 & 10 at the Navy Yard here.
Nº 5 at Baltimore.
Nº 3 at Philadelphia.
Nº 6 & 7 at New York.
Nº 8 at Boston. —

You will without delay take the necessary steps to provide these Detachments. —

As Gunboats Nº 1 & 2 at Charleston have each, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, & 12 Privates at present on Board, you can retain on Board, the Detachments herein ordered for them, and the Surplus will enable you to supply from them a Detachment for Nº 9 and a Detachment for the Frigate *John Adams*; and the Detachment for the *John Adams* may be delivered to Lieu[t] Murdoch now recruiting at Charleston Seamen intended for that Vessel, and he can take the Marines and the Seamen with him to New York.

To enable you to effect this arrangement, I have this day written to the Commanding Officers of Nº 1 & 2 to deliver to your order such Marines as you may direct. It will remain with you to order 1 Corporal & 4 privates to be delivered to the Commanding Officer of Gunboat Nº 9, and to Lieu[t] Murdoch all the Marines that may remain after supplying Detachments for Gunboats Nº 1 — 2 & 9 and I shall order Lieu[t] Murdoch to take charge of them & carry them to N York to join the *John Adams*. —

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Sailing Master Levi Bardin, U. S. Navy, commanding Gunboat No. 3, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP[t] —
March 15 1805.

Gunboat Nº 3 must be immediately prepared for sea. It is intended to send her to the Mediterranean; you will therefore use your best exertions to have her prepared for such a Voyage.

The plan of rigging heretofore proposed was intended for land locked Navigation only, therefore the plan of rigging proposed in the enclosed Copy of a Letter [11 March] from Commodore Preble and Cap[t] Tingey to me, must be pursued and you will keep me constantly informed of your progress. You will receive from George Harrison Esq[r] every needful assistance in the execution of these orders. —

You will not consider these orders as superceding the Instructions for Recruiting given to you on the 9th Instant, but will use your best exertions to effect both Objects to which it is presumed you are fully competent. —

[NDA. Off Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

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

NAV DEPt
15 March 1805.

The plan of Rigging proposed in the enclosed Copy of a letter from Commodore Preble and Captt Tingey to me, must be pursued in rigging the Gunboat lately launched at Baltº which we will call Nº 5. It is intended to send her to the Mediterranean and I wish her immediately fitted for the voyage. Lieut Harrison who is now at the Southward has been appointed to the Command and ordered on to Baltimore but as it will take him some time before he can come on, I have given you these Instructions that no time may be lost. I request your attention to them & frequent Information of your progress. —

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Friday, 15 March 1805

Marched twenty five miles: — camped in a ravine, at the head of which we found rain water, preserved in natural reservoirs excavated in the rocks by the cascades of water during the winter rains. —

The night was cold and rainy. A musket, bayonet, cartouch box and cartridges stolen by the Arabs from the marine tent, and all our provisions of cheese from the magazine. — We had heretofore experienced daily losses of provisions & barley, which they stole and concealed. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

BARBARY TRIPOLI *16th March 1805*

DEAR SIR I am acquainted that Sidi Mahammed Dhgies Minister of Foreign affairs to His Excellencey the Bashaw of Tripoli has written to you on a *certain subject*.

The Minister has been much indisposed for several months past with an inflamation in his eyes, and Doctr Ridgeley his Surgeon has done every thing in his power, for him, without its having the desired effect; for the many obligations that myself and Officers are under to the Minister, I wish that it may be agreable for you to render him some aid, through one of the *Surgeon's* of your Squadron

Permit me to observe that whatever Sidi Mahammed Dhgies, or my worthy freind, Nicholas, C, Nissen Esqr His Danish Majesty's Consul in this place, writes to you on the *subject* will in my opinion merit your attention, for, from my knowledge of the freindly disposition of the Minister, I have reason to beleive that his assertions are

founded on candour — It is unnessecary for me to say more as you no doubt will fully comprehend me

[*The following was written in invisible ink.*]

16 March 1805

Dr Sir This day Sidi Mahammed Dhgies sent for me and informed me in a confidence, that he had wrote to you recommending a person to come to negotiate and requested me to write a letter [ms illegible] in the obscure manner that I have done, that in case of discovery it would be [un]intelligble or foreign to the subject

I really beleive that the Minister is sincerely desirous for peace for exclusive of his freindly disposition it is greatly his interest to have it, and was a person to come and remain a few days to negotiate I have not a doubt but what peace could be made on the terms that Com Preble offered at all events it would in my opinion have the happy effect of making the Bashaws subjects clamorous, as they would then see that America had the disposition to make peace, and that the continuance of the war was owing to the Bashaw,

The Houses here of stone and mud and badly furnished, of course the damage in Bombarding cannot be as great as if it was otherwise.

Permit me my dear Barron to make one observation — To reduce the Bashaw to moderate terms I suppose is the object of our Govt and your expectation to release us from captivity without paying is in my opinion impossible without land forces and I hope that our Country will not think that it is the subject of peace they pay for, but the liberty of their unfortunate Citizens fell captives in its service, and it may be assured that what ever is paid, no (Tripolitan from what they they have experienced of the Americans) will consider one farthing of it paid for purchasing [MS mutilated] of Tripoli.

In my letter of the 13 I gave you some information about Mr Beaussier

I candidly beleive that any person might come here with the greatest safety and I beleive that an American will answer much better than any Frenchman or any other countrymen

The Minister has great influence with the Bashaw and is doing all in his power to bring him to a disposition of making peace on moderate terms.

I know you will do me the justice to believe that my representations are actated for the good of *our Cause*

Yours truly

Wm Bainbridge

[Stephen Decatur original.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 16 March 1805

Bold, high winds from W.N.W. heavy thunder and incessant rain. — Remained in camp. — At 3 p.m. our camp inundated. — Moved to high ground. At the foot of this ravine is an extensive bay of the sea. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 16 March 1805

Off Tripoli. This day in sight of the land. At 8 o'clock A. M. found we were off old Tripoli. Stood off land, and then beat toward the town of New Tripoli until half past 12 o'clock at noon when the man at the mast head cried out "Sail Ho". We then about ship and stood for her. At half past 3 o'clock P. M. we were almost within gun shot. We made signals. She would not answer them. We played off and on, tack and tack displaying different colours and signals until 4 o'clock then stood off and beat to windward to join with the *Constellation*.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM[t]
17 March 1805.

I understand that you are desirous of obtaining a furlough for the purpose of retrieving the pecuniary losses you have sustained since you have been in the public Service. The very honorable manner in which you have at all times been mentioned to me, and the Zeal with which you have devoted yourself to the service of your Country, dispose me to grant you every reasonable indulgence. You will therefore Sir, consider yourself on furlough to make an European or East India Voyage. Let me know when you leave the Country and on your return report yourself to this Department. — I wish you a safe and prosperous Voyage,

P. S. You will continue in the Command of the *John Adams* & attend to her outfits until relieved by Cap[t] Shaw. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPMT
17 March 1805. —

I this day rec[d] your letter of the 11[th] Ins[t] —

The *John Adams* is to go to the Mediterranean as a Transport Ship, to carry as many men as can conveniently be sent out in her with Provisions enough to last them to the Mediterranean. It is proposed to house the guns on the Gun-Deck so that the men may be birthed on the Gun deck as well as on the Birth-Deck. If by this arrangement the *John Adams* should be able to carry 600 Men I shall be the more pleased and we shall send that number out in her if conveniently to be procured. Make your repairs accordingly.

I have made arrangements for relieving Doct[r] Weems. —

Money has been remitted for the purpose of paying off the Crew as you have been already advised. —

Be pleased to make to me a return of your Officers with your opinion of their respective merits. I have understood with much concern that some of them are unfit for the Stations they hold. — Encourage the resignation of such Men. We do not want them in the Navy, and the sooner we can rid the Navy of them, the better. In your

return, let me know who are desirous of resigning: it is probable that I shall indulge all who are so disposed in their inclinations. —

I am very much pleased to hear that the *John Adams* will be so soon prepared for sea. Let me hear from you frequently. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

(Malta) La Vallette *17 March 1805*

Sir Finding it impossible to procure at this place the field Artillery requested by Mr Eaton in his late dispatches from Egypt, which are deemed indespensible to ensure the success of his plan of co-operation on the coast of Tripoly, and there being a strong probability of obtaining them on loan or by purchase in Sicily you are hereby directed to proceed immediately in the United States Frigate under your command to Syracuse, where you will endeavour to procure from the Governor, two or if they can be had (four field peices) their Calibres not to exceed 6 pounders, with carriages, trains, implements &c complete for use, & embark them on board your ship. From Syracuse you will proceed with all possible expedition to Messina and in case you should not have succeeded at the former place, you are authorized to make a similar application there, — It is left to you to adopt such arrangements with the Government for indemnifying them or for replacing the field peices as you may deem best — Anticipating the possibility of a disappoint[ment] at both those places, the Navy agent has been directed to send on board the *Congress* two brass Guns, which should you not be fortunate enough to procure the Field peices complete, you will have mounted & made fit for service in as short a time as possible, I have instructed Mr Broadbent of Messina to place under your care the two Gun boats, the property of the United States, which you will see safe off the Harbor of Syracuse and direct the persons having charge of them to report themselves to the senior officer of any of our Vessels in that harbour, or if the American flag be not flying in that port to the Navy Agent for the United States The Guns belonging to the Boats you will take on board your Frigates, and bring them to this place, — In the accompanying Letters to Mr. Dyson and to Mr Broadbent, I have directed those Gentlemen to make you such advances as you may require for the contingent expences of your Ship as well as the other object of national concern, you will therefore make your requisitions upon them & I will charge the agent at this place with reimbursements, — as you are destined on a particular service, it would be useless & inappropriate to fix any precise time for your Return, being yourself fully sensible of the importance of dispatch to our Affairs you will accelerate the objects of your Mission and your Return to this Port, as much as Circumstances will permit.

(Signed) Samuel Barron

P S on further consideration, I think it proper to state to you, that as dispatch is the object, you will leave the Gun boats & Guns, should there be any probability of your being embarassed or delayed by them, you will however in this particular use your own discretion, —

S B

Captain S. Decatur Jun
U S. Frigate *Congress*

Captain Decatur will have the goodness to make some arrangement with Mr Broadbent respecting the two Gun Boats so as to have them sent round to Syracuse as soon as possible — The Guns appertaining to them Cap^{t} D. will leave at Messina or bring in his Frigate as he may think proper, —

[HS of Pa.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 17 March 1805

Walking by the house called the American house, I perceived that it was full of Turks, and a strong guard was at the door. On inquiry, I found that they were the sons and nearest relations of the Bashaw's officers, who had gone in the expedition to the frontiers. The Bashaw kept these people as hostages for the fidelity of his officers, whom it appears, he was afraid to trust, least they might join in the rebellion and come against Tripoli. It was said that his highness had received a letter, stating that the Americans were making great preparations to attack Tripoli. A tent was pitched on the battery of the castle, and orders given to keep watch all night, and every night afterwards. Orders were also given to make every preparation to repel the Americans.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Sunday, 17 March 1805

Morning rainy. Our Arabs refused to proceed farther without money. — Reconciled them with promises. — Marched twelve miles. — Camped in a deep ravine: — some small brush and good rainwater. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 17 March 1805

P M. Fresh breezes and cloudy 2½ the U S Brig. *Vixen* made the private Signal for the Day — which we answered Tacked occasionally plying to Windward.

Midnight Fresh breezes and clear. 11 the U S Frigate *Constellation* made the private Signal, and signal to speak answered them

Noon Moderate Breezes. Tripoli S E B E ½ E by Compass —

Lat Observed 33° 00′ N

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 17 March 1805

Commences with a stiff breeze and pleasant weather. At 8 o'clock saw a sail beating to the eastward the same course that we were steering. At 9 o'clock saw another sail to N. and E. standing in for the land. Mustered the men and Roswell Thomas and Joseph Smith had their grog stopped for uncleanliness. At half past 4 o'clock we spoke

the *Constellation* and Captain Smith went on board. The other frigate was the *President* commanded by Captain Coxe. He also went on board the *Constellation. St. Patricks Day and not an Irishman drunk!*

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA Copy.]

[18 March 1805]

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

SIR I have rec'd your letter of the 13th with its enclosed — Agreeably to yr directions I have had an interview with Reich who is certainly the first Engraver in America but he has neither ability, or taste to design. We must look to some other quarter — U'till he is furnished with ye Drawing & ye size of the medal he can form no estimate of his Labor — The size of that executed for Truxtun was adapted to ye Force of the Machinery at ye mint — I expect the Force has been encreased & a larger diameter may be taken — You have not mentioned what is to be the reverse of the medal — If the Head & Bust of the Commodore it will be well to have his profile taken by Stewart with a view to the Medal —. If he has left W. & passes a day or two here it can be taken by Peale

If the Commodore will furnish me with a sketch of the Action — I will lay it before some amateurs & we may obtain something from their pencils — handsome

I have this day received your circular of the 12th which shall command my attention.

PHILAD *18 March 1805*

Lt Bardin has commenced recruiting has entered this day Seven Seamen & Seven ordinary — giving three months advance — these men shd be disposed of, or they will run — & we shall have to look to their Securities — The India Men have commenced shipping which interferes — 3000 Tons will go this Spring to China.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Commanding Officer, United States Ships of War off Tripoli, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

BARBARY TRIPOLI *18th March 1805*

Dr SIR The letters for Commodore Barron which accompany this, I conceive of consequence, and I hope that it will be in your power to give them a speedy conveyance to him.

We are all well, kept very close, but in hopes that measures will soon be taken to releive us.

I will thank you to present my compliments to the Officers before Tripoli, success and honor attend them is my sincere wish

[Stephen Decatur original.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

TRIPOLI *March 18 1805*

SIR The Bashaw's Minister Sidi Mahomet Dghies personally desirous of a reestablishment of peace with the U. S. of America and

wishing to contribute whatever may be in his power to the conclusion of it has requested me Sir, in his name to address you this Letter. —

Sidi Mahomet Dghies is convinced that you are informed of his endeavors in 1801 to prevent the declaration of War; He alone opposed the general opinion of the Divan in this respect — The Letters of Mr Cathcart late Consul for the U. S. at Tripoli, to his Government at that time will bear testimony of this fact. —

The War having nevertheless been declared, nothing has since been omitted by Sidi Mahomet Dghies that could contribute to the conclusion of a Peace. —

Sidi M. Dghies has personally too much Interest in the undisturbed tranquility and Security of the trade of Tripoli not to avail himself of every mean that could be conducive to what has been his Interest & constant desire. — In this moment he wishes to prevent further hostilities; the state of his Health, his family & his private concerns are so many reasons for him to endeavor to persuade both parties to come to an agreement; he is certain that these are likewise your wishes Sir & the intention of your Government — The situation besides of your unfortunate Countrymen here which Sidi M. Dghies has endeavored to alleviate as much as it has been in his power, is nevertheless such that they & their relations in America cannot but look upon it as an act of Humanity to accelerate the conclusion of a peace that again can restore them to their Country. — Sidi M Dghies is desirous of a peace, and he wishes that a Negotiation should be renew'd before the commencement of any direct hostilities against this place. His health & particularly the state of his Eyes will oblige him to retire with his family in a short time to the Country, & will not permit him again to return to Town at any future overture or Negotiation of Peace, & he is afraid that being absent he shall not be able so easily to suscitate in the mind of the Bashaw equal peaceful sentiments with his own — A Negotiation entirely by Letters is tedious and difficult; to negotiate by a person sent on shore from a Ship of War & who returns again on board after a short Stay & maybe after a momentary Interview with the Bashaw has many difficulties & proves often more detrimental to a Negotiation than productive of a Peace — Sidi M Dghies don't think it necessary to enlarge upon the difficulties that attend this way of negotiating & their cause; You cannot sir but be aware of them yourself; He proposes therefore as the most effectual manner of conducting a Negotiation of Peace to send to Tripoli a person properly authorized & furnished with Instructions — Whoever shall be sent can be assured of the most perfect Inviolability — Shou'd his & Sidi M. Dghies' earnest endeavors to reestablish Peace prove successful, the business is thereby naturally brought to a happy conclusion; should it however unfortunately prove otherwise, the Negotiator will have liberty to return free from molestation of any kind & in what manner he may judge convenient.

You will please Sir yourself to fix upon the securities you may require for the faithful observation of these conditions, in case you shall think proper to agree to these proposals, & whenever you *in answer to this Letter* may request the admission of a Negotiator —

After having in this manner candidly & confidenteally stated to you Sir his mind, Sidi M. Dghies hopes to have precluded every suspicion of his peaceful intentions & convinced you that every facility will be shewn for a mutual satisfactory conclusion of peace; he don't believe



WILLIAM EATON AND HAMET CARAMANLI ON THE MARCH TO DERNE.

it necessary to observe that a sincere & lasting peace is at any time preferable even to a successful War, that War has many chances & that often unforeseen accidents occasion losses, however prudent the measures were taken to assure Success. —

That Sidi Mahomet Dghies has requested me to write you Sir in his name this Letter, & that the Contents have been faithfully translated I have no doubt but that you will readily give Credit, but give me likewise leave to assure you Sir that I, in case I did not myself believe the sentiments contain'd in this Letter sincere, would have excused myself from putting them to paper, & in this persuasion I shall consider it as a very favorable circumstance for me, if I have been found any way instrumental to the means of bringing about a Peace between the U. S. of America & the Bashaw of Tripoli & of procuring the liberty of your unfortunate Countrymen here, having the Honor to be with the greatest Respect Sir:

[NA. Sen. 9 B–B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 18 March 1805

The Bashaw sent his son-in-law into the country for troops to protect Tripoli.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Monday, 18 March 1805

Marched fifteen miles to a castle called by the Arabs Massouah: — an extensive plain valley, surrounded in the rear and flanks by a stoney desert, and in front by white sand drifts of great height which cuts the view from the sea. — In this valley are found vestages of ancient fabrications, gardens, mansions and pleasure houses, evidence of former cultivation and improvement, of which the place is very susceptible; though now all lies buried in ruins, except some miserable patches of badly cultivated wheat and barley. — Here was a chiek, who held the castle, and a few Arab families in tents. — The modern castle is a square of about one hundred and fifty feet, built of rough stone about eleven feet high, — without bastions or battlements, but with loop holes. — It is the deposit of the produce and trafic of the place. Cattle, sheep, goats, fowls, butter in skins, dates and milk, were found and offered for sale, but very dear. —

I now learned, for the first time, that our caravan was freighted by the Bashaw only to this place, and that the owners had received no part of their pay. — No persuasion could prevail on them to proceed to Bomba nor to wait our arrival thither for their pay. They alledged that they had fulfilled their engagement with the Bashaw, and would now return to their families in Behara, for whose safety they had serious apprehendsions from the Kerchief of Demanhour. The Chiek *il Taiib* favored their pretentions. — I promised to procure the cash for their payment on condition that they would proceed two days further, where we expected to find Arab tribes and hire another caravan. This they engaged to do. — I reduced my stock of cash to 3 Venitien sequins, and, with a hundred and forty dollars borrowed of the christian officers and men, passed into the hands of the Bashaw, *six hundred and seventy three dollars* $^{5}/_{100}$; which sum, together

with what he raised among his own people, enabled him to meet the claims of these chiefs of the caravan. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 18 March 1805

P M Fresh breezes and cloudy. 3 spoke the U S. Frigate *Constellation*. 4 — Cap^{n} Cox went on board the *Constellation*. 8 — Capt^{n} Cox returned — Sent down top Gallant Yards — and took the 3^{d} reef in the topsails — 9 Launched top Gallant mast —

Midnight Strong gales and cloudy 1 close reefed the Topsails. 3 Wore Ship and handed the Main sail — 3½ Set the Stormstaysails — Wore ship occasionally the *Constellation* in sight —

Noon Cloudy no Observation —

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Circular to Recruiting Officers from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM^{t}
19 March 1805. —

Circular To Recruiting Officers. —

M. Comdt I. Chauncey	New York.
L^{t} George G. Lee	Boston.
L^{t} J. W. Murdoch	Charleston SC.
L^{t} Ed^{d} N. Cox	Balt^{e}

SIR. The high rate of wages allowed in the Merchant service renders it expedient to add something to the wages of Able Seamen. You will therefore allow a bounty of Ten Dollars to each good Able Seaman and two dollars to the Landlords for each able Seaman entered by them. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t}
19 March 1805. —

I have rec^{d} your letter of the 15th Ins^{t} — I am pleased to hear of the rapid progress you are making towards preparing the *John Adams* for Sea. —

Allow ten dollars bounty to each good able Seaman, and two Dollars to the Landlords for each Able Seaman entered by them. Enter the usual number of Petty Officers. —

The *John Adams* is to carry out all her Guns provided it shall not lessen the number of Men to be sent out in her. As I have already informed you she is, for this Voyage intended principally for a Transport Ship, any arrangements to make her formidable, that may not interfere with this principal object, I shall acquiesce in if approved by you. —

I have already informed you in a letter which you could not have received at the date of your last of 15 Instant, that the *John Adams* is to carry out as many Men as can conveniently be put on Board of her, with provisions enough to last them till the Vessel shall join the Squadron in the Mediterranean. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Levi Bardin, U. S. Navy

PHILADELPHIA *March 19th 1805*

SIR I have the Hon. to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 15th Inst. with the Inclosed copy of Commodore Prebles Last Evening and this Morning. Set the Different Mechanicks at work to Execute the orders therein mentioned.

No exertion of mine Shall be wanting to Expedite the proposed alteration of the Gun Boat and prepare her for her Intended Cruize — I have this Day Shiped one Seaman and Seven ordinary Ditto.

Midn Stut and Surgn Mate McAlister have not yet made their appearance. — Suffer me Sir to mention the Expediency of having Lee Boards to this Gun Boat, to put her in a condition to Sail on a wind, as she has no Dead rise.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

[19 March 1805]

Presumably from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

SIR I have the honor to acquaint you that I arriv'd at Malta on the 23d Ultmo, in five days after I wrote you last from Gibraltar: and after replenishing my provisions & Water, Sail'd again on the 2nd inst for Tripoli from which I have this Moment return'd, Agreeable to my instructions from Comandt Barron, — The *Constellation* & Brig *Vixen* I left before Tripoli with orders to Capt Campbell to remain in continuance of the Blockade with at least two Vessels until he is reliev'd by an adiquate force to continue the Blockade Effectually — When I left Tripoli the *President* was between it and Bengazi but she has, by her orders, Join'd the *Constellation* by this time

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791–Dec. 1814.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Malta March 19. 1805

SIR I have the honor to acquaint you that I have this moment arriv'd from the Coast of Tripoli; which place I left on Thursday last. — During the short time the *Constitution* was before Tripoli the weather was generally very fine which enabled us to preserve a close Blockade, and reconoitre the harbour almost every Day — Two days after my arrival on the Coast I met with the *Constellation* and in three with the *Vixen*, after which & during the time I remain'd the three Vessels were disposed in the following order —

Constitution abreast of the Town, *Constellation* to the Eastw'd and *Vixen* to the Westw'd. —

The Enemys Cruizers — Brig, Schooner, two Gally's & Gun Boats (except one which is Anchored as a Guard within about one hundred Yards of the Bashaws Castle) are crowded so close in behind the Mole, that I was not able to ascertain exactly their number, farther than by counting their Masts: There are however either Sixteen or Seventeen exclusive of one on the Stocks, at the gate, contiguous to the Bashaws Castle — The Brig is yet without Masts and not a Vessel in the Harbour except the Guard Boat, has a Sail bent. —

I could not discover any material alteration in the Battery's, farther than what has been effected by white wash, except that some of the Embrasures to the West & N W.parts of the Town appear to have Guns, that had none last Fall. —

The *Constellation* & *Vixen* I left before Tripoli as you will discover by the Enclosed copy of my letter to Cap[t] Campbell [12 March] on the subject of Blockade, — The *President* had met with the *Constellation*, off Tripoli, the day before I reached there and had proceeded to the Eastward, towards Bengazi in pursuance of your orders! Her return was momently expected when I left the Coast. —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders,Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *Constitution*
Malta, March 19. 1805

SIR I[n] consequence of the discretionary orders you have invested me with, it is with due deference to your better judgement I take the liberty to offer my opinion as to the measures most salutary to pursue, in our present situation with Tripoli. —

The Blockade I conceive it most advisable to preserve as minutely as the season of the year will admit, not only to prevent the Enemys Cruizers getting out of Port, which consequently must endanger our Commerce, and add incalculable perplexity, by deranging every thing like a systematic disposition being made, of the services of the different Vessels of the Squadron; but to prevent their recieving such supplies as can in any way augment their force to the prejudice of our intended opperations. To maintain a Blockade effectually two if not three Vessels, ought always to be stationed before the Port to prevent, as far as circumstances of bad weather will admit, the possibility of Vessels of every description getting either out or in. —

It is true that some of their Cruizers having already got out renders this disposition in some measure incomplete; but they nevertheless I conceive ought to pursued, as the only definitive & determinate means to prevent greater injury's. — Provided six Vessels were formed into a relief solely to preserve the Blockade, the service would be easy & the Vessels sure to be in order & ready for service as soon as the Weather will authorise a combined attack — There are beside these [space] Vessels employ'd in the Blockade, three others, exclusive of the *Enterprize* & *Syren*, two of which it may perhaps be advisable to employ on stations most likely to intercept the Enemy's Cruizers (now at Sea) entering other Ports, say Bengazi, Derne & Tunis; and the third particularly charged with the procuration of such auxiliary Force, as you may consider necessary to ensure success to your future opperations. —

I should not have ventured to have given an opinion unask'd for thus freely, was it not, with an intention of alleviating the anxiety which you must naturally feel in consequence of your being debared from using those exertions which your capacity would enforce, was you in Health, and I trust you will duly appreciate my Intentions, even should you not consider them worth further consideration. —

With sincere Wishes of a speedy restoration of your Health

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Sir Alexander John Ball, Governor of Malta

MALTA *19th March 1805.*

SIR! I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency a Copy of a Note which I have received from the Ottoman Minister, with a List of Persons who were on board the Ottoman Vessel, [*Mastico*? commanded by] Kinth Monstaffa, which was captured by the American Squadron; and as I shall have occasion to write to His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Constantinople by a Vessel which will sail on Saturday next: I shall be happy to convey your Answer by that opportunity, or to execute any commands which you may have.

The Ottoman Minister complains of not having received any Answer to the Remonstrance which he made against the Capture of some Ottoman Vessels by your Squadron; which subject I communicated to Colonel Lear for your Information there not being at that time any American Ship of War in this Port.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, Series Two, Feb. 1775–May 1805.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 19 March 1805

Left the City of Washington on my way to Portland. Arrived at Baltimore.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 19 March 1805

[Off the Harbour of Malta] at 2 [P.M.] Discoverd a Sail on the weather Beam at 3 spoke the US. Ship *Congress*

At 6 the town of Malta bore S B E. Distance 3 leagues

At Midnight fresh breezes and cloudy Weather

At daylight Malta bore S S W —

At 9 Shorten,d Sail and came too With the starb^{d} bower in 9 fathoms Water furld sails and Moord ship

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 19 March 1805

It was reported and generally believed that the Americans had been to Alexandria in Egypt, where they had got the Ex-Bashaw and four thousand Egyptians, and carried them to Syracuse, where they were to be landed to act in concert with the Americans against Tripoli. I perceived many private councils and long faces amongst the Turks.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Tuesday, 19 March 1805

The Bashaw paid off his caravan, who promised to proceed two days march a head. But, the same night, all except forty of them drew off for Egypt; and the others refused to proceed, leaving us in a perplexed and embarrassed situation; as it was impossible to move without the caravan, and uncertain whether we could procure them to start from this place — The Bashaw proposed depositing our baggage in the castle and proceeding forward to the camp of sundry tribes.

who expected him two or three days march ahead. — This I rejected; being now destitute of cash, to proceed without provisions would be throwing too much on contingency. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 19 March 1805

6 [P.M.] the Town of Tripoli bore S W — 6 Leagues.
Latitude Observed 33° 34′ N.
Longitude Observed 23° 35′ W.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Levett Harris, U. S. Consul General, St. Petersburg, Russia

(Copy)

S[t] PETERSBURG *8/20 March 1805*

SIR, The letter you did me the honor to address me from Syracuse the 16 Jan[y] & it's inclosures came to hand the 1[st] inst[t] I lament the occurence of the Circumstances which form it's principal subject, & sincerely regret with you that our Warfare with Tripoli should give rise to events tending to commit our good understanding with any Nation, & more especially one, with which our friendship appears thus far to have so happily prospered. —

My first intelligence of the Capture of the Russian Vessel *S[t] Michael* is communicated by your letter, & I conceived it both correct & politic on a subject of this apparent importance to anticipate the Prince de Czartoryski & by a just explanation of the facts to prepare his mind against any improper prejudice which misrepresentation might occasion. — I therefore on receipt of your dispatches requested an interview of the Minister, on the succeeding day an opportunity was afforded me of giving him a full detail of the transaction, in the progress of which, the principle of Blockade was discussed, & the right of one Nation to interrupt the pursuits of another between which peace & good understanding prevailed though those pursuits were directed to an enemy's port. — The Minister conceived this right of late to have been exclusively exercised by G. Britain, whose ascendency of maritime strength gave her the means of annoying her ennemies by Blockade, & other modes of Warfare unusual in former periods, & which he believed were disavowed by most Nations of the present day, who were very generally attached to a measure opposite in principle, & to which America was also a partizan, that of a Support of the independency of the neutral flag, except in Cases where it aimed to give protection to Articles, usually constituted contraband of war, bound to an ennemy's port. — Finding the Minister has blended two questions, wholly seperate of each other I was bold to inform his Excellency, that his remarks on this Subject, which as far as they applied, we Should ever be proud to recognize were irrelevant to the principle of blockade, which was in every respect distinct, a lengthy discussion insued, in which I maintained that Blockade was not a new operation of war, it was almost as old as war itself, & it's right & principle had been defined & acknowledged by Nations since the remotest periods of History. — One Nation therefore, employing a

force, at great expence against another could not allow a friendly Power to convey Supplies to those ports declared blockaded it would render such blockade perfectly nugatory & an attempt to violate the Same, every acknowledged law of Nations on the Subject had declared punishable by the confiscation of the property of the agressor.

The Powers who formed the armed neutrality the war before the last, who aimed at the establishment of the Principle espoused by the Prince, understood blockade in this sense & Russia who was the principle party in that confederacy described a place to be in a State of Blockade *When it was dangerous to approach it.* —

The Minister at length felt disposed to concede in part the principle, which enabled me to proceed in an examination of the local circumstances attending this Capture, in which, in admitting it's legallity on the above hypothesis, I proceeded to a deffence of the officers from the imputation attached to their conduct by Mons[r] de Becker whose letter & the authority on which it was written & made a Subject of particular comment, which the Minister entirely disavowed, & added, that M[r] deBecker has permitted himself to be improperly transported, whose duty should have pointed to an opposite proceedure. — I replied that I lamented extremely the necessity I felt myself under to entertain his Excell[y] on this Subject, but the declarations of the Consul were so incomparable with the disposition & Character of our officers, which had ever been distinguished by honor & circumspection, & were in such direct opposition to those Sentiments, which the Prince was so well assured animated our Government, under whose orders & authority they acted that I felt myself in duty impelled to a notice of his Correspondence. — The Minister lamented the circumstances, repeated his disapprobation of the manner the Agent has treated it, & expressed a hope that we should not again have occasion to meet on such unpleasant business. I have thought it necessary to offer you the foregoing particulars of this Conversation on the Subject of Blockade (a matter in which You are well assured, my province no wise embraces) merely as it may be considered to have relation to the Sequal of this Conference, which alone came within my Sphere of action.

The remarks which the detention of the two Ottoman Ships have led You to make, in reply to my Suggestion on the Subject of the proposed intercourse with the Port with America, are in perfect unison with the impression which dictated that Communication to Commodore Prebble; those principles Sir, which should govern our Conduct toward all Nations, which You have so pertinently expressed, I trust will ever be judiciously practiced by our Naval Commanders.

I informed the Prince de Czartoryski what you mention the Chevalier d'Italinsky to have written. — The Prince replied that the Chevalier required no answer from his Court, he has received general & explicit instructions in the name of his Sovereign, to make a reclamation for the Prisoners, & was directed to follow it up, but unhappily the orders of the Port were but too little regarded by those States declared to be it's trebutaries. I confess I was myself sanguine upon the happy tendency, I thought might attach to the mediation of this Powerful Court, & which joined to the interference of France, which M[r] Livingston had procured strenghtened the hope I encouraged; that the calamities of our Captive Countrymen would not be of long duration & I am disposed to think that the destruction of their Frigate, & it's attendant consequences, a measure of the first importance in itself,

which took place a few days before the arrival of the Firman from the Port & the french Messenger, as respect their fate may have been unfortunate: —

I agree with you Sir, that our best hope toward the attainment of this anxious object, & that of a Speedy peace with the Barbarians, is in vigourous employment of the forces at present in operation against them, which I Zealously hope under your command may be prosecuted with that success which circumstances so strongly indicate. —

[NA. SDA. CD, St. Petersburg, Vol. 1, 1794–1809.]

To Sir Alexander John Ball, Governor of Malta, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *20th* [or 21] *March 1805.*

SIR I have been duly honored with your Excellency's letter of yesterday, and the enclosures accompaning it.

On the Subject of the Ottoman Vessel, [*Mastico?*] Commanded by Kinth Mustaffa, Captured by the American Squadron, under the Command of my predecessors, Commodore Preble, I have never received any communications from the Ottoman Porte; or I should have given the information which I now beg leave to make to your Excellency

It appears from the Communications from Commodore Preble, that this Vessel was in the harbour of Tripoli when one of our Frigates, the *Philadelphia*, unfortunately ran on a shoal near that place. — That the Commander of said Vessel hoisted upon her the Tripoline Flag, and in conjunction with the Tripoline Gun boats, went off and after she had surrendered, took out the Captain, Officers & Crew and delivered them to the Bashaw of Tripoli where they now remain in Captivity and plundered Captain Bainbridge of his watch, and the first lieut of his sword &ᶜ and several other things which were on board his Vessel when taken, and of which he boasted to have taken from them, when he boarded the Frigate. — This Act of hostility was sufficient to induce Commodore Preble to Consider her as a proper Subject of Capture; and he accordingly detained her when she came out of Tripoli, with the persons on board. — The Chouss which had been sent to Tripoli by the late Captain Pacha, and all others, excepting the Captain, who were found to be Turks, were liberated; but those who were Tripoline Subjects were detained as prisoners of War. — The Slaves have also been detained. But as I know it is the wish of my Government to mantain harmony and a good understanding with the Grand Senior, when [whom] we beleive would never justify such an outrageous Act of hostility as was committed upon us by the Captain Kinth Mustaffa, I shall not hesitate to deliver up said Slaves, whenever I can be informed to Whom they are to be given, and also to release any Others if such there be, who were not Tripoline Subjects, on board said Vessel.

The Circumstances under which said Vessel was Captured, made it necessary that the case should be laid before the Government of the U. States of America and a legal adjudication be had on the Subject. As we have no Tribunal in this sea which can take cognizance of causes of this Kind, it becomes expedient for the Captain to go to the United States to appear on the Trial. — I expect very shortly, to learn the decision on this Subject, and if it should appear that the Vessel is

not a fair Prize, a full indemnification will be made to those concerned. But if it be proved that the conduct of the Captain was such as to cause her to be condemned, I trust that His Hig[h]ness the Grand Senior will have too much justice to consider it as an act of hostility against him; but as a measure necessary and Justifiable by the laws of War. —

Colinel Lear communicated to me your Excellency's letter and the extract of a Letter from his Excellency Alexander Straton Esq[r] to yourself, on the Subject of the two Vessels under Ottoman Colours, which where Captured by the Squadron under my Command, attempt[g] to enter the port of Tripoli.

As these Vessels were taken within a very short distance of the Port of Tripoli, standing directly for the harbour, under a full sail, and with a wind which would have been highly favourable for them to have taken another direction, had they been bound else where; and from the Courses which they had steered from the place of their departure as well as from many other circumstances, no doubt remained on the mind of the Captors of their being bound for for Tripoli, which we were then blockading. — I therefore thought it proper to detain them; and the Cargoes being of a perishable nature, and in a state to render a delay in unloading them dangerous, they have been sold, and the proceeds securely deposited to be delivered to Whomsoever they may belong. — I have long since stated to my Govern[t] the circumstances under which these Vessels were taken, and am in daily expectation of instructions either to send them to the U. States for adjudication, or to deliver them up. In the latter case, the Vessels will be delivered in good order, and the proceeds of the Cargoes &[c] accounted for to the satisfaction of the proprietors, the the Agents of whom I have seen since have been in this place and who appear to be satisfied with the situation in which this business stands.

I regret exceedingly that your Excellency has had so much trouble in this affair; but as the Communications have been made to me through you, I must beg the favor of your conveying the explaination which I have here given in the way you may find most Convenient; and I beg your Excellency will accept my best thanks for your kind & friendly attentions as well as on other occasions, which I shall not fail to make known to my Government.

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS *March 20th 1805*

DEAR SIR Since the arrival of Comodore Barron I have did myself the honor to address you several letters, under cover, & to the particular care of M[r] Higgins, their receipt have been acknowledged; and I presume long before this, have reached you in the U: States — it would afford me particular pleasure to hear of your voyage, the state of your health, with a paragraph on the political movements at home. The State of Europe, must unquestionably be better known, *at the Seat of Gov[t]*, than in this isolated abode of distress and misery — Russia has not yet declared her absolute intention with respect to Europe — the first object of her armament speaks for itself; it seems to be no less than the perfect, annihilation of the Ottoman Empire;

how such a Gigantic plan can best be executed, is left with the Statesman to decide — it is conjectured (and I think with much Justice) that a secret understanding, on this point, exists, between the emperors, of France & Russia — *Alexander,* has refused to recognize Buoniparte; has armed powerfully by Sea & land; has forced the Sublime Porte, to follow his example, in all that relates to France; and still perfect harmony seems to exist between the two Cabinets — the prompt & decisive measures of the French Govt since the establishment of the first Consul, with every European Power, by whom her *usurped dignity,* has been asailed, renders her present silence a greater Mystery; how & when these are to be revealed, I dare not hazard an opinion —

Recent advises from Syracuse, speak confidently that the King of Naples, has ordered his Capt General & Governors, to give quiet possession of the Island, to the Russians, who are daily expected, in force — this is an old Story new dressed and with me has very little credit.

Spain is making immense preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the War — Portugal cannot escape — and La Petite France, is approaching her death bed — Italy, Holland, & Switzerland, are not yet organized; but the Crown, is preparing, which will forever annex them to the french dominions and as Nations wipe them from the face of the Earth —

Of Tripolitan affairs, I can say very little — Comodore Barron has been ill these four or five months, and is still a very feeble convalescent — his complaint is said to be an affection of the Liver — The *Constitution* has been to Lisbon for men — the *Argus,* to Alexandria for "*the man*" and the *Enterprize* to Trieste for repairs; The object of all their visits has I beleive been accomplished; without affecting the Blockade which is strictly kept up —

The Bashaw has made considerable preparations for a vigorous defence; but he is much streightened — he has to contend against civil comotions, Famine, and an enterprising enemy — the rumour is spread of the arrival of his Brother Achmet Bashaw; and Jussuph has actually sent a Camp against Derna — thus far every thing favours, our approaching Campaign; I pray God that the Comodore's health may be sufficiently established to endure its fatigue —

Tunis is again on growling order; and His Excellency, daily gives me more reason to beleive that our peace cannot be very lasting; If I had the power I would bring him to a decision before I close this letter; it would be to the honor and dignity of my Country; and free me from the painful suspense under which I have laboured for eighteen months —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, 20 March 1805

Last night the rest of the camels left us to return to Egypt. — I now discovered a complot between the chiek *il Taiib* and sundry other chiefs, at which I thought the Bashaw connived, purporting a resolution to proceed no further until they should have assurance of the arrival of our vessels at Bomba. — A report had been started, said to be brought by a pilgrim on his way from Morocco to Mecca,

that a force consisting of eight hundred cavalry and numerous foot were on their march from Tripoli for the defense of Derne, & were actually passed Bengazi. — I thought this an argument that urged acceleration rather than delay — A great deal of noise and some counsel was heard among the Bey's chiefs, in which I was not consulted, and a final resolution taken that they would remain on the spot till a runner could go Bomba and return. In consequence of which I ordered their rations stopped, and resolved myself to take possession of the castle and fortify myself there until I could get intelligence to our naval detachment to come to our relief, when I would take off our Christians and leave them to take measures for their own subsistence and safety. — It was now twelve oclock at night. — I left the Arab Chiefs in the Bashaw's tent confused and embarrassed, — and retired to my own markee and reflections.

We have marched a distance of two hundred miles, through an inhospitable waste of world without seeing the habitation of an animated being, or the tracks of man, except where superstition has marked her lonely steps o'er burning sands and rocky mountains, whence the revelation of one of her most hypocritical fanatics trains her wretched victims a tedious pilgrimage to pay their devotion at his shrine. — But while we reproach the imposter we cannot but ascribe some good to the effect of the imposition: it has here and there opened a water source to its votaries, which now allays the thirst of pilgrims, bound across this gloomy desert on pursuits vastly different from those which lead to Mecca; the liberation of three hundred Americans from the Chains of Barbarism, & a manly peace.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

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

NAV DEP^{t}
21.March 1805

SIR, I have received your letter of the 18th ins^{t}

I am so desirous of having the medal for Commodore Preble well executed that I have some thoughts of having it engraved in Europe — If M^{r} Reach cannot design I fear that he cannot execute with that taste which I was induced to suppose he could when I first wrote to you on this subject — However at all events we must fix upon the devise in this Country and the reverse — When Commodore Preble shall furnish you with a drawing of his actions at Tripoli shew it to Amateurs in Philadelphia and ask them to exercise their taste upon the subject — Ascertain the Opinion of Amateurs also as to the most appropriate reverse and the most appropriate size of the Medal

I have sent some young midshipmen to Lieu^{t} Barden, who are intended for the *John Adams* — On their arrival in Phil^{a} L^{t} Barden can order them to New York immediately if necessary with seamen for the *John Adams* assist him in making the best arrangements on this Subject — How comes on the Gun Boat N^{o} 3 — I intend that she shall sail for the mediterranean on or before the 1st May next — Give Lieu^{t} Barden every needful assistance in preparing her for Sea —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

To Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy, from Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Essex*
Triest March 21st 1805

DEAR SIR I saild from Malta on the 8th Inst. bound for Venice and altho' I supposd that the best information was obaind respecting those Seas by Pilots and otherwise, It was not until we were near half passage that I learnt (with much mortification) that it was impossible for the *Essex* to pass the Barr of that Port. There is also another circumstance which may opperate much against my visit here — namely a long Quarentine this however, is not yet determined, I have therefore conclude that it is absolutely necessary to see you without loss of time, and in order that you may be able to furnish me with all the necessary information relative to the completion of my object. I herewith inclose you a copy of my instructions which I hope you will make use of in the most prudent and secret manner possible, and by no means make them known to any person whose confidence you are not perfectly secure in.

Vessels proper for Bomb Ketches can be had in Malta without difficulty, and here I observe all the small craft — common in those Seas are excellently calculated for Gun Boats of course Mortars, Bomb Shells & 32 Pound Cannon will be the only things we may want that will require a Govermental permission; to be refused will be disagreeable, & to obtain that permission without exposing our views will require all your address, but let me intreat you to lose no time in gaining this information and repairing to this place

Since writing the above Mr Riggen's informs me that vessels can be purchased & fitted here in any manner we may think proper, without interruption except arming. This question is not yet answered can Bombards be had in Venice for the season?

NB I anchord here this morning at 7 A M. J. B.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Levi Bardin, U. S. Navy

PHILADELPHIA *March 21st 1805*

SIR I have the Honr to Acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 19th Instt

The purport of which I communicated to George Harrison Esqr who advises me very strongly against giving two Dollars Gratuity to the Landlords. as the 10 Dollars bounty allowed the Seamen would be a Sufficient Inducement to the Landlords, to make them use their best exertions in geting the men to enter —

I have Shiped 9 men to Day ([23] Seamen & 24 Ordinary) Total 47 The Gun Boat has been Striped of all her former rigging mast and Spars, and I have the promise of the New mast to morrow

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 21 March 1805

Got off for New Castle by stage at 10 a.m. arrived at 2 p.m. Sailed for Philadelphia in a Packet. At 5 p.m. arrived. Was visited by a number of respectable gentlemen and invited to a public dinner.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 21 March 1805

A frigate and brig appeared off the harbour. The Bashaw told me he suspected commodore Barron was dead, as he had not heard from him for a time. Not long before, he told me, that he had heard of the death of his brother the Ex-Bashaw. He seemed highly pleased at such news. Several of the sons and dearest friends of his chiefs in the country, were brought into the castle, as hostages for their fidelity to the present Bashaw. Symptoms of dissatisfaction appeared amongst the people.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, 21 March 1805

The position taken yesterday had its effect. Fifty camels were prevailed on to return to us, and to go on two days farther. — We marched at 11. a. m. and proceeded to an elevated stoney plain barren, about 13 miles, where we found good cistern water. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 21 March 1805

Commencing. with light breezes and Hazy, dull, weather. 5. Saw the land a head, hauled our wind 5½ the Land bore from S B W. to. W B S. The Backland abreast the Ship high making a bluff to the Eastward, the nearest land a high white bank and white sand hills, distant 4 or 5 leagues. Made all sail by the wind.

Midnight light breezes and Hazy with dull heavy clouds. 5 Saw the *Constellation* and *Vixen* to the S. W. bore up for them and made sail —

Noon Pleasant Weather. the *Constellation* and *Vixen* in Company —

Latitude Observed. 33° 18′ N.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *22 March 1805*

SIR I have had the honor of receiving your Letter of the 17th Inst granting me a Furlough to make a European or East India Voyage, and aprobating my Conduct since I have had the Honor of holding a Commission which to me is of the highest Importance, and next to the Satisfaction arising from a Consciousness of having endeavoured to discharge my Duty, is the Approbation of my Country: If I have manifested any Zeal it has proceeded from a Conviction that every Officer holding a Commission should execute with Zeal and Promptitude any Order that he may receive for the good of the Service however it may interfere with his pecuniary Arangements.

Be pleased to accept my Thanks for the Promptness and handsome Manner in which you have been pleased to grant me this Indulgence

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t}
22 March 1805. —

I have received your letter of the 19th Ins^{t} — Your active exertions in equipping and fitting for sea the Frigate *John Adams*, command my acknowledgments. —

I have ordered Lieutenants from Charleston and Boston to repair to New York and join the *John Adams*. We have very few in the Country, otherwise I should not have taxed your zeal so heavily; however you will be relieved very soon. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant John Spriggs, U. S. Navy

ON THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES
Boston March 22nd 1805

SIR I have recieved your letter of the 11 ulto with orders to fit out the Gun Boat under my Command for Foreign Service & you have complimented me from exsperiance Seamanship to fit her out agreeable to my owne Ideas & slender abilitys. I must confess it requires some thought to compleat her, as a Man of War in miniature to cross the Atlantic, from her construction, however I will cheerfully execute your orders & indeavour to make her as compleat as possible, for the Service intended for —

I beg leave to remark that all Water & Provision Cash must be made adapted to her hold, being so flat floor^{d} am of an oppinion by this attention, she might stow 3 M^{o} provisions, I should better judge where I acquainted of each Ration's for 25 Men, compleatly victualed for that time. I beg leave to remark that would be the number of men she would be able to stow, Officers included the crew should be all able Seamen on this plan I judge their would be ample provisions & water for that number, as well as their health been preserv'd on so long a voyage —

I should recommend the after gun not to be mounted untill she arrives on her Station, as being too great a weight at her exstreem, perticular scuding before the Wind, also an incumberance to the Helm & am of an oppinion the Gun might attract the Compass, she might be supplyed with a Gun & the necessary proportion of Ammunition on her joining the Squadron —

These are my remarks which I submit to your Judgement.

The Boat is plank up & they are going to lay her deck everry dispatch is using to compleat her. The copper is ordere'd

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy

CHARLESTON S. C.
March the 22d 1805

SIR The outfits of the Gun Boat Built at fair Bank near this place is progressing rapidly. She was transported from thence to this place on Tuesday last. And She is now pronounced by able & practical Men to be the very best *Boat*, on every account for Carrying Guns, and for safety at Sea, of any one which has hitherto been built in the U. S. She is in fact so large Buoyant, and burthensome that She might with a Skilful Navigator on Board double Cape Horn and proceed round the World with perfect Safety. *All praise her & none condemn her.* I have the honor to wait your further instructions as to any improvements which may be made, in or upon this Valuable Public Vessel, and I have the Vanity to add, that If She was ordered to the Mediteranian she would be an acquisition to our Squadron highly serviceable to the public against the Tripolitans.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Sailing Master Levi Bardin, U. S. Navy, commanding Gunboat No. 3, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPt
22 March 1805.

I have received your Letter of the 19th Inst — I make no objection to your having Lee-Boards to Gunboat No 3. It appears to me they will be useful, therefore have them made.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

Blockade of Cadiz and St. Lucar

Extract of a letter from Vice Admiral Sir John Orde Bart Commanding His Britainc Majesty's Squadron off Cadiz.

To James Gambier Esqr Consul General in Portugal dated March 22d 1805 —

I have thought it an imperious duty on my part to order the Blockade of Cadiz and St. Lucar — No vessel is allowed to go into the former Port, or to leave it except in Ballast nor is any Vessel laden either in whole or in part with *Corn, Military, or Naval Stores* or Provisions, to be permitted to enter the latter. I think it proper to give You the earliest notice of these measures, which I request you to communicate to all concerned, within your reach, in order that Individuals may be prevented as much as possible from suffering, by their necessary adoption, except from their own imprudence.

A true Copy.
(sig) J GAMBIER.

[NA. SDA. CL, Lisbon, Vol. 2, 1803–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

BARBARY TRIPOLI *22d March 1805*

DEAR SIR I wrote to you on the 16th instant respecting a *certain subject*, since then I have seen *the letter* alluded to in mine of that date,

and I beleive that the sentiments contained in it merits the credit of veracity, and if experimented on I trust it will be found satisfactory to you.

If Commodore Preble did receive a letter last summer from a certain person here; he no doubt gave it to you, from which, you can form some opinion of the *present subject*

I have not had the pleasure to hear from you since October last, am daily in expectation of it

[*The following was written in invisible ink.*]

22 March 1805

DEAR BARRON In one of my letters to you in this month I have mentioned that I had heard that Sidi Mahommed Dhgies Minister of foreign affairs for the Bashaw had requested M^r^ Beaussier the French Consul here to inform Com Preble that if a person would come here and remain a few days or until that Peace could be affected for one hundred & fifty thousand Dollars. This day the said Minister assured me in confidence that he did thus req[uest] M^r^ B but does not know wether Com P. received the information or not — I have no doubt that if a Person was to come here to negotiate before an attack was made that Peace could be effected for one hundred & twenty thousand dollars 20/M and if the attack should not prove us[*] successfull it is very probable that such a sum would not release us from captivity, at least for some time. Apprehension is often worse than realisation

I sincerely hope that a Person will come for I think it a most favorable moment, and be assured that there is not the least risque for us It would be the best in my opinion to ask the Guarantee of the Danish or French Consul in that case I think it is probable that they would give the Danish whom[?] I should much prefer, as I know him [to be] a man of unquestionable integrity — The other I have not the highest opinion of — The danish has already gone great lengths to serve us and have ran dissinterested risques and you may be assured that he can be trusted as a man of the strictest honor — and, his complying with the Ministers request is actuated by a principle to serve us — [word illegible] my Dear Barron may success attend you either in negotiating or Combatting is the fervent prayer of

W^m^ B —

[*Writing indecipherable]

[Stephen Decatur, original.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for Barbary Regencies, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *22^d^ March 1805.*

SIR, By Captain Hull, who arrived in this harbor with the U S brig *Argus* under his command on the 10. inst, I receiv'd your favors addressed to me, together with communications for the Secretary of the Navy and copies of the correspondence betwixt yourself and Cap^n^ Hull relative to your proceedings from you arrival in Egypt until his departure from thence; also by the hands of Mahumed secretary a letter from H. Ex. Hamet Bashaw announcing his junction with you, all which I have perused with an attention and delib-

eration which the important and interesting nature of their contents demands — I cannot but applaud the energy and perseverance that has characterized your progress through a series of perplexing and discouraging diffuculties to the attainment of the object of your research — an attainment which I am disposed to consider as a fair presage of future success — On receipt of these communications I did not loose a moment in making the necessary arrangements for sending you succours, and I now dispatch the brig *Argus* with the sloop under her convoy carrying a variety of stores and provisions according to the accompanying list — Captain Hull will shape his course direct for Bomba where he calculates on finding you with the Bashaw and his army, and where he supposes you will make a stand — I have directed him to deliver these stores to you, to be applied as your discretion may direct — He has also under his charge a sum in specie amounting to seven thousand dollars which is likewise to be placed at your disposal — By the time these vessels establish a communication with you, you will have been enabled to form a correct opinion as to the prospect of ultimate success and thence to estimate the advantages likely to result from this cooperation, & by this opinion you must be governed in the application of the succours — Should you have encountered unexpected difficulties which place the chances of success upon more than precarious grounds, your own prudence will suggest the propriety of not committing these supplies and the money uncontroledly to the power of the Bashaw — Indeed in the point of view in which I regard the measures already pursued as well as the subject of co-operation generally, I concieve you ought to tread with the utmost circumspection It is far from my wish to damp your ardor or that of your companions in arms by laying too great a stress upon the cold maxims of prudence whereby the tide of success is often lost, something I am aware, should always be left to fortune in undertakings of this nature, but I must own that there are in your dispatches, certain things which when applied to the test of my instructions from home give birth to feelings of doubt and uneasiness, and these I think it incumbent upon me to point out to you with candor and explicitness in order that we may be fully understood — You must be sensible, Sir, that in giving their sanction to a cooperation with the exiled Bashaw, Government did not contemplate the measure as leading necessarily and absolutely to a reinstatement of that Prince in his rights on the regency of Tripoli — they appear to have viewed the cooperation in question as a means, which provided there existed energy and enterprize in the exile, & attachment to his person on the part of his former subjects, might be employed to the common furtherance and advance of his claims and of our cause, but without meaning to fetter themselves by any specific or definite attainment *as an end*, as the tenor of my instructions (whereof inclosed is an extract) and the limited sum appropriated for that special purpose clearly demonstrate — I fear by the convention you were about to enter into with Hamet and by the complexion of other measures that a wider range may have been taken than is consistent with the powers vested in me for that particular object — These apprehensions may perhaps prove groundless on further representations from you, but under my present impressions I feel it my duty to state explicitly that I must withhold my sanction to any convention or

agreement committing the United States or tending to impress upon Hamet Bashaw a conviction that *we have bound ourselves to place* him on the Throne — The consequences involved in such an engagement cannot but strike you forcibly and a general view of our situation in relation to the reigning Bashaw, & our unfortunate countrymen in Tripoly will be sufficient to mark its inexpediency — I shall consider it my duty, as it certainly is my inclination to afford you every aid compatible with the authority vested in me & commensurate with the means placed at my disposal and you may depend upon the most active and vigorous support from the squadron as soon as the season and our arrangements will permit us to appear in force before the enemy's walls, but I wish you to understand that no guarantee or engagements to the exiled prince, whose cause, I repeat it, we are only favoring as the instrument to an attainment and not in itself as an object, must be held to stand in the way of our acquescence to any honorable and advantageous terms of accommodation which the present Bashaw may be induced to propose — Such terms being once offered and accepted by the representative of Government appointed to treat of peace, our support to Hamet Bashaw must necessarily be withdrawn — You will not however conclude that these considerations, important and necessary as they are, ought to induce us at once to abandon the benefits which the measures you have adopted seem to promise — I consider a perseverance in these by no means incompatible with a total freedom from any tramels with respect to a definite object, which freedom I deem it all important to preserve, especially when I view the paritcular situation in which Captain Bainbridge and his fellow sufferers may be placed by this cooperation — If by your energy and exertions added to the supplies now sent forward, you succeed in getting possession of Derne & Bengazi we may calculate that having received this impulse from our strength, he will possess in himself sufficient energy, courage & talent, and, if accounts are correct, sufficient interest among the people to move on with firm steps, and to conduct his friends and adherents to the gates of Tripoli Every support will of course be given him by a systematic union of operations with the squadron so as to enable him to come upon the rear of the town — but should the Bashaw be found deficient in these essential qualities or that it appears that we have been deceived with regard to the disposition of the inhabitants, he must be held as an unfit subject for further support or co-operation — I beg leave to mention to you that as we are short of officers the services of all will be called for on board the respective ships as soon as we enter upon offensive measures — Should you concieve however that any serious disadvantage may result from withdrawing those with you, I have no objection to their remaining as volunteers, but it is impossible for me to comply with your requisition for one hundred marines to be sent to the coast — Such a step in the present posture of affairs far exceeds my powers, and besides, as we are in want of hands I could not feel myself justifiable in detaching so considerable force from the squadron — I have not been unmindful of your requisition of field artilery which I think with you is essential, but here it is impossible to procure it, I therefore dispatched some days since the *Congress* Frigate to Messina where I hope to obtain four field pieces complete

for service, and as soon as they arrive they will be sent to the coast with the necessary amunition —

As I am still too unwell to write you with my own hand, I must refer you to Captain Hull, in whose judgement and discretion I have the most entire confidence, for information on several collateral points and for my sentiments on others — In this letter I have endeavoured to explain as clearly as possible what are my ideas with respect to the wishes & intentions of our government, and what I feel to be the extent of my authority touching the cooperation with Hamet Bashaw — I reiterate to you my fixed resolution to afford you every support and assistance, which are consistent with the powers intrusted to me adding at the same time my dissent from any guarantee covenant or engagement by which the United States may stand committed to place the exiled Prince on the throne, or any conditions which militate against the most perfect and uncontroled power of choice and action in concluding a pacification with Joseph Bashaw, should he offer terms honorable and advantageous to our country —

I should be wanting in justice to you, Sir, as well as to the officers who have thus far shared your toils and dangers, were I not to express my full reliance on your Courage, Energy and Perseverance, as well as my ardent desire that your most sanguine expectations may be realized — The observations I here convey to you are far from being intended to cool your zeal or discourage your expectations, but they are what I concieve it necessary to make and drawn from me by the purest feelings of duty, and as such permit me to recommend them to your calm and candid consideration, and request you will make them the subject of conversation with Captain H. who is fully possessed of my sentiments.

As in enterprizes similar to that you are engaged in much is left to fortune, so also much is dependent on the operation of circumstances — hence the impropriety of tying you down with positive instructions — Many things must necessarily occur in which your judgement and discretion alone can be your guide, and indeed your further proceedings will depend so completely upon events and circumstances impossible for me to estimate or foresee that I must consider myself rather as your Counsellor than your director — Enclosed you will find a letter to Hamet Bashaw, which please to have interpreted to him — it is left open for your perusal — Should you have reached Derne or Bengazi in safety and established yourselves there, you will detail to Captain Hull as minutely as possible the nature and place of your further operations as well as your ideas and wishes respecting our naval cooperations, and dispatch one or both vessels (accordingly as may be agreed upon betwixt Cap^{t} Hull and yourself) to inform me of your situation and prospects —

The Bashaw's secretary goes in the *Argus* — He has conducted himself with great propriety here, and I am much pleased with his manners and respectable appearance —

Captain Hull will acquaint you with any thing worthy of remark that has happened in our affairs — I need hardly say how anxious I feel for further intelligence from you — I beg you will present my respects to your brother Officers and that you will believe me with the most sincere wishes for and interest in your safety and success

[NA. Sen. 9 B–B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Hamet Caramanli, rightful Bashaw of Tripoli, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

Copy MALTA. *March 22d* [or 21] *1805.* —

EXCELLENCY, By the hands of your Secretary Mahmut who arrived in safety at this place on board the Brig *Argus* I received your Excellency's letter which has been interpreted to me. I thank you with sincerity for your Expressions of Kindness and regard towards me and am happy that your Excellency remains in good health. With great satisfaction I have received from Mr Eaton the intelligence of your junction with him, and of the measures you had adopted to commence your march towards Bomba. No sooner did I receive this intelligence than I made every exertion to collect the succours required in your letter, and I now send my faithful and worthy Captain Hull with the *Argus* Brig and a Sloop under her Convoy loaded with provisions and Stores. I have not been able to procure the Field Artillery you ask, at this place, but I dispatched a Frigate to Sicily where I hope to obtain it. As soon as it arrives no time will be lost in sending it on the Coast. I hope Capt Hull will find your Excellency and your Army in safety and health and that your measures so far may have been propitious to our cause. —

I have written very full to Mr Eaton to whom and to Captain Hull I refer your Excellency for further information, and with my most ardent wishes for your individual prosperity as well as the success of the Enterprize in which you are engaged,

[NA. Sen. 9 B–B 6, Pres. Message, Jan 1806.]

[Enclosure]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Hamet Caramanli, rightful Bashaw of Tripoli

[Translation]

Hamet Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli
to Commodore Saml Barron &c

DEAR & ESTEEMED I have to inform your Excellency of my perfect Health & to express my sincere wishes for yours — I beg you to be assured of the high Regard & Consideration which I entertain for yr Excellcy & I hope that by the assistance of the Divine Being I shall shortly be at Tripoli my City to drive from thence my perfidious Enemies. —

I make known to you the Arrival of Mr Wm Eaton my General di Campo & that we have agreed upon a plan of Operations which I have no doubt will lead to that Success which we both desire. Said Mr Eaton begged me to come to Syracuse in order to confer with your Excellency and to form a personal acquaintance with you — I must inform you my worthy and esteemed friend that time does not allow me to cross the Sea and that I am too much occupied with my Camp consisting of Infantry and Cavalry and would not leave them for the acquisition of the World — With the present I send you my Secretary of State named Muhumed as my proper Representative to treat in my Stead — whom I beg you will receive and I trust your ideas will be similar with regard to the object we have in view.

My dear friend — you must Know that I am already on my March with my Camp & I earnestly solicit you to send me as speedily as

possible the following Succors of which I stand greatly in need — vizt Powder, Field Artillery Muskets Money & a few Soldiers — These once arriv'd we are agreed with M[r] Eaton on the plan explained in his Letter — and further as provisons of all kinds are very scarce in Barbary, I beg you will send some likewise — I hope that in the course of about 50 days we shall form a system of Cooperation at Misurat — My dear friend, consider me in all things as your Son and that my Kingdom shall be always as your own —

I salute you with cordial Regard & remain &[c]

(Seal of HAMET BASHAW)

[NA. Sen. 9B–B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

A List of Articles on board the U. S. Brig *Argus* & Sloop *Hornet*

30 Hogsheads of Bread
20 Barrels of Pease
10 Tierces of Rice
1 Hogshead of Brandy
2 D° of Wine
10 Boxes of Oil
100 Sacks of Flour
1 Bale of Cloth
7000 —say seven Thousand Spanish Dollars. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 23.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant Joshua Blake, U. S. Navy

Argus, MALTA *22[d] March 1805*

SIR, I wrote Commo: Barron, on the subject of yesterdays conversation, and agreeable to your direction; Commo: Barron, answers me by Cap[t] Hull, that the moment you make a requisition for an Officer, that he will give me an order, but till then, he could not order me as it might not be agreeable to you.

As the departure of the *Argus* may be sudden, and without giving me an opportunity of acting, in case you should not wish me on board your Ship, allow me Sir, to solicite your opinion on the subject, as early as convenient. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 22 March 1805

Two negroes were hung at the gate of the city for robbery.

The Bashaw's son-in-law who had been sent into the country to collect troops to protect Tripoli, returned without success. The people refused to fight for the Bashaw, because he had made unusual demands for money, and even had stripped their wives of their jewels. For several days, it had been reported that ten thousand troops were to muster on the beach near the town; and his highness was to make a speech to encourage them to fight for him against the Americans and his brother. I prepared myself to see these troops; but to my disappointment not one of them appeared.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies
Friday, 22 March 1805

Marched 12½ miles. — At 3 p. m. arrived at an extensive inclined plain, bordering on the sea, called in Arabic *Oak kerar ke barre,* amidst camps of numerous Arabs, consisting of three tribes of the *Eu ed alli* race, supposed to amount to the number of 3 or 4,000 souls, inclusively, covering a ground in a detached manner of 19 or twenty leagues circumference. Here were vast herds of camels, horses and cattle, and innumerable flocks of sheep and goats. — We were the first Christians ever seen by these wild people. — We were viewed by them as curiosities. — They laughed at the oddity of our dress; gazed at our polished arms with astonishment: — at the same time they observed the greatest deference towards such of us as bore any distinctive marks of office. — They bro't us for sale everything their camps afforded, and as rarities offered us young gazels and ostriches. — But, being destitute of cash, we could only exchange our rice for their produce. — We found dates here, which were brought five days journey from the interior of Africa, of an excellent quality. All our grain (barley and beans) for the horses exhausted. Dispatched a courier with letters to Captain Hull at Bomba.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President,* Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 22 March 1805

5 The Town of Tripoli bore S S W. 4 leagues distant. Capt Cox returned [from the *Constellation*] Made sail to the N N E.

Latitude Observed 33° 34′ N.
Longitude Observed 13° 39′ E

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen,* Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 22 March 1805

Off Tripoli. This day pleasant. We stood for the town. At half past 11 o'clock A. M. we fired upon 3 gun boats which were sailing about in the harbour. What damage they sustained I could not learn. At 2 o'clock P. M. Captain Camel came on board and dined. Day ends moderate.

[L. F. Middlebrook, NDA copy.]

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

NAV DEP^{t}
23^{d} March 1805

I have received your two letters of the 21st —

It is important that the Provisions &^{c} be shipped without delay — Engage a Vessel therefore as soon as you can and load her without delay — giving me information of her name, the name of her Commander, & when to send his sailing instructions — The Vessel expected from Boston may be the second Vessel to sail with Provisions &^{c} & as she is a fine new Ship the powder may be sent in her — when she arrives dispatch her as soon as may be in your power I fear that

our Squadron will want provisions before the arrival of either of the Vessels — as much of the provisions heretofore sent out has been condemned as unfit for service —

I have Ordered Captain Tingey to ship to you for the Gun Boat — two 32 pd Cannon with Carriages & all the necessary apparatus —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

To Lieutenant James W. Murdoch, U. S. Navy, Charleston, S. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPMT
23rd March 1805.—

Gunboats Nos 1, 2 & 9 are all to sail for the Mediterranean on or before the 1st May next. On board of each of them we shall put, besides Officers and a small Detachment of Marines, ten able Seamen, without any ordinary Seaman or Boy. —

Retaining therefore on Board of each of the Gunboats Nos 1 & 2, 10 able Seamen and transferring the residue of the able Seamen to No 9, the ordinary Seamen and Boys that may be on Board, may have their choice either to be discharged at Charleston S: C, or to join the *John Adams* in New York. In case they should prefer joining the *John Adams*, you will conduct them to New York and there deliver them up to the Commanding Officer of that Ship. My wish is that all those who are worthless may Consent to be discharged at Charleston, and that those of a contrary description and who are healthy active Men may consent to re-enter for a period of 2 years. —

Shew this letter to the Commanding Officers of Gunboats No 1 — & 2. Consult with them on the subject and make the best arrangements in your power not incompatible with justice and good faith towards the Men, to carry the views of Government into effect. —

Mr [William] Smith will render you every needful assistance. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

[23 March 1805]

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

SIR I am this day honor'd with your letter of the 21st

The Gun Boat No 3 — may be Sent to Sea in a Fortnight — As yet, however, I have rec'd no Indent for other than Military Stores —

Your orders respecting the Destination of the Recruits have not been rec'd — from your letter to me, I presume they are to be sent to New York, & or this — I shall take measures, to forward them, on Monday —

Commodore Preble being in ye City I have prevailed on him to sit to Mr R. Peale for a profile likeness — this is necessary whether executed in America or Europe — Mr Reitch is the best Die Sinker in America, a specimen may be seen in ye Medal he executed of the President. I have procured Several Medals from the Philosophical Society — the best of which (Gustavus of Sweden) he flatters himself he can equal. If you will permit it, I will Send this, with some others, Pr mail, for your examination — I rather think it is not an essential to ye engraving and that its professor shd be acquainted with designing & drawing — they are distinct branches. It is however a subject I am but little acquainted with — A degree of knowledge may be

necessary — but not that required to form a picture — or design for an Engraving. —

PHILAD *March 23rd 1805*

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Briggs Brothers, Alexandria, Egypt, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *23d March 1805*

GENTLEMEN, By Capt Hull of the United States Brig *Argus*, and by the communications from Mr Eaton, I have been informed of the polite and friendly attention, which they and their brother Officers experienced from you, as well as the active and useful services rendered them in a public capacity during their stay in Egypt,

I hasten to convey to you Gentleman, in the name of my Country my sincere acknowledgments, and the tribute of my individual respects.— I have been made acquainted with the pecuniary engagements and advances you have entered into for Mr Eaton on the faith of the United States, Capt Hull is on the Point of sailing for the Eastern Coast of Tripoli, he has instructions to proceed from thence to Alexandria, provided he is not prevented by unforeseen circumstances — should he be obliged to return without executing that part of his instructions, I shall adopt some other arrangement to settle the dependancies in question Capt H. will probably have an oppertunity of sending this overland to Alexandria. — I feel happy in this occasion of opening a correspondence with you, and assuring you of my perfect consideration. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *23d March 1805*

SIR, By the accompaning communications to Mr Eaton and to his Excellency Hamet Bashaw, which are left open for your perusal, and the personal knowledge you possess of my sentiments and wishes you will be able to form a correct and to yourself satisfactory Idea of the service on which you are destined, with the United States Brig *Argus* & Sloop *Hornet* (Lieutenant Evans) under your Command. —

Its execution must necessarily depend so much on a Variety of events and circumstances which may happen and it is probable have happened to Mr Eaton & his Co Adjetures and which we are totally unable to foresee, or to estimate, that I feel the impractibality as well as the unsuitableness of tying you down with precise and positive instructions, hence you will perceive Sir, that your own judgment and discretion, in which allow me to assure you I entertain the highest confidence will frequently be your sole directors —

Agreeably to what we have agreed upon, you are directed to shape your course for Bomba, or its vicinity and endeavour to establish an immediate Communication with the Bashaws Army. — If they have succeeded in penatring beyond Bomba, you will there obtain correct information of their movements, which in all probability will be towards Derne or Bengaize, whither you will of course follow with your Vessels, unless you find contrary instructions from Mr Eaton —

Having opened an intercourse with that Gentleman, you will asscertain correctly from him the posture of affairs and prospects of success, and you will if he require it, land and deliver to him the stores and Cash, under your charge, taking the necessary Receipts & Vouchers

As you will perceive by my Letter to Mr Eaton I have left the application of these Succours, and consequently the responsibility wholly to him, which I conceive proper, as well on account of his having the cheif direction of the Land operations, as that by the time you arrive on the coast, he will have it in his power to form a just estimate of the chances of success, and thence, how far it is safe & expedient to pursue the object. — Should it be determined to persevere, you are authorised to afford him every support & assistance, consistant with yours means and situation —

You will confer together, and obtain the most minute and circumstantial information, as to his future plan, and his ideas and wishes with regard to Naval co-operation

On the Subject of your return it is impossible for me to furnish you with precise Orders as it will depend altogether on the situation in which you find matters on the coast, and the nature of the arrangements to be made with Mr Eaton — You will be aware of my anxiety to hear from you — You will therefore dispatch the Sloop to this place, or return with the Brig as Circumstances may direct. —

In case of any unfortunate event having happened to Mr Eaton and his Companions, and you can obtain no satisfactory intelligence of them, it is left to you to act as you may think most adviseable. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Lieutenant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Sloop *Hornet*, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

U States Brig *Argus*
Malta March 23rd 1805 —

Sir In consequence of Orders I have this day received from Samuel Barron Esquire, Commander in Chief of the U. States Squadron in the Mediterrenean, to sail the first fair Wind on an Expedition to the Eastward, taking with me the U. States Sloop *Hornet* under your Command, I have to request that you loose no time in getting the *Hornet* ready for Sea, and hold yourself in readiness to get under way at the shortest Notice. After leaving this port you will be governed by signals from the *Argus*, or My further Orders, but in case we are seperated by bad weather or any unforseen accident you are to make the best of your way off Derne, where you will remain three days in sight of the Land, if possible, after which time if you are not joind by the *Argus* you will run into the Bay of Bomba, and shou'd you not find the *Argus* there, you are to continue to cruize between Bomba & Cape Razatin untill she arrives, or circumstances make it necessary for you to go into Port. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Lieutenant Joshua Blake, U. S. Navy

Argus, Malta *23d Mar. 1805*

Sir The *Argus* being about to seperate from the squadron for a length of time, I feel anxious to be placed on board your Ship agreea-

ble to my rank, to fill the vacancy of first Lieut[t] I am sensible Sir, the unfavourable impressions that are on your mind, from reports having been circulated that I had behaved with cowerdice in an Action off Tripoli, feeling myself concious of *perfect rectitude,* I think it a duty due to you Sir, to every Officer in service, to my family, and to myself, that an investigation of my conduct should be had, this cannot with propriety take place, without an opportunity shall offer, (and I wish the earliest possible) that a Court of enquiery may be call'd, and a full investigation may be had of every part of my conduct. I shall then Sir, have it in my power to discover the authors of so *base a falsehood,* and punish them as they deserve. — I declare any Man a *Lier & Scoundrel,* who shall be proved to have made the assertion. —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*

VENICE
23 March 1805

D[r] SIR Yours I have &[c] &[c] &[c] from the moment I got it my time was employed on the business therein mentioned — I must see you to morrow by Mer[n] I shall have all the information possible to be got here, and shall start Immediately after by post. Mortars are the only difficulty at present. but I shall be able to tell you all about it in 9 hours excuse this scrawl. I shan't sleep this night

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 23 March to 6 April 1805

Enroute north nothing of interest except public dinners Phila. New York and Boston.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 23 March 1805

Continued in camp. Eighty mounted warriors joined the Bashaw: — all appear attached to him; but we want the means to engage their services. — Cash, we find, is the only deity of Arabs, as well as Turks — Good feed for our horses: — rain water in great abundance, preserved in cavities of rocks worn by torrents of water descending from the high grounds in our rear. — But our provision is reduced to hard bread and rice. — From Alexandria to this place there is not a living stream, nor rivulet, nor spring of water. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

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

NAVY YARD CHARLES TOWN
March 24[th] 1805.

SIR, I hope you will excuse my freedom when I request your influence with M[r] Brown the Navy Agent here on the Score of my paying 100 Doll ground rent for this Navy Yard, to which I am attached as

Superintendant and where I expect to reside in a few weeks in the House now building by your orders for the Superintend^{ts} accommodation — I am induced to ask this fav^{r} from a belief that it is customary in all other Navy Yards, or Garrisons in the United States, to indulge the Officers attached to said Yard or Garrison, with the use of the ground thereto belonging — At the same time I confess, I told M^{r} Brown I would pay 100 Doll for the use of this place for pasture, this I did rather than let a man have it for $80. Offered in my presence, at the same time I declare I never expected he would call on me for it. I took this place for those reasons to wit: Convenience to myself as pasture, and that it would be a great disparagement and very Injurious to the Public to suffer Individuals to claim a right of a free Intercourse as well by Night as Day through the Yard where the United States have so much property deposited. — The first year after I took possession of this place it was mowed and the hay sold by the agent for the want of a Barn to put it into — the next year it was let to the proprietors of the Salem turnpike & bridge, to make their frames *on*. The last year I pastured it, — The Injury done this place by the chips left on it by the bridge & Hospital folks, have rendered it useless, otherwise than for pasture. —

I have heretofore had the use of that part of the Yard round the buildings, — I will be thankfull to you Sir, if you will honor me with a line in ans^{r} to this, that will excuse me from the above charge w^{ch} I am very I'lly able to pay, & at the same time direct its future disposal — I have the Honor to be with high Esteem & regard

Your Obed^{t} Hble Serv^{t}

S. NICHOLSON

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Purser John Darby, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *March 24th 1805*

SIR I have receid orders from Capt. Chauncey to pay off the crew of the U S Ship *John Adams* and have made up their accts & sined the day of payment on the 22nd Inst. and have paid those whose times have expired and those who were discharged on that day, from other causes. — I have also received orders from Capt. Chauncey to repair to the City of Washington for the Settlement of my accts. this I shall do as soon as possible. but the Nature of my business will keep me many days longer as I have had so many different Vessels and accounts to deal with, there being such a number of change's and Transfers to and from the *John Adams*, all which it will be Necessary for Capt. Chauncey to examine and certify, before I can take one step towards the Settlement of them —

Independent of all the business which I have heretofore had and the ships business at this place — I have been obliged to furnish all the supplies of provisions &^{c} to the Labourer's employed on the ship. and to the new recruits. there being no person here to attend to any thing of that kind, and Cap^{t} Chauncey has given me orders to do it all this with my old business keeps me forever in motion and renders my business very complicated — but I beg you will be assured that no time shall be lost on my part and that I shall repair to the City as soon as possible as I am as much if not more anxious to settle my accts, than government can possibly be — I believe I may be

allowed to say, and it is the opinion of my commander, that I have had more to do from the nature of this ships cruize and the Various exchanges and supply's of provisions &ᶜ &ᶜ than the business of any two ships on a regular station —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U .S. Navy

CHARLESTON S. C.
March the 24th 1805

SIR Your's of the 11th Instant I received last Evening the contents of which I have duly noted, and shall punctually, and faithfully, govern myself conformable to your directions. I think it absolutely necessary that the original plan of Rigging the Gun Boat Nº 9, ought to be materially changed (*as She is intended to cross the Atlantic;*) consequently, I have given directions to that effect. and I propose (should it meet your approbation) that instead of Mounting Two Guns of large Calibre on Board of her at present. — to have but one mounted, and to take the other into her Hold, which will serve for Ballast, and may be wanted when She arrives at her place of destination. Mr Smith informs me that there were no Thirty two pound Shot sent here with the Two Guns, and that there are none to be had here. I thought it my duty to acquaint you with this circumstance; as the want of Shot may retard the Sailing of the Boat so soon as you expected. Lieut Elbert arrived here yesterday Evening and is much pleased with the Gun Boat which he is to Command. I am in hopes we shall be able to get her ready to receive her Crew in a fortnight provided the Weather should prove good. This place however is a very *sorry one* for the dispatch of Business, more espescially when it is of a public nature *Merchants*, and *Mechaniks*, all appear disposed to through obstructions in the way of every call upon them of public concern. Nothing however, I beg leave to assure you shall be wanting on my part to forward the outfits of Gun Boat Nº 9. — I have now due from the public, Wages, and rations, for about Three Months, & an half, (besides, my expences from New York to this place), and Mr Smith the Navy Agent, has told me, that He has no orders from your department to advance me a single Dollar; you must be sensible Sir, that by this time, I stand in need of Cash If no more than enough (to pay of[f] my expences while I have been here, travelling Charges from N. York to this place, and back). will you have the goodness to cause W. Smith Senr [ms mutilated] to advance a part of the Money already due me for my public Services; as without it, I shall find it *difficult* to discharge some little debts contracted since I have been here; and return to New York *as ordered*, as soon as I shall have fitted the Gun Boat for taking in her Officers and Crew.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Sunday, 24 March 1805

Remained in camp Freighted a caravan of 90 camels @ 11 dolˢ pr head to Bomba.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 24 March 1805

5 ½ [A.M.] Saw the land ahead. 6 Saw a sail to the E N E. made all sail in chace. 9 discovered that the Sail had put into the harbour of Lampedosa 10. hove to off the Harbour hoisted out our boats manned and sent them in to bring her out if an Enemy

Latitude Observed 35° 30′ N.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Circular letter to Commanders of Gunboats from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t}
25 March 1805.

Circular Letter to Commanders of Gunboats — viz^{t}

Lieu^{t} H. Magrath. N^{o} 1. Charleston. S. C.
Lieu^{t} Ralph Izard. N^{o} 2. Charleston. S. C.
Lieu^{t} Levi Bardin. N^{o} 3. Philadelphia. —
Lieu^{t} J. D. Henley. N^{o} 4. Washington.
Lieu^{t} A. C. Harrison. N^{o} 5 Baltimore —
Lieu^{t} Ja^{s} Lawrence. N^{o} 6. New York.
Lieu^{t} J. T. Leonard. N^{o} 7. New York.
Lieu^{t} Jos. J. Maxwell. N^{o} 8. Boston.
Lieu^{t} Sam^{l} Elbert. N^{o} 9. Charleston. S. C.

SIR. The Crew of Gunboat N^{o} — is to consist of

The Commander.
a Second Officer
1 Steward
10 Able Seamen
1 Corporal & 4 Privates } Marines.

The Marines will be provided by Col^{o} Wharton. The Steward and able Seamen you will enter. Commence recruiting whenever you shall find that the Men might be usefully employed on Board of the Gunboat in assisting to equip her and fit her in other respects for Sea. Allow the Steward $18 per month, and allow each able Seaman $12 per month, advancing 2 or if required 4 months' pay upon good and sufficient security to indemnify the public in the event of desertion. You may also, should you find it necessary to enable you to enter the men, allow 10 dollars bounty to each man upon his signing the Shipping Papers. Enter the men to serve 2 years. You will perceive the necessity of entering none but active, healthy, able Seamen, and the more experienced the better. If you should find it useful, you may enter one of the ten as an Acting Boatswain, giving him the Bounty and $15 per month. Blank Shipping Papers are enclosed. You will have to do the duty of a Purser by keeping the accounts of the Boats. I authorize you to enter a Steward to assist you in this business. You will call on the Navy Agent for every needful assistance. —

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Secretary of State from Joseph Yznardi, U. S. Consul, Cadiz, Spain

AMERICAN CONSULATE.
Cadiz 25th March 1805.—

RESPECTED SIR. The inclosed is Copy of what I had the honour of addressing you on the 31st ultimo to which beg your Kind reference.

The object of the present is to forward you Copy's of —

1st ..... Vice Admiral Ordes Letter —
2d ..... My Letter to said Vice Admiral
3d ..... the Letter I hand to American Captains going to Sea and had their Registers endorsed —
4th ..... My Letter to the Commander of the U. S. Brig *Siren.*
5th ..... Vice Admiral Ordes Answer.

Since I received the above reply from the Vice Admiral I have Suspended given the Captains Copy of the Letter under Nº 3.

Notwithstanding the rigour of the Blockade sundry Neutral Vessels with Cargos have entered this Bay — On the 18th a Danish Ship sailed with a Cargo of Salt, and was ordered back by the English, which is a proof that they will allow no Vessel to Sail with such Cargos and only with ballast of Sand or Stone.

The Ports that are in a State of Blockade at this moment are Cadiz, Ferrol & Cartagena of course the other Ports are free, which will serve for the government of the Trade of the United States.

No News from the Squadron up the Mediterranean. The Armement in this Port is carried on with the greatest activity but no Seamen, it is to be Commanded by Admiral Gravina, Alava, and Villavicencio.

Governmt Notes..48 ½ a 49 ½%.

[NA. SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1791–1805.]

[Enclosure]

From Vice Admiral John Orde, R. N., of H. B. M. Ship *Glory*

Nº 1, Copy

HIS MAJESTYS SHIP *Glory*
Off Cadiz 11th January 1805.

SIR; I have received this Morning the Letter you do me the honour to address to me in date the 8th instant, and desirous of conforming to the well Known Sentiments of my Sovereign to prevent as much as imperious circumstances will allow, the mischiefs of War from being felt by Neutral Powers — I have given orders to the officers under my Command to allow all Neutral Vessels that were in the Port of Cadiz taking in Cargos before the declaration of War by Spain against great Britain was Known there, and that may leave that Port on or before the 25th of this Month, to pass unmolested to the place of their destination. Provided always that such Vessels are furnished with proper Papers, and with a Certificate signed & sealed by the Consul of their Nation (or if under Convoy of a Ship of War on the Commander giving his honor) that they fall under the above discription and that their Cargos are absolutely the exclusive property of Subjects of the State to which they belong. Neutral Vessels in Ballast may quit the Port without difficulty.

[NA. SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1791 – 1805.]

[Enclosure]

To Vice Admiral Sir John Orde, R. N., H. B. M. Ship *Glory*, Commander in Chief of H. B. M. Forces off Cadiz, from Joseph Yznardi, U. S. Consul, Cadiz, Spain

Nº 2, Copy

AMERICAN CONSULATE
Cadiz 27th February 1805.

Having Seen the Letter you was pleased to write to the Consul of his Danish Majesty in this Port, restraining the Sailing of Neutral Vessels till the 25th ultº Since said period we have had verry bad Weather, which has hindered the unloading and Shipping off the neat proceeds for that Epocha — In consequence I find myself under the obligation of representing to you on two points — the first — to know if you prolong the term for such neutral Vessels as were in this Bay at the time of its being declared in a State of Blockade — And the 2d to acquaint you that in the last War Lord St Vincent permitted American Vessels which brought American Produce to enter this Port, and invert their proceeds in Goods admitted in War time, under the precise condition that the property was *Bonafide* American, proved by my official Certificates, which Lord St Vincent honoured with full Confidence; as the American Citizens in general do not carry Cargos on freight and the inward & out Cargos are generally their own property —

[NA. SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1791–1805.]

[Enclosure]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, from Joseph Yznardi, U. S. Consul, Cadiz, Spain

Nº 4, Copy

AMERICAN CONSULATE
Cadiz 1st March 1805.

SIR. A Number of American Vessels being detained, doubting whether the English Division off this Port will permit them to proceed; and not having a proper occation to send off a Flag of Truce. I shall esteem it as a verry particular favour your taking under your charge the delivery of my official Letter to Vice Admiral John Orde, and request an explicit answer thereto, that the results may be made Known to the respective Captains that are in this Bay; it being likewise an object of high importance to our trade; relying that I will give official account to our government, not doubting but it will meet full approbation, and that you will receive gratefull thanks from all our Citizens.

[NA. SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1791–1805.]

[Enclosure]

To Joseph Yznardi, U. S. Consul, Cadiz, Spain, from Vice Admiral Sir John Orde, R. N., H. B. M. Ship *Glory*

Nº 5

HIS MAJESTYS SHIP *Glory*
at Sea 11th March 1805.

SIR. Imperious Circumstances compel me to order the Blockade of Cadiz to be Strictly enforced from this time, which deprives me of the gratification I should otherwise have had in complying with your request.

You would much oblige me by communicating this information to all whom it may Concern, as Speedily and as generally as convenient, in order that none may suffer by this necessary measure, but from their own imprudence.

[NA. SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1791 – 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Degen, Purviance & Co., U. S. Navy Agents, Leghorn

LEGHORN *25th March 1805.*

SIR We paid you our Respects last in date of February the 5th By the Mails of this morning we have received a Letter from Commodore Barron from Malta, in date of the 2nd Instant, advising that he had given instructions to Captain James Barron, Commanding the Frigate *Essex*, to proceed up the Adriatic, on particular Service not further explained. —

We have also Letters from George Dyson Esqr of Syracuse dated 19th February with advice of his having valued on Frederick Degen Esqr of Naples — for Four Thousand Dollars, which Drafts have already appeared, and have been duly honoured, — and at maturity will be duly forwarded to us by Mr Degen who will take his Reimbursement on us for the Same. —

Mr Dyson informs that all the Squadron were then at Sea, except the Frigate *Congress*, — The *Nautilus* Schooner, he mentions being in our Neighborhood. — She has not however made her appearance here; — We presume She is in search of the Two Tripolitans which are reported to have been seen off Corsica, some time since. — The Master of an American Merchant Ship, who arrived with us three weeks ago, spoke with an English Frigate between this, and Toulon, the Commander of which gave information of the circumstance. — This account accords with a similar one brought to Palermo sometime past by another English Frigate, who spoke them, then off Sardinia. — They are said to be both Polacca Rigged, and carry each Six Guns and Fifty Men, & on first appearance shew Tunisian Colours but by their manœuvres, they exhibited Suspicion in the breast of the English Commander, who in consequence brought them to, for examination, and they confessed on finding it was an English Cruizer they were Tripolines in search of Americans —

We hope soon to have a favorable account of them, when we shall lose no time in communicating it

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Monday, 25 March 1805

Forty seven tents of Arabs joined us with their families and moveables — In this detachment are one hundred and fifty warriors on foot.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 25 March 1805

Commencing with fresh breezes and clear weather.

2 the boats returned with infermation that the Vessel was a Tunisian Cruiser, Mounting 4 four pounders, 4 Levants with 50 men having the proper passports from our Consul and the other different Consuls resident at Tunis. hoisted in the boats and filled away ran down to the leeward of the Island and hauled our wind to the N^{d} & Eastward —

4. The N E. point of Lampedosa bore S E B S ½ S. the West End. S B W ½ W. 4 or 5 leagues. Fresh gales send down Top Gallant yards housed Top Gallant Masts close reefed the Topsails and handed the Mainsail —

6. Two Greek Ships passed us before the wind

11 Saw the land bearing N N E.

Noon. The Land to the W^{d} of Gergenti in Sicily bore N B E ¾ E. 8 leagues distant

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Levi Bardin, U. S. Navy

PHILADELPHIA *March 26th 1805*

SIR I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of 20th Ins^{t} — and have ordered Lee boards to be made for Gun Boat. N^{o} 3. I have shiped 80 men 40 — Seamen & 40 ordinary Ditto

LEVI BARDIN

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

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

NAV DEP^{t}
26 March 1805

Bills to a considerable amount having been forged in your name upon Mess^{rs} M^{c}Kenzie & Glennie London, an enquiry has been instituted to ascertain and apprehend the Author. It has been suggested to me that a person who acted as Clerk to Commodore Morris in the Mediterranean, was probably concerned in this affair. I send you therefore papers N^{o} 1 & 2 which were written by the person who committed the forgery, and papers N^{o} 4 and 5 which contain some information relative to the transaction and a description of the person of the forger. These papers I request you to shew to Com^{re} Morris and ascertain from him whether the hand writing of N^{o} 1 & 2 is that of the person who acted as his Clerk, and whether the description of the Forger answer that of the person who acted as his Clerk in the Mediterranean, and who I understand left Comm^{re} Morris rather in a mysterious manner. —

There is a suspicion that this Clerk was a person taken into Commodore Morris's employ in the Mediterranean. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *26. Mar. 1805*

SIR, The *Argus* being detained in this harbor by a strong gale from the eastward I am enabled to add a few lines to my dispatches which were consigned to Captain Hull yesterday evening — This morning Captain Dent arrived with the *Nautilus* from Tunis-Bay, with dispatches of a very recent date from Mr Davis accompanying a letter of 27th Jany from Captain Bainbridge at Tripoli and copy of one from that officer to Mr D. Of this latter I think it proper to inclose you a copy — Captain Hull only waits a wind to go out —

[NA. Sen. 9 B–B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 26 March 1805

[Malta] At 8 [A. M.] arrived the US. Schooner *Nautilas*

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Tuesday, 26 March 1805

A courier from Derne, in the interest of the Bashaw, brings intelligence that five hundred of Joseph Bashaw's cavalry, accompanied by great numbers of Arabs, both horse and foot, were a few days march from that place, and would certainly arrive before it would be possible that we could. — The alarm excited by this information arrested our motions. The Bashaw seemed to hessitate whether to proceed farther. — The camel drivers fled with their caravan: — and there seemed to be a combination among the Bashaw's people and the Arabs of Behara to return to Fiaum. I again suspended their rations; forbidding any more issues till the caravan should return and the march proceed ahead. A council was held: — despondency sat in every countenance. About eleven a. m. I learned that the Chiek il Taiib had resolved to proceed no farther until certain intelligence arrive of our vessels being at Bomba. I could not but reproach that chief with want of courage and fidelity. — He had promised much and fulfilled nothing. — I regretted having been made acquainted with him: — and should be well satisfied if he would put his menace in execution of returning to Egypt, provided he would not interfere with the dispositions of other chiefs. He quit the camp in a rage, swearing by all the force of his religion to join us no more. — The Bashaw would have sent an officer to pacify and bring him back. — I objected. — And he took himself off with a small detachment of his tribe. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

BOLTIMORE *March 27th 1805*

SIR This day I arived here, and am sorry to say that able seaman is very hard to be procured but be asured sir in the main time that I shall use every exertion in my power to promote dispatch in entering men and fitting out the Gun Boat. Your instructions will be necessary how the men entered is to be sent on to N. York. (but

I think the water Carriage would be the saifist mode of conveyance) or if there board is to be paid from the date of signing articles. Be pleased to inform me what time it will be necessary to join the *John Adams* as I wish to ship all my baggage

Baltimore has nevry been defitient in her supplies of men to the Navy and I hope no delinquesey will exist in the preasant Case. (but this week at furdest must terminate our success many ordinary seamen has offered but not one has been entered. I will request a supply of 30 blunderbusses for the Manning of the Boats of the *J. Adams* the[y] will be excellant in a close shot and do great execution —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

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

NAV DEP[t]
27 March 1805.

I enclose Cap[n] Browns sailing Orders — they direct him to weigh anchor as soon as he shall be prepared for Sea — to proceed to Gibraltar and then take the Orders of Consul Gavino relatively to the disposition of the Cargo of the *Ceres* — You will deliver these Orders in proper season —

We want hospital Stores in the Mediterranean — Purchase therefore and send out in the *Ceres* or the Vessel that shall sail after the *Ceres.*

100 [lbs] Chocolate good Quality
100 [lbs] Young Hyson Tea.
500 [lbs] Coffee
1500 [lbs] Brown Sugar
200 [lbs] White loaf Sugar

If your arrangement relative to paying the freight of the *Ceres* make it necessary that I should give any instructions on that subject before she sails communicate to me immediately what your arrangements may be —

Send a copy of the Charter Party and an invoice and bill of lading of the Cargo of the *Ceres* to John Gavino Esq Gibraltar William Higgins Esq. Malta & George Dyson Esq Syracuse — also one to the Commodore of the Squadron & another you will send to this Department —

The terms upon which you have freighted the *Ceres* and the *Ann* are certainly reasonable for the present state of things and are entirely approved —

We have no occasion to remit to the Mediterranean at present—

Cap[n] Tingey will send you the 32 Pound Cannon — Carriages & all the necessary apparatus — & the Cutlasses, boarding Pikes Swords Pistols &[c] for the Gun Boat — so that you will have no part of the arrangement to provide excepting the necessary Powder and Ball —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

To Captain Elihu D. Brown, commanding Provision Ship *Ceres*, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^{t}
27 March 1805

As soon as you are ready for Sea you will weigh anchor and proceed to Gibraltar where you will apply to John Gavino Esq American Consul for further Orders respecting the disposition of the Public Property committed to your Care, and you will proceed whither he may direct you agreeably to the Charter Party

You will receive enclosed a letter for M^{r} Gavino which you will deliver, also letters of Com^{re} Barron & others which you will deliver agreeably to the Directions

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^{t}
27 March 1805 —

(per The *Ceres* Cap^{t} Brown from Balt^{o} Duplicate By the *Ann* Cap^{t} Smith from Balt^{o} —)

This Letter will be handed to you by Cap^{t} Brown Commanding the Ship *Ceres* loaded with provisions and various Stores P^{r} Invoice which Col^{o} Stricker will transmit to you, for the Squadron under your Command. Two other Vessels, one from Baltimore, the other from this place, will shortly follow the *Ceres* with similar supplies and the one from Baltimore will have 300 Barrels of powder on Board, and the one from this place a quantity of 32^{lb} — 24^{lb} — 18^{lb} — 12^{lb} — & 6^{lb} Shot and a quantity of musket balls and grapnels and spare hawsers for the gunboats. The *John Adams* will leave New York for the Mediterranean in all next month. She goes out principally as a Transport Ship: you may calculate upon receiving from 4 to 600 men by her and 4 or 5 Spare Anchors for Frigates, a quantity of 24 & 32^{lb} cannon ball and from 4 to 500 bolts of Canvas. —

The Gunboats mentioned to you in my letter of the 7th Ins^{t} will generally have 2 guns mounted on board — 1 long 32^{lb} gun at each end. I shall endeavour to have them well provided with spare Spars, Anchors, Hawsers, Grapnels &^{c} I send in each Boat 1 Lieutenant — 1 2nd Officer — 1 Steward — 10 Able Seamen — 1 Corporal and 4 privates of Marines. These Crews are put on board merely for the purpose of navigating the gunboats and delivering them up to you in the Mediterranean to be afterwards Officered and Manned as you shall deem most expedient.

Commissions as Masters Commandants for M^{r} Dent and M^{r} Robinson have been issued and will be forwarded to you by the Frigate *John Adams*, by which Vessel I shall also forward to you Commissions for M^{r} B. F. Read, M^{r} Ralph Izard, M^{r} John D. Henley, M^{r} Ch^{s} L. Ridgeley, M^{r} Levi Bardin & M^{r} Seth Cartee, as Lieutenants, which Commissions are to be delivered when these Gentlemen shall have passed the usual examinations. —

[Attention is invited to an article entitled *Rank*, in *United States' Naval Chronicle*, by Charles W. Goldsborough. 1824. p.p. 345–350.]

I enclose a Copy of the resolutions of Congress in relation to the Conduct of Comm^{re} Preble and of the Officers and Men who acted

under his Command before Tripoli. These Resolutions you will cause to be promulgated throughout the Squadron under your Command, that the Officers and Men may know that their Country is not unmindful of their Services. The resolutions will in due Season be carried into effect. —

[NDA. LB, 1799–1807.]

[Note: With reference to the monument in commemoration of the officers and men who participated in the attacks on Tripoli by the U. S. squadron, 1804–1805, this is now erected in the grounds of the U. S. Naval Academy. In the U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings, November 1922, there is an interesting article by Captain C. Q. Wright, Ch. C., U. S. Navy, Retired. Attention is invited to this for details.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 27 March 1805

[Malta] At 10 [A. M.] arrived the US. Frigate *President*

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Wednesday, 27 March 1805

The Chiek il Taiib excited an insurrection among the Arabs of this place who had engaged to proceed with us; drew off half their number; and, putting himself at their head, started for Egypt. — The Bashaw sent a messenger to me praying that I would dispatch an officer to request him in my name to return. — I answered that no consideration whatever could prevail on me to ask as a favor what I claimed as a right. The services of that chief were due to us: — We had paid for them: — and he had pledged his faith to render them with fidelity. — It did not belong to him, at this period, to make terms nor dictate measures: I should not debase myself to propose an accommodation. The Bashaw was apprehensive that he would turn his influence and take a part against us. — *Let him do it.* — *I like an open enemy better than a treacherous friend.* — *When he shall have taken this ground it will perhaps, give me an opportunity to punish eventually what I would do summarily if the respect I had for his Excellency did not prevent it.* — *I had a rifle and a sabre true to their distance.* — *Carry this message to the chief.* — He was mad with rage; and swore vengeance against the Bashaw, and his Christian sovereigns, as he stiled us. — I ordered a march. — We got underway ½ past 7 am. At 10 a messenger came from the Chiek to assure us that he had taken up his march for Behara. —

Since he has taken that rout I have nothing further with him but to take steps for the recovery of the cash and property he has fraudulently drawn from me. Continued the march. At 12 oclock another messenger— "The Chiek il Taiib will join if the camp halt seasonably." The Bashaw desired, & we halted at ½ past 12. About an hour & ½ after the Cheik hove in sight with his party; — soon after came up; — and, presenting himself at my markee, with visible chagrin in his countenance, said, "You see the influence I have among these people!" *Yes, and I see also the disgraceful use you make of it.* We gained about five miles today.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy

CHARLESTON S. C. *March the 28th 1805*

SIR I had the honor to receive your Letter of the 14th Instant, yesterday, covering a plan for the Rigging a Gun Boat, from Commodore pribble, and Capt Tingey; which on consideration, I should have adopted for Nº 9 with some very trifling alteration, had I have recieved it a few days sooner; as I believe it to be a good one; and shall pay all the attention to it which so important a subject requires. It may possibly admit of some improvement, or alterations, hereafter, after the experiment shall have been fairly tryed. In my next I shall be more explicit; I am very sure however that my opinion for, or against, the proposed plan, coming from two such experienced Commanders (for the Rigg of our Gun Boats) can neither add, nor diminish any thing relative to this very important subject. Immediately on the Receipt of your Letter to me of the 11th Instant I gave directions for the new Gun Boat. (When I found She was intended to cross the Atlantic) to be Rigged into a *Ketch*; and conformable to this, arrangements were made, with the Spar Maker, Sail Maker, Rigger, &c &c. for that purpose; And on the Receipt of your last Letter to me the Rigger had already cut and partly fixed the principal Rigging and other parts of this plan were in such a state of forwardness that I did not think it warrantable in me *as an officer* (and in whom you had placed so much confidence) without positive orders — to persue a new plan — besides, had I have done it it would have put the U. S. to an extra expence of several Hundred Dollars. — and being fully persuaded that the present plan which I have adopted — for Sparing, Rigging &c, of the new Gun Boat, will be upon consideration, approved of by you Sir — (as it is already here by the best informed practical Gentlemen, — *and is perfectly a safe one* in my opinion considering the nature of the service on which She is to be sent! ! !

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Humphrey Magrath, U. S. Navy

U. S. GUN BOAT Nº 1 —
CHARLESTON HARBOUR
March 28th 1805

SIR I am honord with your favr of the 14th instt and in reply thereto inform you that Gun Boat Nº 1 — cannot be considered a safe Vessel to Cross the Atlantic Ocean, and am of opinion she would not survive a heavy Gale; my eagerness to perform the voyage would induce me to go in her were it your pleasure to order me, its certain the season of the year is greatly in our favour although I have frequently experienced very bad weather in May and June

As to her rigging I cannot think any alteration necessary and what may be requisite to prepare her for the passage can be done at a very short warning if after having my opinion you may think proper to Order her

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from George W. Erving, U. S. Consul, London, England

AMERICAN CONSULATE & AGENCY
London March 28th 1805

SIR Your letters of the 4th of Sepr and Decr 6th 1804 to the Minister Plenipotentiary directing the purchase of two swords one for Lieutenant Sterritt and the other for Captain Stephen Decateur Junior have been delivered to me by Mr Purviance our Chargé des Affaires at this court in the absence of Mr Monroe.

Mr Purviance being in ill health and having retired a few Miles from this city has directed me to attend to the commission, & has also given me two Bills remitted from Baltimore one for £39.14.2, the other for £39.18.9, which have been duly accepted, and will be applied to the purchase of these articles.

I have presumed that you woud wish them to be made somewhat emblematical, & as highly ornamented as the price allowed for them will admit of; this has accordingly been done, & I hope that they may meet with your approbation; The one which is completed I take an opportunity of sending by a Mr Patton who goes immediately to Alexandria, the other shall be forwarded by the next suitable conveyance.

P. S. April 30th Mr Patton having left this Earlier than I expected I lost the opportunity of sending one of the Swords by him. Both being now completed, and Mr Ryland Randolph of Virginia who will pass thro' Washington having obligingly offered to take charge of them, they are given into his care. The cost of these articles has unavoidably Exceeded by £4.7.1 the sum which you have appropriated for the purpose, and the Cases add £3.3. — making £7.10.1 This Excess will not I hope be deemed material, I will take the liberty of drawing on you in favor of my Agent at Boston for the Amount say £7.10.1 with great respect.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *28th March 1805.*

SIR You are hereby directed to take under Convoy of the United States Schooner *Nautilus* under your Command the Maltese Ketch, called the *Eliza*, carrying supplies for the Prisoners at Tripoli — to see her safe off that Harbour and return immediately to this place, unless you should receive contrary instructions from any Senior Officer on the Station — Should you fall in with Captain Campbell in the *Constellation* you will inform him that a relief will be sent to the blockading Vessels in a few days. —

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803–1810.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA *March 28th 1805*

DEAR SIR I have had the satisfaction of receiving your very acceptable favors of the 11th of November, 19th of Decr and 27th of January; The Contents of which have given me very great pleasure so far as

they inform me of the health of yourself and our other fellow Citizens in Captivity. —

The great difficulty of forwarding letters to Tripoli will readily account to you for your not having heared oftner from me, and especially as I had nothing to communicate which would have been particularly interesting

I assure you my dear Bainbridge that no One feels more deeply interested than myself in the liberation of yourself and Your unfortunate Companions, and I sincerely hope that the present season will effect that desireable object. We have a very Considerable Force now in this Sea, which, if exercised, must be productive of all the fatal effects of War; for our Country will never admit of any terms of peace which shall not be honorable and as permanent as we can expect. — We consider Ourselves as having been unjustly forced into this war; and therefore we do not look so much to the expences which may attend it, as to the establishment of a Peace upon terms which are compatable with the rising Character of our Nation, and which will secure a future peace upon honorable and lasting grounds. — Had we counted on the expence alone it would have been better to have made peace at the price of half a Million of dollars —

You will receive hence a number of Articles which I trust will be highly acceptable to yourself your Officers and Crew; and by the return of this Vessel I hope we shall hear of your welfare, and that you still keep up your Spirits, under a full reliance that the Great Author & director of Events will shortly cause your liberation to be effected, and that you may once more enter into the arms of your friends and the bosom of your Country.

As you will receive many letters by this opportunity I shall add no more at present but the earnest prayers and best wishes of M^rs Lear and myself. that all good may attend you, Your Officers and all our Citizens who suffer under that deplorable State of bondage

(*The following was written to Cap^t B. w^th invisible Ink*)

I have been here since Oct^r last, and have had strong hopes that some event would have brought me to see you before this time; but I have been disappointed. — We made last year several propositions to the Bashaw, which were rejected by him, and which will not be renewed by us unless some unforseen accident should happen to our Ships here to prevent their operating with their full force. — If the Bashaw wishes for peace it now remains for him to come forward; and if the terms are such as we can admit, he will find no disposition on Our part to refuse them; or to Continue the War; altho' our force is now such as we might fairly Calculate upon to destroy his Batteries and Town. —

The very ill state of the Commodore's health has been most sincerely felt; but as the Winter is Not the season for action the same evil will not result therefrom as would have been experienced at any Other time. He is now recovering. —

M^r Higgins will send a bill for twelve hundred dollars from the Danish Consul here on M^r Nissen for your use, and he tells me that the English Consul in Tripoli has nine hundred dollars in his hands for the same purpose. M^r Davis has been furnished by me from this place with funds for your use. —

I thank you, my dear Sir, for your hints respecting the Conduct of a person who may negociate with the Bashaw. — When we have

full assurances that we may negotiate on proper terms I shall Certainly embrace the moment; but we cannot again hazard an advance unless there are the most *unequivocal* prospect of its being successfull. —

It has always been *my* decided opinion that we should effect every thing by *Ourselves*, and not rely on extraneous aid. —

Believe me to be, with the most Sincere regard, my dear Sir

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

[28 March 1805]

To Don Joseph de Souza, Spanish Consul General, Tripoli, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

To Don Joseph de Souza, Consul General of his Catholic Majesty, near his Excellency The Bashaw, of Tripoli.

SIR The very few occasions which offer of Conveying letters to Tripoli, has prevented me untill this time, from acknowledging the receipt of the letter which your Excellency did me the honor of writing on the 18th of Decr last. and of thanking you for the very friendly intimations therein given.

During the last year several propositions were made, on our part, to His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli for a termination of the War now existing between him and the U.S. of Am. but they were rejected by His Excellency. — We must now await Proposals from him; for we cannot again hazard a rejection. —

Altho' our Force in this sea is Considerable, and will act with decided Vigour; yet we should not refuse to negociate upon *unequivocal* assurances that it would be upon honourable grounds which shall be Compatable with the rising Character of our Nation, and with a [hope?] of a permanent peace.

I have the honor to enclose for your Excellency two letters which I brought with me from Algiers, which I flattered myself I should have had the pleasure of delivering in person ere this.

I still hope I may have the satisfaction of meeting you in person, and of assuring you of the high respect & Consideration with which

MALTA *March 28th 1805*

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA, *March 28th 1805.*

MONSr NISSEN
Consul de sa Majesté le Roi de Denmarque
Aupres de la Regence & le Bacha de Tripoli. —

SIR I have the honor to enclose a letter from your respectable & Worthy Colleague Monsr Bille in Algiers, which I had hoped to have had the pleasure of delivering into your hands before this time; but as a favourable opportunity of forwarding it now offers, I cannot omit sending it.

I still flatter myself that I shall have the satisfaction of meeting you before I leave this part of the Mediterranean, and of expressing the gratefull sense which I have of your humane & kind attentions to Captn Bainbridge and our unfortunate Citizens in Captivity. —

These acts of humanity must be Congenial with a feeling heart, and you will find a reward in a Consciousness of having done towards your fellow Creatures as you would wish them to do towards you in a similar Situation.

Beleive me to be with every sentiment of esteem & Consideration

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

[28 March 1805?]

To Monsieur Beaussier, French Chargé d'Affaires and Commissary General, Tripoli, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

Tobias Lear, Consul Gen[l] of the U.S. of America, near His Excellency the Dey of Algiers &[c] &[c] &[c] —

To Monsieur Beaussier, Charge d'Affairs and Commercial Agent General of France, near His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli.

SIR I have the honor to enclose a letter for you, which I brought from your worthy Colleague, Mons[r] Thainville at Algiers; and which I expected, ere' this, to have had the pleasure of delivering in person

A favourable opportunity now offering for Tripoli I cannot omit forwarding this letter; and still flatter myself that I may have the satisfaction of meeting you personally, before I leave this Part of the Mediterranean.

I am sure it will give you great pleasure to promote the wishes of M[r] Thainville, in affording every humane and friendly attention to Capt[n] Bainbridge and his Companions in Captivity at Tripoli. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 28 March 1805

[Malta] At 6 [A. M.] Sailed the US. Brig *Argus* And sloop [*Hornet*] in company

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Thursday, 28 March 1805

I perceived a manifest reluctance in the Bashaw to advance, — and evident calculations for a retrograde march. Joseph Bashaw's forces had siezed on all his nerves. — He now took from my officers the horses he had given them for the passage through the desert and gave them to some of his footmen. — Drew off his Mohametans and stood balancing, after the troops were drawn up for the march. — I reproached him with indecision, — want of perserverance, — and of consistency in arrangement. — I demanded the horses for my officers. — High words insued. — I ordered the march in front. — The Bashaw retrograded. — We proceeded in front with the baggage. The Bashaw came up in about two hours, and, making us some compliments for our firmness, said he was obliged to dissemble an acquiesance in the wishes of his people to render them manageable. We proceeded 12½ miles to a castle *Shemees*, & camped at one oclock p. m. In the evening discovered that the Arabs who had joined us on the 25[th] and who, as we expected, were following us, had all taken up their march for the borders of Egypt. The Chiek *il Taiib* had

discouraged and dissuaded them from persuing the expedition. — The Bashaw sent off a General Officer with sundry horsemen to bring them back by persuasion. —

Hamet Gurgies, the officer who went for the Arabs, did not return this day. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 28 March 1805

4. Came to anchor in the harbour of Malta and was quarantind for 24 hours

Found in the harbour the U S. S. *Constitution* and *Nautilus* —

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Judge Tyler from President Thomas Jefferson

MONTICELLO, *March 29, 1805.*

DEAR SIR,

* * * * * * *

The war with Tripoli stands on two grounds of fact. 1st. It is made known to us by our agents with the three other Barbary States, that they only wait to see the event of this, to shape their conduct accordingly. If the war is ended by additional tribute, they mean to offer us the same alternative. 2ndly. If peace was made, we should still, and shall ever, be obliged to keep a frigate in the Mediterranean to overawe rupture, or we must abandon that market. Our intention in sending Morris with a respectable force, was to try whether peace could be forced by a coercive enterprise on their town. His inexecution of orders baffled that effort. Having broke him, we try the same experiment under a better commander. If in the course of the summer they cannot produce peace, we shall recall our force, except one frigate and two small vessels, which will keep up a perpetual blockade. Such a blockade will cost us no more than a state of peace, and will save us from increased tributes, and the disgrace attached to them. There is reason to believe the example we have set, begins, already to work on the dispositions of the powers of Europe to emancipate themselves from that degrading yoke. Should we produce such a revolution there, we shall be amply rewarded for what we have done. Accept my friendly salutations, and assurances of great respect and esteem.

TH: JEFFERSON.

[NR&L. Memoirs of Jefferson, Vol. IV, B^{1} J45A.]

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

NEW YORK *March 29 1805*

SIR I am hon^{d} with your letter of the 26th Ins^{t} covering papers N^{o} 1. 2. 4 & 5. respecting the forgery commited in my name on M^{c}Kenzie & Glennie of London. I have shewn them to Comm^{e} Morris who immediately recognized N^{o} 1 & 2 to be the hand writing of the

Clerk he employd for some time in the Mediterranean — and on comparing them with his letter Book no doubt can remain but that person was the forger. Comm^{e} Morris says he engaged him at Leghorn, that Mess^{rs} Degen & Purviance recommended him but caution'd him against letting him have concern in money transactions he says the young man had free access to Gavinos counting room at all times, it must therefore be from thence that he took the letter of credit as Gavino is generally careless of his papers. Comm^{e} Morris & Cap^{t} Chauncey who are the only persons here that have seen him say that the description given of him in the letter N^{o} 4 is correct — he was a Neapolitan — who had been educated a Merchant spoke and wrote English, french, Spanish & Italian with ease — his conduct for some time before the ship saild had been suspicious. Commodore therefore sent a Midshipman on shore to watch his motions and prevent his leaving him; but he made his escape from Gavinos counting room about an hour before the ship weigh'd for the U S. Comm^{e} Morris & Cap^{t} Chauncey will write you respecting the villain and send you his name —

I return you the papers N^{o} 1. 2. 4 & 5.

P S Doct^{r} Weems knows the young Villain who was Com^{e} Morris' clerk & will give you some acc^{t} of him.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

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

NEW YORK
March 29. 1805

SIR I have viewed the mortars at this place, two are Iron 13 Inch, for Sea service with Beds &^{c} compleat, and are apparently sound good pieces, the order I rec^{d} from Gen^{l} Dearborn was for one Brass & one Iron Mortar. I wish you to obtain a new order for the two Iron. There are also plenty of fuses shells &^{c} for those mortars which were prepared particularly for them, Gen^{l} Stephens has been so good as to offer his services to the Agent in giving directions for such apparatus as the use of the mortars will require he being perfectly acquainted with their use, Cap^{t} Chauncey is all attention to the equipment of the Ship, her store-rooms are well contrived and she will soon be in very compleat order. The Gun Boats go on tolerably well and will be ready in a fortnight — I am however sorry to see some of the Lieu^{ts} commanding those Boats with the Epaulet on the right shoulder unless they are actually commissioned as Lieu^{t} Commandants as it leaves no distinction and will create much difficulty on their arrival in the Mediterranean unless a check is put upon their assuming that Badge of distinction. —

The Agent not having any 32 pound carronades in his possession has not been able to obtain a drawing which he was directed by you to make, I have no doubt but that the plan which M^{r} Foxhall has will answer very well & I should advise their being cast by it.

I shall proceed to Boston & Portland as soon as the wind is favorable for the Packet.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t}—
29 March 1805.

Lieu^{t} Henley has requested that he may have Studding Sails for gunboat N^{o} 4. I should wish to have your ideas upon this subject.

A false Keel must be prepared and put on N^{o} 4, and also one on N^{o} 10. —

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t}
29 March 1805.

I have rec^{d} your letter of the 27th Ins^{t} — The men entered at Baltimore for the *John Adams* are to be sent to New York by water. So soon as they actually enter into the public service they are entitled to one ration per day each or the value thereof namely 20 Cents. —

You are not to proceed to New York till you shall have entered the whole number of men directed to be entered in Baltimore. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Malta March 29. 1805

SIR In answer to your Letter of yesterdays date, stating that a supposition is entertained by Gen^{l} Velletas of some Deserters from the Garrison under his command, being on Board one of the U. States Ships; — permit me to acquaint you that I caused a Muster to be made this morning of the ships company, and find that no such Men have ever been here — The *Constitution* has her full compliment of Men; but if she had not no consideration would induce me to recieve a deserter from the Garrison; as well on account of my own Ideas, as the positive orders you have given to the contrary. —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

[29 March 1805]

Proclamation of William Eaton to the Inhabitants of Tripoli

[Translation.]

To the inhabitants of the kingdom of Tripoli:

Brothers; Sons of Abraham; true believers of the true messengers of the truth! I have come to you, sent by a nation very far away from your country, to greet you and to wish you happiness.

At the uttermost limits of the west, beyond the great and deep Atlantic Ocean, we have for several centuries possessed a country larger than the whole empire of the Grand Signor. We were formerly composed of many elements. We grew, and we were beset by enemies within and without. But we banded ourselves together and we gave battle to them in many bloody encounters. We put them to flight; and God, the God of Abraham, whom we worship, it was his will that we should settle there; and we became a united nation. Since that

epoch we have been called the *United States of America*. We sought peace with the whole world and we were happy in obtaining it. Soon the United States of America became a sanctuary for all men who fled from oppression and sought asylum there, and a refuge for those who had no other country. People of every nation, every tongue and every faith could come to us and dwell in safety, because our religion teaches us to fear and to worship God and to be kind to all his creatures. We profess the orthodox faith of Abraham which was not idolatrous. We believe in God and the revelations which he made through Abraham and Israel and Isaac and Jacob and the tribes, and in that which he revealed to the prophets. We make no distinction, and we are resigned to the will of God.

Thus, being just to all, we lived for years at peace with everybody. We cultivated our soil and we sent products to all nations, and all look upon us with the eyes of friendship and without jealousy. But although we endeavored to maintain in good faith friendly relations with all the powers of the earth, and while we offered the olive branch of friendship to all, Joussuf, the traitor, usurper of the throne of Tripoli, a bloodthirsty scoundrel, having learned of our success, of our wealth and of our ships which carry on trade in the Mediterranean, mistrusting our peaceful inclinations and even mistrusting the justice of God, sent out his armed pirate ships against our commerce and even brought some of our ships into the port of Tripoli, and without provocation had their crews put in chains and reduced to slavery; thereby outraging every obligation of honor and decency, and transgressing against the law of God which forbids us to be the first in aggression. Nevertheless, we did not wish to inflict on him the punishment which his crimes and his acts of violence merited, because we realized the grievous error of making many worthy and honest subjects of Tripoli, who had done us no harm, share his fate; on the contrary, we sent him messengers of peace with fair words and bringing him rich gifts of gold, silver, precious jewels and fine English cloth. Joussuf, the traitor, on his part, after having heard our friendly words and accepted our presents, took an oath in the name of God and his prophet to maintain with us a firm and lasting peace; he released our brothers, who were in chains; and we left him, believing the promises which he had made us. Scarcely had we returned home, when this faithless traitor went to work and had all his pirate ships fitted out, appointing foreign captains to command them, scoundrels who had just escaped from certain Christian countries to evade the punishment which their crimes merited, and having won over to his side bad characters among the subjects of Tripoli, at another time caused war to be made on the United States, and piratically captured some of our vessels and some of our brothers and reduced them to slavery. But he had aroused the wrath of God, for Joussuf, the traitor, had taken oath in the name of the Almighty to faithfully observe the covenant of peace which he had entered into with us. Again we sent him friendly messengers to ask him the reason of this new outrage and violation of good faith. It is then that we learned that this same Joussuf had been from his birth a miscreant, a murderer, a perjurer, and an oppressor of the people. We were apprised of the cruel manner in which he killed his younger brother even in his mother's arms; that he had poisoned his brother, for which he is accursed of God; and that he had betrayed and dethroned his elder brother, himself taking

possession of the throne in violation of his duty towards his lawful sovereign, who has now returned in order to revenge himself for the wrong done him by the said traitor. That he always disdained the counsels of true believers, lending his ears to hypocrites and to vagabonds who did nothing but flatter his vanity and his self-esteem in the hope of sharing with him in the spoils of his piracy and the fruits of his avarice, among whom there is Morad Reis, a renegade thief from his youth up and a brutal drunkard whom the said Joussuf had appointed as his Captain Bey. Furthermore, that he permitted himself to be led by Jews, Farfara and others, whose sole desire was to encourage him to commit outrages against foreign nations so that they might be able to stir up enemies against true believers. Nevertheless, we chose rather to offer peace to him than to mete out to him the punishment merited by his misdeeds, because our religion teaches us patience, and forbids us to shed the blood of the innocent, such as the inhabitants of the kingdom of Tripoli, who had never wanted to do us any harm, and whom the said Joussuf, the traitor, wished to prevail upon to fight against their will. But he would not listen to our offers of peace, or at least only on such humiliating terms as paying him an enormous sum of money and making ourselves and even our posterity his tributaries; which we disdained to concede to him, for we are not accustomed to humiliate ourselves before men, nations, nor the powers of the earth; much less before this base and perjured traitor, whose naval commander is a drunken renegade, and whose principal counsellor is a grasping Jew.

Know you not, you inhabitants of Tripoli and of all the neighboring countries, that it is through the just retribution of the Lord for the bloody crimes of the said traitor that you are obliged to suffer the scourges of famine and of war! You will again be visited by pestilence if you fail to avenge yourselves on this brazen usurper! Did he not ally himself with infidel Jews to despoil you of your possessions! Has he not turned over to them all the trade and commerce of your country, thereby depriving you of all honest means whereby you could earn money; and in order to enrich himself by a piratical and unjust war, did he not lead you to the battlefield to die like cattle, on false pretexts of religion. If you were to fall into the hands of his enemies, would he pay one piaster to ransom you from slavery? No, he sells you and your children to the enemies which he has made for you. He leads you into war with no advantage to you whatever. He does not hesitate to drench his shores with your blood, provided that he be able to gain money by it! Yes, he scoffs at your sufferings, saying: Of what value are these Moors and these Arabs! They are just beasts which belong to me, worth a great deal less than my camels and my asses. Let them all perish, if only I be able to gain money thereby. And his Jews also scoff while he is playing this tragic farce, he dares to outrage the goodness of God by giving to his bloodthirsty avarice the sacrilegious name of religion! Oh, Moors, oh, Arabs, can you calmly behold the shedding of your children's blood, without avenging yourself! Will you meekly allow them to be put in chains and reduced to slavery in order to satisfy the cruel and savage cupidity of a usurper, a traitor, a barbarian, who fears not the Lord and who has no regard for human rights! No. The voice of God and the voice of justice should inspire you with a desire for vengeance, even the blood of his father and of his brother, assassinated by his own hands, cries to

heaven and to you for vengeance; and the groans of some of your own brothers whose lives he sacrificed in an unjust war have risen to the throne of the King to accuse him on the day of judgment. They have been heard and Joussuf stands condemned. God has stamped upon his forehead the mark of Cain, the first murderer. The measure of the wickedness of his days has become full to overflowing; the end of his usurpation and of his cruelty approaches; and woe to all those who would strive to prevent the punishment which God has meted out to him. The wrath of God has been aroused against the said Joussuf, the treacherous scoundrel, because he wished to make you believe that we Americans were enemies of true believers; and God has ordained that we never make peace with the said traitor, nor even with subjects of Tripoli who belong to his party. But with Sidi Hamet Caramanli Bashaw we wish to cultivate peace and amity as well as with those of his subjects who desire to rejoin his cause, in order to aid him in putting down the usurper and in re-establishing on his throne, this lawful sovereign, the first-born of his father, a just and merciful prince, who greatly loves his subjects, and who will faithfully observe and keep his covenants forever. Come on, Moors, Arabs, Americans, brothers, come along from every corner of Barbary where the truth of the prophet has been received. Be assured that the God of the Americans and of the Mahometans is the same; the one true and omnipotent God. Be assured, therefore, that there was no thought of any difference in religion which could have induced us to make war on the city of Tripoli and on its piratical ruler; on the contrary, we do not wish to harm any of the inhabitants of that city, unless it be those who stubbornly adhere to the party of Joussuf; we are joined and united with Sidi Hamet Pasha, and thus with the loyal children of his country; and we are resolved to re-establish him in the realm of his ancestors, by this means being able to offer peace to his kingdom and to his city of Tripoli. Great, good and powerful is our admiral, to whom we have entrusted the command of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, and always ready to assist you. We shall furnish you with war supplies and with food supplies, with money, and in case of need with regular soldiers to aid you in vanquishing your enemy, your oppressor. And I shall be always with you until the end of the war and even until you have achieved your glorious mission, in proof of our fidelity and our goodwill.

Be faithful unto God. Be loyal to the Grand Signor. Be loyal to the rightful prince, Hamet Bashaw of Tripoli, and let us not doubt that the Almighty will grant us his succor and his assistance to accomplish his wishes. A lasting peace; free and extensive trade, wealth and fidelity will be the result.

God is infinite.

WILLIAM EATON.

DESERT OF LIBYA
29 March 1805

[LC. Mss. Div.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Friday, 29 March 1805

Remained in camp, waiting for Hamet Gurgies. — At this castle, which as a rough stone wall, laid in clay mortar, about ten feet high,

without bastions, and one hundred feet square, there seems to be some trade with the inhabitants of the interior of Africa. — We find here cattle, sheep, butter, fowls, eggs and dates, but very dear; and for which we bartered rice at great disadvantage. — The situation is enchanting; vast plains, capable of high cultivation; — good well water; — and some enclosed gardens of small fig and palm trees. — But everything bears the ruinous aspect of ravage and war. — About four p. m. Hamet Gurgies came up with the Arabs who seperated themselves from us on the 27th. —

[H. E. Huntington **L&AG**, EA 206.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *March 30th 1805*

SIR — I am happy to have it in my power to announce to you that the *John Adams* is completely ready for the reception of her stores

The different store rooms cable stages &c &c are all compleated, the Ship has been cleaned out and washed the ballast restowed and an additional quantity taken in, we have also got 90 tons of Shingle ballast in and the ground tier of Water cask stowed,

The Masts and Yards have all be[en] stripped and the rigging all been overhauled We have now every thing on and the yards across are ready to bend sails and I have no hesitation in saying that the Ship could proceed to sea in six days if her provisions and men were here. —

Lt Maxwell has entered upwards of two hundred men and boys out of which number we have received on board 50 Seamen 120 Ordinary Seamen & 18 Boys —

I have been under the necessity of entering a Master's Mate as we had no Midshipmen who was competent to that duty — he has commanded a Ship out of this port and appears like a smart active man, there have been several applicants for Master's Mate's birth by people who I think would be an acquisition to the service in that grade

I wish that Mr Carr could join the Ship as soon as possible as Mr Darby has made his accounts up and has now nothing to do with the victualling the Ship

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Captain Elihu D. Brown, commanding Provision Ship *Ceres*, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPt *30 March 1805*

I enclose letters directed to John Gavino Esq. Gibraltar, William Higgins Esq. Malta & George Dyson Esq Syracuse — On your arrival at Gibraltar you will deliver to John Gavino Esq the letter addressed to him and on your arrival at Malta or Syracuse you will deliver to the agent there, the letters addressed to Mr Higgins & Mr Dyson unless you should have Occasion to proceed both to Malta & Syracuse in which case you will deliver the letters to the Gentlemen to Whom they are directed —

GLB, Vol. 7. 1803–1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 30 March 1805

At 6. a. m. Resumed our march with the Christians and baggage, leaving the Bashaw to follow with his Arabs, who were mounted for the purpose. — At this instant a dispute arose between the Chiek il Taiib and Chaik Mahomet concerning the distribution of $1500; — which the former had received of the Bashaw to be equally distributed; a part of which he had concealed; and grew so warm that Mahomet swore he would proceed no farther. — Three other Chaiks and several other considerable Arabs took part with him, and retrograded. The Bashaw in vain endeavored to reconcile the parties. — Chiek Mahomet persisted in quitting the expedition; & with his party moved rapidly off. The Bashaw left them, & hastily pursued us, with a view of arresting our march; having sent back Hamet Gurgies and two other officers to endeavor to recover the malcontents. We had gained fifteen miles ahead when he came up with us at 2 oclock p. m. But it was necessary to retrograde three miles to water, and there camp. — The expedition could not proceed without those chiefs, as they had many people and powerful influence with the *eu ed alli* tribes near Derne, to which they belong. —

Pitched our camp at 5 p. m.

The Bashaw with twelve horsemen and my interpreter returned to the castle in hopes of reconciling the shieks and of bringing up their party. This will detain us tomorrow. — From Alexandria to this place we have experienced continual altercations, contentions and delays among the Arabs. They have no sense of patriotism, truth nor honor; and no attachment where they have no prospect of gain, except to their religion, to which they are enthusiasts. — Poverty makes them thieves; and practice renders them adroit in stealing. — The instant the eye of vigilance is turned from an object on which they have fixed a desire, it is no more to be found: — Arms, amunition and provisions most engage their furtive speculations; but sundry of our people have been robbed of their cloaths and other articles. — With all their depravity of morals they possess a savage independence of soul, an incorrigible obstinacy to discipline, a sacred adherence to the laws of hospitality, and a scrupulous pertinacity to their religious faith & ceremonies. — Day before yesterday I was admitted, as a mark of special distinction, within the walls of their castle. Curiosity brought every Arab about me who belonged to the tribe. — They examined the lace of my hat, epauletts, buttons, spurs and mounting of my arms. These they took to be all gold and silver. They were astonished *that God should permit people to possess such riches who followed the religion of the devil!*

My interpreter explained that the religion of the Americans was different from that of all other nations who wore *hats*; (the *hat* and *turban* are distinguishing marks of *Christian* and *Turk*:) that we believed in God and respected all his revelations; that we made no distinction in our respect to people of different creeds; all were free with us to worship God as their consciences dictated; and that all honest men were equally respected in America.

* * * * * * *

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *31st March 1805*

SIR, You are hereby directed to proceed immediately with the United States Schooner *Nautilus* under your Command to Syracuse for the purpose agreed upon in our conversation this Morning and return to this place with all possible expedition — You will take on board from the Ny Agent such Articles as you may want for a Cruize on your return. —

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803–10.]

To the Commander of the United States Vessels of War at Tripoli from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY *March 31th 1805.*

SIR The inclosed Packet for Commodore Barron has been dispatched from here to Gerbis with order to be sent to you Sir by a boat.

The boat and the crew belong to Gerbis and of course are Tunesins, the boat is to have no Cargo and is to return immedeatly to Gerbis after having obtained from you Sir a Receipt for the delivery of the Packet in good order, the Seals untouched. Should you have any *family* letters or Newspapers for Captain Bainbridge or his Officers you can deliver them likewise without fear of their not comming to hand

The inclosed Packet you will please to forward to Commodore Barron as soon as possible as it contains letters that can be of importance to him.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, Series Two, Feb. 1775–May 1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Sunday, 31 March 1805

Remained in camp. — Very rainy day, with thunder and wind; the succeeding evening chilly. The Bashaw absent.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 31 March 1805

[Standing off and on Tripoli since 6 March.]

This day commences squally. We set more sail and at half past ten o'clock saw a sail and gave chase to her. Sent up our top gallant masts and yards and made all sail that we could carry. All hands were called to quarters. When we spoke her we found her to be a Polaive Brig, mounting 16 guns and 150 men. We kept the Captain of the Brig. on board until we came up with the *Constellation* which was then in sight, and after Capt. Smith with this Turkish Captain had been on board the *Constellation* a short time, the villians were dismissed, and away they went. These rascals were all Turks and said they were bound to Algiers.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps, from Captain John Hall, U. S. Marine Corps

MESSINA *1st April 1805*

SIR In consequence of an Order from Commodore Barron, I have been to Catania for the purpose of procuring a Band, & have been fortunate enough to enlist fourteen good Musicians for the Marine Corps, the Instruments I have engaged at this place & as soon as finished shall render an Acct of all expences to the Comdr according to his Orders —

I enlisted this Band for the Corps in consequence of an Order received from Colo: Burrows before I left America, & have engaged them at the same rate as the rest of our Musick — they will come on with me, & am in hopes you will be pleased with them — As I am now on board of the *Congress*, cannot forward any different returns to the Staff, but as we go for Malta in a day or two, shall as soon as I join the *President* forward them by the Store Ship —

[MCA. LR, 1805.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

BARBARY TRIPOLI *1st April 1805*
Recd 24 Apl 1805

MY DEAR SIR I have not had the pleasure to hear from you since August last, since that period I have written to you many letters; I sincerely hope that indisposition has not been the cause of my disappointment, yet I am fearful that it has, as I know of no other to impute the loss of your friendly correspondence to, I shall nevertheless at all opportunities drop you a line, if it is only to inform you that our situation has not changed for the worse (which, believe me I think bad enough) and we are all thank God in tolerable health, and place our hopes in our Country's exertions to put a speedy end to our hard fate.

I have not heard from Com Barron since Oct last and better than twelve months since a line from America.

Please to present my respects and best wishes to Mrs Lear and believe me to be my Dr Col with unalterable esteem

Yours truly

WM BAINBRIDGE

[*Written in lime juice (invisible ink).*]

MY DEAR COL I wrote to you last month informing that I had heard that Sidi Mohammed Dhgies minister of foreign affairs to the Bashaw of Tripoli had requested Mr Beaussier the French [Consul] to inform Com Preble that if a person came here that Peace would be effected for 150 thousand dollars, Since the date of my last the said minister in confidence has informed me that he did thus request Mr Beaussier but does not know if Com Preble received the information. The Minister is sincerely desirous for Peace it is his interest greatly to have it You no doubt will be informed by Com Barron of the overtures which he has made to him, I have in my letters to Com B been very explicit which I presume that you will be informed of The reports of the Commodores force is greatly exagerated and the apprehension I beleive is worse than the attack itself would prove and if a negoti-

ation is attempted before an attack is made I have not the least doubt but what peace would be effected for 120 or [ms mutilated] thousand dollars, and Tripoli would not consider one farthing of it paid as purchasing its friendship but for the release of Unfortunate Citisens fell captives in their Country's Service

Pray my dear Col[o] let me soon hear from you

Yours affect[y]

W B

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

La Vallette (Malta) *1[st] Ap[l] 1805*

Sir! As soon as the U. States Frigate under your Command is ready for Sea, you are directed to proceed off the Harbor of Tripoli taking under your Convoy the Ketch *Eliza* with Supplies for the American Prisoners — On falling in with the *Constellation* you will assume her station, and direct Cap[t] Campbell to return immediately to this Port or to Syracuse. — As the Crew of that Ship have been affected with the Small Pox, I suggest to you the propriety of her going into Syracuse in preference to this place; however you will ascertain from Cap[t] Campbell the present state of his Crew, & give him such Written Instructions on this head as you may think proper. — You are directed to retain the Brig *Vixen* on the Station, until she is relieved by some of the Small Vessels —

The *Nautilus* may be expected here from Sicily in four or five days and it is my present intention to dispatch her immediately to the Coast of Tripoli for that purpose.

When you arrive off the Station you will adopt such Dispositions for blockading the Enemy's Harbour and scouring the Coast as you may deem expedient —

Accompanying the Present you will find a Letter from M[r] Davis at Tunis dated the 8[th] Ult[o], giving an account of the two Tripoline Corsairs that have taken shelter in that Regency — they remained in the same situation on the 19[th] when the *Nautilus* left the Bay — Should the Winds prove favourable it may not be inadvisable for you or the smaller Vessel to stretch towards Sousa and from thence to look into Tunis Bay in order to watch their motions — The propriety of this arrangement will depend upon circumstances, you will therefore act in it at your own Discretion —

The term of your Cruize I leave entirely to yourself as well as the general dispositions — I shall dispatch the *President* Frigate to join you as soon as possible & whenever you think the Coast sufficiently guarded, you will return to this Island or to Syracuse as circumstances & arrangements may direct —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Monday, 1 April 1805

Shiek il Taiib put himself at the head of five shieks, three of whom were of the caravan, and presented himself at my markee to demand an augmentation of the ration. — I refused. He manaced. I re-

proached him as the cause of all our delays in the march, and with a total failure of all his engagements with me. — He had engaged me four hundred mounted Arabs of his tribe at the Marabout and to bring me to Bomba in fourteen days. — His whole number of men consisted of but twenty eight; we had now been twenty five days in gaining half our distance: — and, in stead of encouraging our progress, he was on all occasions throwing obstacles in our way. — He recriminated the Bashaw and other shieks. — I thought the Bashaw and shieks he accused better men than himself; and would not hea[r] them calumniated. He believed me partial. I said to him, if he had experienced any evidence of my partiality it was in his favor until after his hypocricy betrayed itself. — It was true I now held him in no consideration, for I could place no reliance in any thing he said or undertook. — He seemed very indifferent about the opinion I entertained of him, provided he could obtain his object. — He cautioned me against persisting in the resolution I had taken not to augment the ration; it would unavoidably produce an insurrection. The other shieks & caravan would leave me. As for himself, he could not subsist on rice alone; he *would have bread also!* I asked him if he thought to compel the measure? He said, with a menacing tone, — *Remember you are in a desert, and a country not your own. — I am a greater man here than either you or the Bashaw.* I retorted, "I have found you at the head of every commotion which has happened since we left Alexandria. — You are the instigator of the present among the chiefs. — Leave my tent! but, mark; — if I find a mutiny in camp during the absence of the Bashaw, I will put you to instant death as the fomenter of it." — He left the tent; mounted his horse; and, with two other shieks took himself off. The Bashaw's Hasnadar (Treasurer) had been called into my tent on the entrace of the Shiek il Taiib. — He had the influence to pacify the other chiefs, or to engage them to wait at least till the return of the Bashaw.

Now 10 oclock and no news of him.

2 oclock p. m. The Shiek il Taiib returned. — Entered into the tent of my officers: — regretted that he had lost my confidence: — apprehended that some secret enemy had insinuated unfavorable impressions against him: — was devoted to me: — would even abandon the Bashaw to follow me: — and begged Mr. Farquhar and Peck to use their influence for a reconciliation. —

5.p.m. He came to my tent. Professed eternal obligations and attachment. — Would seek every occasion to give proofs of it; — and hoped that an oppertunity would offer to him at Derne to convince me that he was a *man*!

I replied that I required nothing of him by way of reconciliation but truth, fidelity to the Bashaw, pacific conduct among the other chiefs, uniformity and perserverance in this conduct. These he promised by an oath; and offered me his hand.

6 oclock p.m. The Bashaw not returned: Apprehensive that he has suffered himself to fall into a snare of his brother. — The day has been rainy, blowing, and chilly. —

Visited the Arab camp. Their young men, young women & children are perfectly well made, and though copper coloured, are handsome. — Never saw teeth so universally sound and white, even and well set. The women do not veil: — have nothing of the affected reserve and biggoted pride of the Turks; yet in their general deport-

ment modest and bashful. I took dates in the tent of their principal shiek. One of his wives served them in an ozier pannier, and seemed elated with the visit. I complimented her elegant proportion and symitry She smiled and said there were much handsomer young women in camp than herself. — I doubted it. To give me proof, sundry fine girls, and young married women were invited in. — I admitted they were very handsome; but could not give up my first opinion. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Levi Bardin, U. S. Navy

PHILADELPHIA *April 2d 1805*

SIR I have recruited the hundred men for the *John Adams,* and we ship off 25 tomorrow morning under charge of Midshipman Keen for Newyork

I Shall now commence Shiping for the Gun Boat. but expect to make but Little progress as the Seamen are very much prejudice,d against her

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

[2 April 1805]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy

SIR I this day Receivd your Letter dated the 22 of March wherein you have honored me with the Command of Gun Boat number Eight. I am much plesd with the command. Commodore Preble plan for Masting affords Every Safety for Navigation and Every a Convenieency for actual service, the spars and sails will be under way this week. Mr Roads the Builder, Expects to Launch her in three weeks, her Rigging sails and water cask shall be ready before that time, I woul be glad if the Honorable Secretary will pleas inform me how many men proceed to sea in the Boat, So I may make the necessary arraingements for stowing, and what Quantity of shot shee will carre out. Every article in the Boat, men included in my oppinion should not Exceed 25 Tons in crossing the atlantic. I fear the Honorable Secretary will think it impertinent in me in Giving my oppinion unaskd But I hope he will not. I am an old Seaman, my Self and have Experenced heavy gales in Every a class of Vessels from a Cod Smak to a ship of the line. there is but one danger those Boats will be Expsd to in crossing the atlantic. that is this in Scudding in heavy gales. adding there great length to there Easy draft, will occassion there stern to lift out the water. This danger can be Easily Remeded, By droping the Rudder

Shee is to Cross the atlantic with two feet Below the keel. I request the Honorable Secretary will please to let me fit one of the Rudders in the above way. I fear it will be all most imposible to Enter Seam[en] for the same wagers as the frigates dus, the Boat is now nearly Ready for planking the Deck. the Caulkers will commence in three or four days.

Leiutenant Maxwell is not yet arrived in Bost[on]. I mentione this Because I saw Letters from you for him

BOSTON
2 April 1805.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON *2 april 1805*

SIR The Letter from Commodore Barron which you were pleased to transmit to me on the 9 ulto. I have forwarded to him by the ship *Thomas* John Mantor Master which vessell departed on this day for Naples.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t} *2 April 1805* —

I enclose to you herewith a Letter for M^{r} Benj. F. Read one of our officers now a Prisoner in Tripoli, and below you have an extract from the Letter to this office enclosing the Letter to M^{r} Read now forwarded to you.

"As this letter bears to him the melancholy information of the death of a Father, a Sister, and a Brother, all of whom were in health when he sailed for the Mediterranean and as there is no Person in these States authorized to manage the property, bequeathed to him so as to render it productive during his Captivity, I feel assured that you will have the goodness to place it in a Channel to reach him as speedily as possible". —

I request your particular attention to the forwarding of this Letter by the first opportunity. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Tuesday, 2 April 1805

3 oclock p.m. The Bashaw returned accompanied by the Shieks Mahomet and others who seperated themselves from us on the 30th ult. whom he had overtaken on their rout to the province of Behara two hours march Eastward of the castle Massouah, the ground of our encampment from the 15th to 21st ultimo; a distance of fifty nine miles. He rode all night of the 31st and succeeding day in an uncomfortable fall of rain and chilly winds, and subsisted his party during the expedition on milk and dates which were occasionally brought him by the desert Arabs. —

At 7 in the evening a meeting of the Bashaw and all the shieks at my tent. I exhorted them, as on other instances of disagreements, to union and perserverance, as the only means of insuring success to the important enterprise in which they were engaged; to which they gave pledges of faith and honor; — and orders were accordingly given to resume the line of march at reveillee beating tomorrow. —

We have now between six & seven hundred fighting men on the ground, exclusive of followers of the camp and Beduoin families, who inclusively make a body of about twelve hundred people.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy

CHARLESTON. *April 3rd 1805*

SIR, I have the honor to inform you of my having taken command of Gun Boat N^{o} 2. —

I have consulted with practical gentlemen with respect to her rigging & the opinion is that her rigging cannot be altered for the better in any respect. The Bowsprit is as well secured as possible. Caulkers are now employed on board & I am in hopes to report her ready for sea in a few days.

I shall feel the want of a midshipman to whom I may confide in the room of Mr Miller, whom I found in confinement by Lieut. Murdochs order.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPMT. — *3 April 1805.* —

Michael Connor and Charles Young Privates in your Corps have distinguished themselves by acts of valor against the Enemy off Tripoli and having sustained severe wounds it behoves us to render to them some suitable compensation as a testimony of the regard in which the Government holds men of their description. You will therefore, Sir, consider yourself authorized to promote both of these men to the station of Sergeants and to retain them at the Barracks here. —

[NDA. USMC, LB, 1804–1820.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPt *3 April 1805.*

I have understood that Colo Lear has procured 2 remarkably fine Arabian Horses the Breed of which it is desireable to introduce into this Country.

Should Colo Lear ask permission to send these Horses to this Country in one of the Frigates returning from the Mediterranean, you will grant such permission. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

Presumably to Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy

VENICE *3rd April 1805*

Dr SIR I wrote you by a Bark on Sunday and now repeat by first Mail since my arrival.

Mortars cannot be obtained in any other way than application to Vienna, Boats & Bombards can be fitted out with facility, I've seen two 24 Pounders & one 36 and a number of elegant brass cannon that would suit us the latter belonging to Government and can only be obtained by Orders from Vienna, the former I can have when I please they are in private hands: — there is nothing material except the mortars that we cannot obtain and as their is an unexpected rebuff in the latter you had better come over here immediately, you will then have a fair View of matters in in all who can serve us & Judge accordingly

The Schooner will be in her Element on Sunday I am preparing for a heavy Gun, and in such a way that the arrangement will Answer

for any other Deck & shall carry all in the Hold to the place of action — Come to Venice, —

Yours &c[a]

(Sign'd) T ROBINSON

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 3 April 1805

[Malta] At 7 [A.M.] unmoord ship at ½ past 9 Weighed and warped down The Harbour at 10 made sail And stood out of the harbour

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Wednesday, 3 April 1805

Marched at six a. m. Advanced only ten miles in front, when the Arabs pitched their camp, and insisted on remaining here until they could send a caravan five days march into the interior of the desert to a place called Seewauh [Siwah] to procure dates. We were in a valley upon the centre of a vast elevated plain, and have excellent cistern water. — I urged the march ahead. — The Arabs positively refused to proceed. — They were short of provisions, and had no other resort. I said their wants would be supplied at Bomba. — They replied that this depended on contingency; we could not command the sea. — I threatened to take off the Christians. They intreated I would halt till the next morning. — To this I consented, on condition that they would solemnly promise to throw no more impediments in the way of our progress to Bomba, and that they would hereafter yield implicit obedience to my orders; threating at the same time to embark with the Bashaw and suit at that place, and proceed directly to Tripoli, leaving them to contend for the provinces of Derne and Bengazi alone in case of any infraction of these conditions. They pledged themselves; and we encamped. — Their caravan went off for Seewauh, to join us again at Bomba. — The Arabs say that at that place is a fountain, or lake of fresh water, of three leagues circumference, which supplies a considerable territory of good land by small rivulets descending from the mountains. It does not appear that this lake has any issue to the sea: but the truth of its existence is supported by the excellent dates brought thence to the castles on the seaboard for sale; a fruit only found on low, well-watered ground.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 4 April 1805

At ½ past Meredian the Ketch Came a long side from Malta Bound to Tripoli with cloathing For the prisoners — took hir in Tow, bore up and made sail at 1 sent down the royal yards & Sky sail masts.

At Sunset the North point of Gozo. Bore N E B E distance 3 leagues

Latitude Observed 35° 32′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Thursday, 4 April 1805

Marched at 6, A. M. Halted at four afternoon. Gained eighteen miles. This day Capt. Selem Comb chased down a wild cat with his grey hound: height two feet; length from extremities five feet; color sable, brindled about the body; black ears and nose, and dark brindled tail: it was cooked, and it eat very well. An Arab, soon after, brought me a couple of her young; but they were not old enough to be raised.

At this camping ground are two remarkable wells, between ninety five and a hundred feet deep, sunk through solid rock, except about four feet at the surface. The surrounding plains are a bed of marle and sand; and have unequivocal evidence of ancient cultivation. Vast ruins of masonry scattered in different directions: the superstructures totally effaced by time.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

Extract from letter of an officer of the U. S. Squadron at Malta

April 5th, 1805

"In my last I believe I informed you that capt. Eaton had gone to Alexandria in Egypt to meet the cidevant Bashaw of Tripoli, brother to the reigning Bashaw, since which the *Argus* has returned, and brings letters from Eaton. He was received with much attention, and appointed generallissimo by the Bashaw; he is now at the head of about six thousand men on his march for Tripoli, a distance of 1000 miles, he is supposed by this time to be at Derne, a province of Tripoli, about half way from Alexandria.

"The *Argus* has again been dispatched to Derne with provisions, and the commodore has sent to Messina to purchase field pieces, &c. Great hopes are entertained from this expedition. The reigning Bashaw is much alarmed, and has put himself at the head of his army to oppose them.

"Commodore Barron continues very ill yet. The *Constitution*, *Constellation*, and brig *Vixen* are now off Tripoli, from which he had just returned; the *Essex* and *Enterprise* at Venice and Trieste, expected here daily—the *Congress* and *Nautilus* at Syracuse or on their passage to this place—the *Syren* cruising off Tangier.

[LC. National Intelligencer, 5 Aug. 1805.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli Ap[l] 5. 1805

SIR In conformity with the Instructions of Commo: Barron; I have to desire that you return into Port without delay. Your Crew having had the Small Pox lately induces me to suggest that it is not likely you will obtain Prattique at Malta; I therefore advise that you proceed to Syracuse, taking Malta in your course, at which place you will send a Boat on shore to asscertain if Commo: Barron is still there, and if he is, to inform yourself of his intentions relative to your further destination & proceedings. —

The *Vixen's* Water & provisions being nearly expended; you will be pleased to inform Commodore Barron, that so soon as the *Nautilus*

joins me I shall send the *Vixen* into Port (Malta) with orders in her return, to look into Susa & Tunis Bay, in observance of M[r] Davis's Letter to him of the 8[th] Ult[o], Enclosed in his Letter of instructions to me of the 2[nd] Ins[t] —

The season is advancing fast which will authorise and require offensive and active opperations against this hell born place! You therefore will excuse my suggesting to you the necessity of your getting your ship in the best possible order for hard Service! Good Powder & plenty of Shot will in all probability, be as necessary to ensure success as good supply of Beef and Bread to give us strength & Spirits to use it.

P. S. In case the Winds serve, I would advise your looking into Susa, provided it does not considerably retard your getting into Port. —

J. R

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP[t] *5 April 1805.*

You will immediately proceed to New York and take the command of the Frigate *John Adams*. Report to me prior to your leaving Balt[o] the number of men you may have entered, that I may take orders for sending them to New York. The *John Adams* has now I presume between 3 and 400 Men on board and for the residue of her Crew we may safely depend on *Phil[a]* & *New York*. Leave the men in Baltimore, under the Care of Lieu[t] Cox to whom you will transfer your recruiting Instructions.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Friday, 5 April 1805

Marched 12 miles: camped seven leagues distant from the sea board. Here is a remarkable ancient castle of hewn stone, and regularly built, one hundred and eighty feet square, the walls eighteen high and five thick, with bastions at each angle, and battlements on the curtain constructed for archers. In the centre is a well, descending to an immense cistern, cut in solid rock, extending to another well without walls, a distance of one hundred and twenty feet. This vast cistern must have been supplied by rain water conveyed into it from the terraces of buildings, as its depth is but about thirty feet, and the depth of the only well of water in the vicinity is one hundred and fifty: the water of which is sulphurous and saline. The cistern is dry. Around the castle are many ruins of ancient buildings, of apparently excellent masonry; the cement of which resembles exactly that in the ruins of Carthage. Time in many places has consumed the freestone of the walls, leaving the cement perfectly entire, and honey combed.

Scattered among these ruins are numerous graves of pilgrims with Turkish and Arabic inscriptions of modern date, expressive of little else than an ejaculation. The surrounding country, as far as eye can ken, exhibits little more than a barren desert, seemingly never

to have been cultivated, yet every where interspersed with ruins of masonry. One of my foreign officers found here, and presented me, two copper coins with Greek inscriptions but so effaced as not to be intelligible. On the west of this port is a mountain of great height, forming a steep bluff on its eastern abutment, extending in a circular direction south easterly as far as the eye can pursue it. The Arabs tell me this mountain preserves the same appearance quite to the province of Fiaume, and is called in their language *Auk bet Salaum.* Its site is a vast plain, rocky and barren, gradually inclined to the westward. Our guides fix this port one hundred and fifty miles from Derne.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm[1] E 14.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 5 April 1805

Off Tripoli. This day commences with fresh gales and flying clouds. At 7 o'clock A. M. saw two sail. We made sail and stood for them. The *Constellation* also did the same. At 8 o'clock A. M. came up with them and found to be the *Constitution* commanded by Capt. Ro[d]gers and a Ketch which he had in tow. Signals were made on board the *Constellation* and answered by the *Constitution.* We all stood in for the land which we discovered at 1 o'clock P. M. Stood on then until we made the Town, then put about and stood off shore, blowing very fresh and a heavy sea rising.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy

CHARLESTON, S. C. *April the 6th 1805*

SIR I have the honor to acquaint you, that the outfits of the new Gun Boat, progresses fast, and am persuaded that we shall have her in readiness for Sea in Ten days. (If no bad weather should prevent it). We have had some difficulty in procuring here all the Articles which was wanted for her, and was obliged at length to accept of some of an inferior kind because no better was to be had. I have given to the plan (sent to your department (for Rigging a Gun Boat) by Commodore Prebble and Cap[t] Tingey) all the consideration which it meritted, and beg leave to give my opinion that it ought to be adopted, with only one or two alterations which I think those Gentlemen will approve of and which I think will be an improvement upon their Plan. It is this; instead of the Mast being placed in the Center, let it be stepped *Nine* or, *Ten* feet from the Center, towards the advancing End of the Boat; — This will give her more after Sail and She will the more readily go in Stays. But If the Mast is in the Center I think rigg[d] as those Gentlemen propose She will work heavily and will be liable to miss Stays. If this suggestion of mine should be approved of, I think it would be best to have the Shrouds (except the forward one in the centre) abaft the Mast to prevent the principal yards chafing of them. submitting these suggestions to your better Judgment

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Hon. Samuel White, Senator from Delaware

WILMINGTON *Ap*[l] *6*[th] *1805*

DEAR SIR I received, a few days since, a letter from M[r] A Laws, a young Friend of mine, a midshipman on board the *Constitution* Frigate, then at Syracuse — his situation as it regards his rank is certainly a delicate one, and will no doubt meet the attention of the Sec[y] of the navy — M[r] Laws was first appointed in the navy on the 15[th] of May 1800 as his warrant will shew — at the time the naval establishment was reduced, Gen[l] Smith who then acted as the Sec[y] in his selection of officers, which generally speaking was certainly a very judicious one, omitted through mistake or for the want of proper information this young Gentleman, who was then at Pittsburg, with his Friends, on leave of absence, and who was not acquainted with this circumstance for months afterward; but was then waiting orders — The winter following, I believe, or as soon as it was found that M[r] Laws had been left out — I applied at his instance to M[r] Rob[t] Smith the Sec[y], to have him *reenstated* in the navy, and I shortly afterwards found him in service — but it seems unfortunately, for the young Gentleman, a new warrant was then issued to him, which places him in date of warrant far behind those who *actually entered* the service long after him — This as the Sec[y] will at once see, especially in the day of promotion, must be an extremely mortifying circumstance to a young man of great ambition & high spirit, and altho' I well know that the path he is at present pursuing to fame, is the pride of his soul, may, I fear, unless some remedy can be provided for it, occasion his leaving the service — I believe there is no man more sincerely attached to the navy than myself, and I am well convinced that no single circumstance can induce so much to its respectability, as the encouragement of young men of education, character & family to enter & continue in the service — M[r] Laws has the support of these recommendations in a high degree and such are his easy circumstances in pecuniary respects, that none but motives the most honorable could possibly have influenced him in entering the navy — He went out the last time with Commodore Prebble, was with Decatur at the burning of the *Philad*[a] — and has taken a gallant part in all the very distinguished & honorable exploits of our brave Fellows in the Mediterranean — This information, or the latter part of it, I give from some of those officers who have returned — I had hoped that the midshipmen who were engaged in the burning of the *Philad*[a] would have been promoted to Lieutenants — this would have relieved M[r] Laws, I presume, from his difficulties as to the date of his warrant — should this not be the fact I must beg you Sir to attend to the case & complaint of this young Gentleman — I hazard nothing in assuring you that you have no Gentleman under your command more worthy of your Patronage —

SAMUEL WHITE

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Purser Abraham Cordrey, U. S. Navy, Charleston, S. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPM[t] *April 6, 1805.* —

I have rec[d] your letter of the 26[th] ult[o] and now enclose you your warrant as a Purser in the Navy. —

The crews of the gunboats which have been ordered to be got in readiness to cross the Atlantic, will be so few in number that the Services of a Purser have been judged unnecessary on board of them. The Commanders assisted by a Steward will, in all cases, do the duty of a Purser on board of the boat under their command. You will therefore leave gunboat N^{o} 2 and will consider yourself on furlough. If your accounts require immediate settlement, you will come on to this place for that purpose.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

Duplic^{a} N^{o} 6 MALTA *6 April 1805.* —

SIR! Having in my Respects of yesterday given you a full account of the present disposal of the Squadron under my Command, & whatever had occurred worthy of notice since my preceding dispatches, I have now the Honor to lay before you a Sketch of M^{r} Eaton's transactions in Egypt & the measures which have been in consequence thereof adopted — The accompan^{g} Communications from that Gentleman to the N^{y} Department joined with Copies of those addressed to me and the collateral Correspondence betwixt Capt. Hull & him, to all which, I beg leave to refer you minutely will afford a wide view of the Subject, whilst they preclude the necessity of lengthy Comments from me — You will there perceive the many & unforeseen difficulties which M^{r} Eaton met with in finding the Ex Bashaw, who had joined the fortunes of the Mamelukes — you will be apprized of the Situation in which matters stood at the departure of the *Argus* from Alexandria on the 19 Febr^{y} & the plan which he had chalked out for pursuing the intended Cooperation with Hamet. On receipt of these advices I made immediate Arrangements to send such part of the Succours requested by the Bashaw and M^{r} Eaton as cou'd be procured here and as I considerd myself authorized by my Instructions to afford, and Captain Hull sailed again on the 26 ult^{o} in the *Argus* with the *Hornet* Sloop (the same which I mentioned having purchased) under Convoy carrying a Supply of Money Provisions &^{c} — He directed his Course for Bomba (a Town about 60 Miles to the East^{d} of Derne) where as you will collect from the papers inclosed it was intended to make a stand & where Capt. H. confidently expected to open a Communication with the Bashaw and his Army — Such Sir, is the present situation of the business — I am well aware that you will feel an anxiety to know my opinion with regard to the probable Success of this co-operation, but until I have further Intelligence and more data to go by, it were improper even to hazard a conjecture — In persuing the Letter from M^{r} Eaton and weighing the nature & consequences of certain measures in his contemplation, I must own that I have felt some uneasiness arising out of an apprehension that he has taken a wider scope in his Engagements to the exiled Prince, than is compatible with the ideas & intentions of Government or with the authority vested in me as relates to the subject of Cooperation — I have stated this apprehension in a Communication to M^{r} Eaton in which I have also explained in precise terms how far I conceived He might proceed without committing himself or the Country — a Copy of my Letter will be found annex'd. I feel confident that the sentiments there ex-

pressed & the principles laid down with respect to the plan in question will meet your entire approbation — From the concurring information I have recently received from persons well acquainted with the Bashaw of his Character & Conduct, I confess that my hopes from a Cooperation with him are less sanguine than they were — perhaps however I may shortly have reasons to raise my expectations to their former Standard, but until something occurs to justify the belief that he possesses more Courage, Energy and Talents than those who appear to know him well, give him Credit for, it wou'd be reprehensible to flatter myself or the Government with prospects which the event may disappoint

I am equally at a loss to calculate the effects of this cooperation with his Brother upon the mind of the reigning Bashaw — a short time will throw light upon this interesting point; in the mean while, I cannot conceal from you my candid opinion that from the obstinacy hitherto evinced by Caromanli Bashaw and the pertinacity of his Character not unmixed with bravery and other qualities belonging to a Soldier, added to the natural advantages of his situation, the Contest promises to be more arduous than was at first anticipated — Our co-operation with Hamet may and in all probability will induce him either to offer terms to us at once, or finding his Dominions menaced and his life endangered to put every thing to the hazard of War. In the latter case we may naturally conclude that his resistance will be not only obstinate but desperate. — I look with anxiety for the Return of the vessel which sailed a few days for Tripoli with Supplies for the prisoners — She will undoubtedly bring important intelligence —

The Ex Bashaws Secretary of State, whom you will find mention'd in M[r] Eaton's Correspondence return'd in the *Argus* to join his Master — He appeared to be a sensible discreet old Man — He brought me a Letter from the Bashaw a translation of which with a Copy of my Answer is attached to the accompanying papers. —

With constant sentiments of Respect & Consideration, I have the Honor to remain,

[NA. Sen. 9 B–B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Commodore U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U: STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli. April 6. 1805

SIR I have to acquaint you that I arrived on the coast & fell in with the *Constellation* & *Vixen* yesterday, but falling in rather to the Eastward & the Wind suddenly shifting to the NW. and blowing fresh prevented the Ketch's getting in — The Wind is now from S W. and so soon as it changes she will go in —

The *Vixen's* Water being nearly expended, she will be obliged to return into Port soon — For particulars I refer you to Cap[t] Campbell

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Degen, Purviance & Co., U. S. Navy Agents, Leghorn

LEGHORN 6[th] *April 1805.*

SIR The foregoing is duplicate of what we had the honor of addressing you on the 25[th] Ultimo, via Philadelphia. We are still in anxious

expectation of receiving further intelligence of the Two Tripolitan Corsairs as said to be out on a cruize. —

Another Letter of the 12th past from Mr Dyson at Syracuse, received yesterday, gives us the pleasing information of the safe return of the *Argus* Brig at that place from Egypt leaving behind Mr Eaton, in great hopes, as we are told, of accomplishing the object of his Voyage. — We presume however the enclosed Letter from the former Gentleman, will afford more particulars. —

We regret to notice that Commodore Barron, continued still unwell, (at the date of Mr Dyson's Letter,) and very weak, tho' great hopes were entertained of his recovery. —

We have also a Letter in date of 26th March from Captain Robinson, Commanding the *Enterprize* Schooner, who was then at Venice, under repairs, advising his having drawn on us P6000, say Six Thousand Pezzers, which have been duly accepted, and will be extinguished at maturity [ms mutilated] the Debit of the Navy Department, and the Bills forwarded with some others, to the Accountant Mr Turner, which we lately paid — Captain Robinson adds that the *Essex* Frigate was then laying at Trieste. —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies 6 April 1805

Last night a party of wild Arabs stole into the vicinity of our camp and took off nine of the Bashaw's horses. A detachment was sent this morning in search of them, which returned at twelve and reported that they fell upon the trail of fifty horses, supposed to be mounted by the thieves, which shaped a rapid course towards the interior of the desert. The detachment was reenforced and returned on the pursuit.

This morning died the saddle beast of one of my servants.

12 oclock at noon. After six hours march came to a well seventy feet deep below which a large cistern of bad water, foeted and saline. Our horses had not drunk during forty two hours — and the people with much difficulty procured a little very nausious water from the deep well near the castle last night. Every body pressed near the well, the horses and people crouding upon each other for drink. In the struggle the horse of my other servant was forced backwards from the croud, and, the ground descending to the well, slipped and went down with two cloaks, and perished in the fall. Continued our march 17 miles, but advanced very little in front, having kept under the side of the mountain to gain the seaboard. — Halted at 3 p.m. within four miles of the sea shore. I walked with Mr Farquhar and a servant to the water side. — A very handsome bay formed by the mountain which extends into the sea a league and an half, and terminates in a high cape. The Arabs call the port Salaum; It is marked on the French chart Cape Luco: —

They say it is remarkable for having been a shelter for the Malteese cruisers. — Ninety miles from Bombay by calculation. We find no water this night.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 7 April 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 6 [P.M.] saw the town of Tripoli Bearing W B S. Made and took in sail as Occasion required

At Midnight fresh breezes and Clear weather. At ½ past 5 the Ketch left us For Tripoli

Latitude Observed 33° 9′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 7 April 1805

One of our cruisers appeared. A large gunboat was launched, which was built by redegado West, who was one of our crew, and turned Turk.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Sunday, 7 April 1805

Marched at 6. a. m. ascended the mountain, and marched on its summit eighteen miles in front. — At four afternoon halted in a valley where we found excellent feed for our horses, but no water. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 7 April 1805

This morning commences pleasant, the land in sight. Saw nothing of the 2 Frigates nor Ketch. At 11 o'clock A. M. saw the Ketch standing for the town. We then being abrest of the Town we put about and stood to the eastward. We saw the Ketch go into the harbour of Tripoli and come to anchor. At 3 o'clock P. M. saw a large sail which we took to be the *Constitution*. At half past 4 wore ship and stood to the westward, the Frigate standing down to us.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Colonel Jacob Crowninshield

SALEM 8th *April 1805*
Monday even'g

DEAR SIR: Comᵉ Preble called on me to day, and it afforded me real pleasure to converse with that intelligent officer on the various subjects connected with his late instructions from the Navy Department, and in relation to our affairs in the Medeterⁿ. If a doubt ever rested on the mind of any man (but none ever did on mine) of our being able to dictate a peace to Tripoli, that doubt would be done away upon hearing Comᵉ P. explain the situation of the place, the inferiority of its force, & the impression that his bombardments made on its government. Sure I am the American squadron now going against it, aided with the gun boats & other force of that description which will soon be on the spot, will be able to reduce it, & oblige it to submit to whatever conditions you may chuse to impose & instead of our paying them tribute it will be in our power to lay their city &

people under contribution, if the attack is made & supported with that bravery & judgment which has hitherto distinguished us in our operations against the place. —

Com^{e} P. having informed me that he found all the carpenters in Boston engaged, so far that none of them would promise to undertake to build the bomb-vessels immediately, and to complete them in 40 or 50 days, the time within which it would be necessary for them to sail for Tripoli, I went with him to one of our principal ship builders in this town, to see if he would agree to build one of the boats in the limitted time, and we found it could not be done, they can be built in Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Portland or at any of our seaport towns, but not quite so soon as they are wanted, owing to the greater part of the carpenters being engaged, still I am confident men can be found who will finish the work in much less time than 3 months, because in that time an Indiaman could be built & put to sea. Com^{e} P. will hurry the business all in his power, but we have thought it would aid the object in view if he was permitted to buy two large sloops or Schooners (for whether they have one or two masts is of no consequence) as he might happen to find suitable vessels, and fix them up as bomb-vessels, they might be from 100 to 120 or 130 tons burden, rather over the size of the Sloops I recommended in my last letter for gun boats, they can be bo't at any hour in Boston or the neighbouring towns, & can be readily fitted to receive mortars or any heavy cannon wanted for the service, it will be necessary to lay them ashore, to double plank them outside, & strengthen them inside with timber & plank, & to bolt & rivet the work together sufficiently secure to bear the shock of continued discharges from the mortars, which can all be done, & the vessels certainly depart in a month or 40 days at most from the time they are purchased, I would strongly advise to this plan, because they can be on the ground & assist in the reduction of Tripoli this season, while the new bomb-vessels might not be completed so as to make it certain of being there at the attack, but the purchase of these boats, (for they are only boats after all) need not prevent your building the bomb-vessels, which may be still much wanted. my object in suggesting this plan to you, is to be sure of having force enough off Tripoli before the first of July. The gun boats from this Country will be excellent, but you may want a greater force, especially of that description, to throw heavy bombs, shells &^{c} into the town & among the shipping. —

I mentioned to Com^{e} P that the New York North river sloops w^{d} make good gun boats, & I found he agreed with me most completely, any vessels drawing little water & built after their model are fit for gun boats, they only require to be fixed to receive the cannon on deck, & perhaps to be strengthened round the bows. At any rate I w^{d} recommend you to send out from 4 to 6 of them in aid of the gun boats, you may rely upon it they will be useful in the attack if you order them prepared to receive a heavy cannon, & as I have previously observed this need not interfere the least with the gun boats going out, for with 8 or 10 of these, & 3 or 4 sloops properly fixed, & the two others fitted up for Mortar or Bomb-vessels, you will have a powerful force, & cooperating with the squadron it must be the fault of the officers solely if Tripoli is not completely humbled; & even made to "pay tribute" to the U S should it be thought necessary

to proceed to extremities with a power governed only by the dictates of an insatiable avarice in its transactions with all the civilized nations, I have advised Com[e] P. not to delay contracting for the two bomb-vessels agreeable to your instructions, but I am sure (as a month has already passed away since we mentioned this business in Washington) they can not be built in season to calculate on their arrival before Tripoli at the time when it is contemplated to make the attack, but if you allow him to buy the vessels I propose you will be certain of having your object completely answered. Should you approve of it you had better address your instructions immediately to him *in Boston*, and a duplicate to Portland, as he said he should be in Boston in about a fortnight hence.

If you allow 60 days for a passage to Tripoli, & Com[e] Barrons Squadron were over that time last year, tho' it ought to be done in less, the vessels will have no time to spare, sail when they will, May & June are pleasant months to cross the Atlantic & I have known very fine weather as early as April. As to the gun boats I can not upon honor suppose the risk worth 5 P[r] C[t], to insure them safe to their destined port, & underwriters w[d] ask you nearly that for the sea risk on Merch[t] vessels.

Pray excuse this hasty & incorrect letter, & believe me with great Sincerity your obliged and humble Serv[t]

JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.

P S. It is with much pain I inform you that M[rs] C's indisposition continues, she is confined to her chamber & to her bed the greater part of the time, & I can not flatter myself with her speedy recovery, indeed on this head I must not allow myself to express all my fears. —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Monday, 8 April 1805

Marched a[t] 6. a.m. Descended the western declivity of the mountain. At nine called a halt near a cistern of excellent rain water, excavated in a solid rock, at the bottom of a deep ravine, by the torrents of water and small stones which rush down the mountain by this avenue during the rainy season. This was a precious repast to our thirsty pilgrims. I went with a small party to survey the seacoast and reconnoitre the country, intending to pursue the march as soon as the army should have refreshed themselves. But, during my absence, the Bashaw ordered the camp pitched. — On my return I demanded his reason for so doing. — He answered that the exhausted situation of the troops and people required at least one day's repose. I discovered however that his real intention was to remain on this ground until a courier should return, which he was about to dispatch to Bomba in quest of our vessels. We had only six days rations of rice; no bread nor meat and no small rations. I urged this circumstance as an impulsive reason why the march should continue. — He said the Arab chiefs were resolved to proceed no further till the camp shall have recruited themselves by a little repose. I told him if they preferred famine to fatigue they might have the choice; and ordered their ration stopped. The day passed confusedly among them.

At 3 p.m. the Bashaw, compelled by his Arab host, struck his tent ordered his baggage packed, mounted, and took up a march for Fiaume by the mountain. — I waited without emotion the result of this movement; not chusing to betray a concern for ourselves. — Discovering however an intention in the Arabs to sieze our provisions, I beat to arms. — My Christians formed a line in front of the Magazine tent. Each party held an opposite position the space of an hour. The Bashaw prevailed on the Arabs to return; they dismounted; and he pitched his tent. Supposing the tumult tranquilized, I ordered the troops to pass the manual exercise, according to our daily practice. In an instant the Arabs took an alarm: — remounted, — and exclaimed, "The Christians are preparing to fire on us!" The Bashaw mounted and put himself at their head, apparently impressed with the same apprehension. A body of about two hundred advanced in full charge upon our people, who stood their ground motionless. —

The enemy withdrew at a small distance, singled out the officers, and, with deliberate aim, cried — *fire*! Some of the Bashaw's officers, exclaimed "For God's sake do not fire! The Christians are our friends". Mr O'Bannon, Mr Peck and young Farquhar stood firmly by me. Selim Aga (Capn of Cannoniers) his lieutenants and the two greek officers remained stedfast at their posts. — The others were agitated, and in fact abandoned us. I advanced towards the Bashaw and cautioned him against giving countenance to a desperate act. At once a column of muskets were aimed at my breast. — The Bashaw was distracted. A universal clamor drowned my voice. — I waved my hand as a signal for attention. At this critical moment some of the Bashaw's officers and sundry Arab chiefs rode between us with drawn sabres and repelled the mutineers. — I reproached the Bashaw for his rashness or rather weakness. His Casnadar asked him if he was in his senses. — The Bashaw struck him with his naked sabre. The fracas had nearly resumed its rage, when I took the Bashaw by the arm; led him from the croud, and asked him if he knew his own interests and his friends? He relented: — called me his friend & protector: — said he was too soon heated: — and followed me to my tent, giving orders at the same time to his Arabs to disperse. After a moment's breath, he said if I would give orders to issue rice it would quiet every thing. This I would do on no other condition than his promise to march tomorrow morning at reveillee beating. — He promised, and provisions were issued. Confessions of obligation and professions of attachment were repeated as usual on the part of the Bashaw and his officers; — and the camp again resumed its tranquility. The firm and decided conduct of Mr O'Bannon, as on all other occasions, did much to deter the violence of the savages by whom we were surrounded, as well as to support our own dignity of character. After the affair was over the Bashaw embraced him with an enthusiasm of respect, calling him *The Brave American*. The Chevalier Davico, my Aid de camp, acted a part which I would rather attribute to an amiable disposition than to weakness of nerve. My Doctor behaved decidedly like a coward, and a base one. Mr Farquhar conducted with manly firmness. One of the Arabs, during the agitation, snapped a pistol at his breast. Happily it missed fire: — had it been otherwise the fire would most probably have become general and the result serious. —

We find it almost impossible to inspire these wild bigots with confidence in us or to persuade them that, being Christians, we can be otherwise than enemies to Mussulmen. —

We have a difficult undertaking!

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 8 April 1805

7 A. M. unmoored ship — 10. Weighed and stood out of the harbour — 11 hove to for the boats to come out —

Noon Valette bore 3 miles distant.

[Mrs.C.E.Fox original, NDA photostat.]

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

BOSTON *April 9th 1805*

SIR I find all the ship yards in this place, and at Salem occupied, and the Carpenters generally engaged; it is therefore my opinion, that I shall not be able to have the Bomb Vessels built in season to reach the Squadron in the Mediterranean, before the last of August. Mr Crowninshield, agrees with me in this point.

I beg leave to suggest an opinion, that two sloops or schooners of about 80 or 90 Tons, may be purchased here; and by double planking, and securely bolting, be rendered sufficiently strong for the resistance required in the use of 13 Inch Mortars: they may be got ready to sail in a month from the time I receive your orders, if you should approve the plan. They should be Ketch rigged — will be able to go out, and return at any season, and will transport all the military stores for their use, with six months provison for the crew. They will cost about four, or five thousand dollars, exclusive of the additional expence of strengthening. Most of the articles for that purpose, I presume can be procured at the Navy Yard if you think proper. I should advise not to copper them.

I shall leave this for Portland on thursday morning, and shall contract at Newbury Port, Portsmouth, or Portland for the building of the two Bomb Vessels, and two Gun Boats, and transmit drawings of the same, as soon as the contracts are made.

Should you adopt the plan of purchasing the two sloops or schooners, as temporary Bomb Vessels to reach the Squadron in time for the operations of this year, the Mortars coming round from New York, can be taken for them, and two others of Brass can be cast here for the use of the Bomb Vessels to be built by me.

Should you wish to send out immediately more Gun Boats than are built, I should recommend the purchase of some of the small North River coasters at New York, and some of the Hingham Packets at this place; they will answer extremely well for that purpose, and will not I believe cost more than 2500 Dollars compleated for Sea, exclusive of their Military Stores. I believe three or four might be fitted from here, in three weeks; but it would be necessary to send the Guns (32 pounders) and shot &c^{a} from Washington or New York.

PS. I shall return to this place by the time an answer can arrive from you.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]



LIEUTENANT PRESLEY NEVILLE O'BANNON, U. S. M. C

To Lieutenant Peter S. Ogilvie, U. S. Navy, at New York, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^{t} *9 April 1805.* —

A Commission as a Lieutenant in the Navy will be issued for you and sent to the Commodore of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean, to be delivered to you after you shall have passed the usual examinations. —

You will take the Command of gunboat N^{o} 7 and receive from Lieu^{t} Leonard the Instructions sent to him relatively to her Equipment which you will consider as directed to yourself and execute accordingly. —

[NDA. Off.Comg.Gunboats, 1803-1808.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy

April 9th 1805.

SIR, It is now two weeks since I had the pleasure of seeing you after the unfortunate circumstance of W^{m} Nicholson & myself, Your answer was that I should hear from you in a few days, I have been waiting anxiously for the desition of my fate, my present situation of suspence is very disagreeable, if you would take into consideration & have it desided I should esteem it a particular favour.

I beg you will excuse this letter & make allowances for my situation; since my absence the death of my father has made considerable alterations, some of his business still remains undesided & must remain in that state untill my fate is desided.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Circular letter to Commanders of Gunboats, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t} *9 April 1805.* —

Circular

SIR, Gunboat N^{o}—— if she should not already have a false Keel must have one put on, and on her passage to the Mediterranean, it is my intention that the guns shall be safely stowed in the Hold as Ballast, to be mounted on her arrival at Gibraltar.

I shall order all the Boats to sail on or before the 1st May next. You will therefore be prepared to receive your orders.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803-1808.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Bomba 9th April 1805. —

DEAR SIR, You will be informed by this, that I arrived on this coast on the 2nd Ins^{t}, but the weather being very bad, could not come near enough to be discovered from shore until the 4th when we passed within a very few miles of Derne, but could not see anything, that had the appearance of your being there, I then run to the Eastward and on the 5th in the morning passed very close to Cape Razatin, but could not see any body there, I then beat into the Bay of Bomba, and came to an Anchor, to endeavour if possible to gain some intelligence from

you On the 6th the weather being good, sent a Boat on shore with Orders to use every means possible to hear from you, or find out whether you had passed on your way to Derne, in the Evening the Officer returned without being able to learn any thing — they could not find a single Arab, or the appearance of there having been any there lately, except at one place, about eight miles in the Country, where there had been an encampment some time past, I had some hope of its being your route, but from his discription, I found the tracks too few for the number of men I suppose you must have with you, there being no hopes of finding you at Bomba, I sailed next morning to try if possible to find the Port of Trabucha, but meeting some difficulty in finding it I determined to try to send a Boat on shore at Cape Razatin, On the 9th in the morning sent a Boat on shore at Cape Razatin, the Officer soon returned with an Arab, who informed me that you had arrived in the neighbourhood of Trabca, and that an express had come from you to Derne, As this mans information appeared correct I determined to send him off express to you, which he very readily consented to, but wished first to see his family, I sent him on shore immediately to make his visit and return as soon as possible, soon after the Boat landed, three men came down on Horse back, who said they had orders from Hamet Bashaw to furnish us with Beef &c if we came on this Coast, but I took them to be spies sent from the Bey of Derne to see what we were about in this Bay, after a little conversation with the Servant of the Minister, they rode off saying they would see us tomorrow. At sundown the Arab came off and I left the Cape for Bomba — should the Arab find you, I hope you will loose no time in informing me of your situation, and what time you will be at Bombay, that I may meet you, as I do not think the Bay safe to lay at Anchor in long, for fear of Gales Wind, I shall stand out to sea, and call in every two or three days, and see if you are there — when you arrive on the Coast, it will be well for you to make fires, or some Signal that we may find you, the place of landing at Bomba is quite at the Bottom of the Bay, a long distance from where we lay Anchor, so that if some Signal is not made we shall find difficulty in finding you, I have a Sloop loaded with Bread, flour, Rice &c and a sum of money on board the *Argus* at your disposal, the Frigate *Congress* is hourly expected on the Coast with the field Pieces, so that I have no doubt but you will soon be in possession of Derne — I have Letters for you, which I hope to have the pleasure of delivering you soon at Bomba. — Should you send the Arab back with letters, I wish you to direct him to come to the bottom of the Bay of Bomba, and should the *Argus* not be there, to remain until she comes, as he will be sure of seeing us very soon, and you will please follow the same steps should you arrive there yourself. — As I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you, I shall say nothing of our affairs by letter, for fear of their not reaching you, consequently have nothing to add, but my best wishes for your success and honor. —

You will please make my best respects to your party, and believe me. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

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

TRIPOLI BARBARY
9th April 1805

SIR, I am this day honored with your letter of the 2nd of June, informing me that you had given orders to the Commodore of Squadron, in the Mediterranean, to institute a Court of inquiery on my conduct in the loss of the frigate *Philadelphia*.

I tender you, Sir, my thanks for your ready compliance to my request, and take the liberty to observe that I feel confident that your hope will not be disappointed.

Respecting our situations here, I refer you to my frequent communications made to Com. Barron.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

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

Nº 3 GIBRALTAR *9th April 1805*

SIR On the 6th Instant I had the honor of addressing you Nº 2, & Continue without the pleasure of hearing from you, I then inclosed a dispatch from Malta —

I have now to inform you that an Algereen frigate & Xabeque have been off Cadiz (the former is the *Sisore* wch they Captured from the Portuguese) it is sayd that they have Captured some small Vessels, and sent them to Larach on the Coast of Salé; & made a Landing on the Coast of Algarve, from whence they took some Men —

Capn Stewart in the *Syren* Proceeded yesterday for Tanger. We Continue well here — Just now a fleet of 11 sail — the Line, 2 frigates & 7 other Sail have appeard in the Gutt from the East, they are french & no doubt the Toulon fleet going to join the Spanish ships at Cadiz —

[NA. SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. 3, 1805–1829.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Tuesday, 9 April 1805

Marched at ½ past 5. a. m. Advanced ten miles and halted at a water cistern. — Good feed for our horses. Here are considerable ancient ruins of houses and partition walls, but almost entirely effaced. —

In this cistern we found two dead men; — probably pilgrims murdered by the Arabs. — We were obliged nevertheless to use the water.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 9 April 1805

5 [A. M.] Cape Passero bore N N W 5 leagues —
11½ came to anchor in the harbour of Siracuse

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

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

BOSTON *April 10th 1805*

SIR Previous to my leaving Malta, I heard Sir Alexander Ball the Governor express a desire to obtain a couple of Fishing-smacks or well Boats from this Country. The friendly attentions of that gentleman to the Squadron I have the honor to command, induces me to wish he may receive them at the original cost here; this can be done if you should think proper to order them to be purchased and sent out loaded with Provisions and Stores for the Squadron. They can be navigated by young Masters of Merchant Vessels, and Men shipped, to be turned over to our Men of War on that station. The Masters can serve as Mates on board the Gun Boats, or some other Vessels of the Squadron for the season, and return home in whatever vessels may return in the Autumn. Thus shall we be able to oblige the Governor (to whom we are under obligations) and supply our Squadron with a quantity of Provisions, stores, and men free of expence. Should this meet your approbation, I can procure two that will answer the purpose, and do credit to the Carpenter's work of this Country for about fifteen hundred Dollars each and the earlier the Agent here has directions to pay for such as may be selected, the greater will be the facility in sending them out.

P. S. The amount of the two Vessels being paid to the Agent at Malta or the Commander of the Squadron will be a remittance which will save the difference of Exchange between Cash and Bills.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman James T. Leonard, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *Apr: 10th 1805*

SIR I have the honor to inform you that Gun boat Nº 6 is completely rigged & sails bent, and will be in readiness to receive her stores in three days.

Nº 7 will be completed in her rigging this day, has had her keel put on, and will be shortly in readiness.

The crew shall be entered in conformity to your orders, as early as possible, when their desertion can be effectually prevented.

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

To Hon. Samuel White, United States Senate, from Delaware, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPt *Apl 10th 1805*

Your letter of the 6th instt relatively to Mr [Alexander] Laws has been received.

The Character which this young Gentleman has sustained, since he has been in the Navy Service justifies expectations of his becoming an Officer of distinction & excites the most favorable dispositions towards him — He doubtless will be advanced as early as he consistently can be — Midshipmen are not promoted by seniority excepting in cases where the Senior midshipman is equal or superior in merit to his junior brother Officers — In judging of the qualifications of Gentlemen in the Navy we are guided by the reports of their Commanding Officers who being eye witnesses of their conduct can in most

respects form a more correct Opinion of their merits than we can — The Commanding Officer sometimes appoints acting Lieutenants from the Corps of midshipmen without reference to any other Consideration than that of their respective merit and the Government but Seldom declines confirming such appointments —

From this View of the subject you will perceive Sir that although M[r] Laws is young on the roll of midshipmen, yet by very distinguished conduct he might be preferred to a Lieutenancy before any of them who may not have been equally distinguished with such encouraging prospects before him he ought not to permit himself to be persuaded by any consideration to abandon a profession, in which he may acquire great character and render essential Service to his Country.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

To Lieutenant Amasa Lincoln, U. S. Navy, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP[t] *10 April 1805.* —

When you were appointed second officer of a gunboat it was not contemplated that the boats would be sent out of this Country. It has since been determined to send them all to the Mediterranean. Your continuance on board of the gunboat where you would have to act with the Navy Officers generally, and many of whom from your appointment would be junior to you in rank altho' senior to you in service, would most probably produce unpleasant consequences. I cannot therefore continue you on board of the gunboat, and as we have no further occasion for your services, you will consider yourself no longer an officer of the Navy. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE
Cadiz 10[th] April 1805.

HONOURED SIR. Referring to what I had the pleasure of addressing you p[r] duplicate on the 3[d] instant; the object of the present is to advise you, that yesterday appear'd off this Port the Toulon Fleet composed of Eleven Ships, Six Frigates & two Brigs with Six thousand Troops on board, and this morning the Spanish Fleet sailed from this Bay composed of Six Ships & a Frigate with two thousand five hundred men, in company of a French 74. a Frigate & a Corvette, their destination unknown.

The English that was cruising off this Port composed of Five Ships a Frigate and a Brig were at Anchor receiving Provisions, but were lucky enough to receive intelligence about two hours before the French appeared & in conseq[ce] made Sail immediately.

[NA. SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1791–1805.]

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

BOSTON *Ap[l] 10[th] 1805*

SIR While at Philadelphia the Agent of the *Syren* inform[d] me that all the papers captur[d] in the *Scourge* (late the *Transfer*) were deposited in the Navy Office at Washington.

If you should think proper to send them down to Norfolk in order to obtain her condemnation, and an officer present at the capture should be necessary to attend the trial, Lt Maxwell can inform you what officers of the *Syren* besides himself are now in this Country.

I presume it would be a desirable event that her condemnation should take place, as early as possible, as she could be sold for more money at present than she may probably bring some time hence, the particular circumstances of her capture I have long since detailed to you.

[NDA. Captain's LB, **Vol. 1**, 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U S Ship *Constellation*
Malta Harbor 10th April 1805

Sir I parted with Capt[n] Rodgers on Friday evening off Tripoli, having in charge a Ketch for that place

My intention was to have recoinoitered Luza & Cape Bon but the appearance of many Vessels about Linosa & Lampedusa deprived me of that Satisfaction; all of which proved to be from different parts of Barbary & Constantinople; the last of them forc'd me to chace, within forty miles of this Island which circumstance aided by unsettled Weather, short allowance of Water & an idea that you were anxious to hear from me, are causes of my returning so soon;

In addition to Capt[n] Rodgers information, I beg leave to remark, that the Bashaw has two Vessels on the Stocks, one rigged a Ketch, the other appears to be intended for a Gun Boat, Likewise by a Vessel that left Tunis on Sunday Morn, I learn that a Tripolitan Corsair was in that road, the same that was there when the *Nautilus* left it; — Our Crew thank God, have recovered from the small Pox, with the loss of one Man *only;* yet still require a few days Attendance, and care; — The *Constellation* makes much Water in bad Weather; the Brass Pipe in her side is very troublesome, & in blowing weather she makes so much water about the Bows and very low down, which has occasion'd one foot water in our cole hold, likewise Storerooms Platforms, & Birth deck very wet

During my stay at Syracuse I wish much to remedy that defect if Possible by lightning the Ship; for which place by your permission I will sail the day after tomorrow provided Mr Higgins can supply us with with sundry articles, that cannot be procured at that place; If you are able to ride out I shall be happy to confer with you at quarantine tomorrow —

[Mrs. James S. Barron original.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Wednesday, 10 April 1805

Marched ten miles, and at twelve oclock camped in a beautiful valley between two ridges of desert mountain of calcarious rock and flint stone; — upon one of which we found an excellent cistern of rain water; and in the valley good feed for our horses. The detachment joined us which went off the sixth; but without recovering the horses or overtaking the theives. — Nothing but rice and water for subsistence and that at half rations. — No intelligence from

Bomba by the courier dispatched thither. — An idea has been insinuated into the mind of the Bashaw that we aim only to use him for the purpose of obtaining a peace with his brother, and that the manner is indifferent with us. He gives place to this apprehension because *He has twice been deceived by Christian powers; and because the English have deceived Elfi Bey*, as he says. — And he permits himself so far to be carried away by the phantom as to fear least we should give him up to the enemy. —

3 oclock p.m. A general councel of war. — An insurmountable reluctance on the part of the Arabs and some of the Bashaw's people to proceed further without intelligence of our vessels induced me to agree to halt and wait for intelligence after two days more march in front. The Bashaw fears desertions in case of approaching Derne without provisions. We have only three days half rations of rice and no other supplies whatever: — and, what renders our situation truly alarming, we can get no information of any vessels having appeared off the coast; as we now plainly percieve their arrival alone will prevent a revolt among our Arabs, who will undoubtedly take any side which will give them the best fare. —

7 o'clock. p.m. An officer came to my tent and informed me that a mutiny was organized in the company of canoniers, & that they were about to imbody and demand their full ration of provisions before this tent. — I told him to endeavor by gentle means to suppress the mutiny; — and, if he found this method impossible, to caution them on pain of death, not to appear in arms to make any remonstrances with me. At the same time sent for the issuing commissary to be informed of the exact quantity of rice on hand. — I mentioned this disagreeable situation of affairs to no one but Mr OBannon.

Before any thing serious took place, about half past seven in the evening, the courier which had been dispatched to Bomba arrived with intelligence of our vessels being off that place and Derne. — In an instant the face of everything changed from pensive gloom to inthusiastic gladness. — Nothing more heard of the mutiny. — The Arabs resumed confidence: — and the Bashaw promised to force the residue of our march to Bomba. —

9 in the evening. — The Bashaw attacked by spazms and vomiting; continued the greater part of the night.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 10 April 1805

Off Tripoli. This day commences with fresh gales. We stood off shore as did likewise the *Constitution*. At half past 3 o'clock P. M. saw a sail to the leeward. We made a signal to the Commodore and then both put about and went in chase. As soon as we came up with her we found her to be an English Brig who escaped the French fleet which she informed was cruising then in those parts.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Sailing Master Humphrey Magrath, U. S. Navy, Charleston, S. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t} — *11 April 1805.* —

I have received your letter of the 20th ult^{o} —

Although it was the opinion of some practical gentlemen that gunboat N^{o} 1 might cross the Atlantic, I had my doubts on the Subject, and therefore committed it to your discretion whether to take her to the Mediterranean or not, only governing your determination by your own judgemnt of her fitness for such service. —

To do you justice by giving you an equal opportunity with others to acquire distinction, I have this day ordered Lieu^{t} Fanning to take the command of gun boat N^{o} 1, so that you can still go to the Mediterranean if Lieu^{t} Fanning should not have left Charleston. Should he still be at Charleston, you will deliver up to him gun boat N^{o} 1 — and all the Instructions heretofore given to you relative to her employment on the Coast. And if you should have an opportunity of proceeding to New York so as to arrive there by the 1st of May next, you may, unless you should prefer going to the Mediterranean in N^{o} 9, proceed to that place & report yourself to the Commanding Officer of the frigate *John Adams* — But if you should not have time to get to New York by the first May, you must then go out in N^{o} 9. On your arrival in the Mediterranean you will report yourself to the Commodore to whom I have sent a Commission for you and who will deliver it to you upon your passing the usual examination. —

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy, Charleston, S. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t} *11 April 1805.* —

Gunboat N^{o} 1 — has been reported to me as unfit to cross the Ocean. We shall therefore detain her in this country to perform services similar to those in which she has heretofore been engaged. You will take the command of her and receive from Lieut^{t} Magrath the instructions in relation to her services in this Country given to him, and consider them as directed to yourself and execute them accordingly. —

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy, Charleston, S. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t} — *11 April 1805.*

From your rigging gunboat N^{o} 9 as a Ketch I am fearful that you have only put 1 gun on board of her, otherwise will not the mizen Mast be in the way of the after gun? —

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, at Malta, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

BARBARY TRIPOLI *11th April 1805*
Rec^{d} 24 Ap^{l} 1805

MY DEAR SIR I was much disappointed on the late arrival from Malta (which brought cloathing for our Seamen) not to receive a

line from you, and more particularly so, as I have not had that pleasure since yours of the 28th of August last, and the elapse of which period I have written to you many letters — I have assured you, and trust that you believed me sincere, that it would always afford me and my unfortunate companions much pleasure in hearing from you — I do not my dear Colº entertain an idea of neglect, we have already experienced too much of your attention — ever to be ungrateful — but I mention it to assure you our anxiety to hear from you. I am sensible that there are many causes, which may operate against our receiving that pleasure, I am not unmindful that the miscarriage of letters may frequently occur, and for that reason I never omit a single opportunity in writing to you, altho my letters are a repetition of the same thing — I have written Commrº Barron very *fully* of our situation &c. which, no doubt, he will shew to you and which I wish you to see

I assure you that prisoners never bore there fate with more fortitude than we do — Altho my letters are not interesting, I hope that you read them *through*

My officers joins in sincere respect & best wishes to Mrs Lear and yourself

Believe me to be with unfeigned esteem

[*Written in lime juice (invisible ink).*]

Dear Colº I wrote to you last month on the subject of negotiation and by this present conveyance I write very fully to Commodore Barron which you no doubt will be made acquainted with

I have only to assure you that I think the present moment very favorable for negotiation and I have no doubt of the practibility of effecting peace for 120/M dollars. I refer you for the particulars on the Subject to my letter to Com B and belive me that I have not formed too credulous opinion on the offer

I need not say how happy I shall be to meet you W B

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, at Malta, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

Barbary Tripoli *11th April 1805*
Recd 24 Apl 1805

My Dear Sir Since writing and forwarding a letter to you this morning, I have received your much esteemed favor of the 25th of March last and noticed its contents. I merely scroll these lines to acknowledge the receipt of it, and to tender you my thanks, for the good wishes, which, you have expresed therein for myself and unfortunate companions

I assure you my dear Colº that every Officer under my command bears his fate with the fortitude of an American, and we shall manly face the worse of vicissitudes

I am requested by my Officers to present their grateful remembrance to you, and their sincere respects to Mrs Lear, to which, I most cordially join my own

[*Written in lime juice (invisible ink).*]

Your secret communication of the 25th of March I have received and am happy to find that you are ready to meet proper overtures from the Bashaw They have already been forwarded to Com B and the Triplicates goes by this conveyance. I have not the least doubt but that peace can be effected for 120/M thousand dollars This sum I hope is within the limits of your instructions and when considered paid for the liberty of 200 Citizens in the hands of a Barbary power I trust will not be considered extravagant

Tripoli will not consider one sous of it as purchasing peace and it will be a long while ere she again goes to war with the U, S, This day the Bashaw has heard the news of the arrival of his Brother in Malta he is greatly enraged and so is all his people. I am certain the event will prove what I have already said that any connection with him will be against our Countrys interest in the arrangment of this affair with this Regency. As the present Bashaw in my opinion will rule in spite of his brother

I refer you to my letter written Com Barron

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*

HARBOR OF MALTA
11th April 1805

SIR My last respects to you, were from this place, in October last, in which I advised you, of all that concern'd the *Constellation*; I have only to add that since that period, our chief employment has been the Blockade of Tripoli, from which place I arrived here yesterday, after a cruize of seven Weeks, relieved by the *Constitution*; during that time we experienced much bad weather; which has discovered defects in the *Constellation* of a serious nature, nor can they be remedied without heaving down or docking; the latter is preferable if the service would admit of it; but the Services of this Ship cannot be dispensed with; her leaks have increased to a very considerable degree, they are principally about the stem and very low down, aided by the Pipe in her Bilge, that has become very troublesone, & independant of the loss of Copper from her bottom that exposes the Seams, in which I presume, the oakum is not very sound, her upper works may answer, until she returns to America, but her bottom should be well secured, prior to her leaving these Seas; It is not my duty to give you a particular detail of our political affair here, nor do I presume you would think me correct in so doing; I shall only observe that our Commodore is yet very unwell, and unable to take that active part, which Inclination & duty require of him; To that Gentleman I refer you, for particulars, respecting our intended Motions this Summer; at present I see no prospect of the desired success against Tripoli, nor have I since the aid of Gun Boats, were refused, by the Court of Naples; which has left us the only alternative of Battering their Walls, until our Shot & Powder are expended; & then resume our former Station; this you may say is an unfortunate mode of arguing, but this you will find to be the fact; The Town cannot be conquered, without a number of small Vessels, mounting heavy cannon; Instance the French and English Gun Brigs, carrying Six & Eight, eighteen &

twenty four pounders, capable of navigating independant of aid from other Vessels; A few of these Brigs and a couple of Bombs, accompanied by two or three Frigates, would enable us to enter the Harbor at pleasure, & lay the Town under contribution in one hour: — You will doubtless be informed of Eatons peregrination, from Egypt, through Barbary; so do I expect to hear, that himself and followers are all made Prisoners; unless our Vessels arrive at Darne, in time to render him some assistance; should he be so fortunate as to reach that place. —

Intrigue has conquered Italy, Naples is intirely directed by French influence, in so much as to leave the King with little more than a name; and obliged many of its Inhabitants, like the Birds in Autumn, to rove in search of milder climes. — Nor shall I be surprized if the European Wars continue much longer, to find ourselves debarr'd the Privilege of refitting our Squadron in their Ports; I sail tomorrow for Syracuse, when the Ship will undergo a small outfit, thence I presume we shall proceed for Tripoli once more.

NB. Mr Dennison was removed from the *Constellation* to the *President* in December last at the request of Commodore Barron.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

[11 April 1805]

Form of Oath of Allegiance

STATE OF NEW YORK
CITY OF NEW YORK *ss:*

I, Wolcott Chauncey *appointed* a Midshipman on board the United States Frigate *John Adams do solemnly swear to bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and to observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States of America, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, and in all things to conform myself to the rules and regulations which now are or hereafter may be directed, and to the articles of war which may be enacted by Congress, for the better government of the navy of the United States, and that I will support the constitution of the United States.*

SWORN BEFORE ME, *the 11th day of April 1805.*

JOHN W MULLIGAN
Not[s] Pub[c]

WOLCOTT CHAUNCEY

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Thursday, 11 April 1805

Marched at 6. a. m. gained five miles a head and camped. The Bashaw's indisposition rendered a halt indispensable. No water. Discovered a singular commerce between our soldiers and the Arab women. They exchanged their buttons, which they cut from their clothes, for dates. The women strung them as ornaments about their necks.

6.p.m. The Bashaw recovers.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 11 April 1805

11. Weighed and stood out of the Harbour [of Syracuse]—

[Mrs.C.E.Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *12th April 1805*

SIR Since I wrote you last I have been honored with your Letters of the 5th and 9th Inst. —

We have received from Philadelphia 14 Men in addition to those that we received on the 4th and also received 130 Barrels of Beef 506 Barrls Bread and 1000 Twenty four Pound Shot by the Sloop *President* from Washington; Mr Beakman also informed me this Day that the Pork had arrived and should be sent alongside immediately.

We progress slowly in recruiting; Good Seamen are difficult to procure and even when entered they give us much trouble in getting and securing them on board.

There has joined the Ship within these few Days Lieut Marsline, Messrs Kearney Keene and Chauncey Midshipmen and Docr McAllister as Surgeon's Mate; there has no Carpenter as yet arrived to join the Ship; we are much in Want of one to take Charge of and receipt for Stores in that Department.

Commodore Preble told me verbally that I might Order the Turkish Prisoners now on board of the *John Adams* some Cloaths (which they stand much in need of) but having received no Instructions from you on that Subject I am at a Loss how to act, and shall wait your Orders

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPt *April 12, 1805* —

You have permission to make a voyage to Europe. You will inform me when you sail from the United States and will report yourself to this office immediately on your return. You will be on half pay into [until] called into actual service. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, commanding Gunboat No. 8 from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPt *12 April 1805.*

I have recd your letter of the 2nd instant. —

Fix the Rudder as you please but be careful that you don't fix it so as to unship too easily. If the gunboat should ever touch, the effect of dropping the Rudder 2 feet below the Keel, inevitably must be, that it will be unshipped and probably materially injured. It may possibly answer a good purpose while you are crossing the Ocean to fix the Rudder as you propose, but it would not answer before Tripoli. You probably can have it fixed so as to admit of its being raised or lowered at pleasure.

What can be the reason that the gunboat at Boston is so far behind every other? Let double — or if possible quadruple the number of workmen be employed — She must sail by the 1 May. —

Should you find it impracticable to enter the men on the terms prescribed in my letter of Recruiting Instructions, you may encrease the bounty to any sum not exceeding 20 Dollars each man. —

[NDA. Off.Comg.Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

Copy BARBARY TRIPOLI *12th Ap. 1805.*

DEAR SIR, I enclose you an extract of a letter which I have this day received from Sidi Mehomet Dhguis Minister of Foreign Affairs to His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli.

Extract

"The Bashaw is informed by a Courier that arrived yesterday from Tunis, "that his brother Sidi Hamed is with the American Squadron, in conse-"quence thereof, he has manifested his particular resentment"

"The Bashaw his said, that as long as the war was a war between America "and him, it was a war of interest, that easily might be brought to a con-"clusion by a lesser or greater sacrifice upon one side or the other, but now "it was a war directed against his personal safety, the view of which was "his dethronation, He wd therefore act in a manner that the feelings of "the U. States shd be hurt in the most tender part, it was in his power to "hurt them (meaning the prisoners)"

"The Minister desires you to mention these things to the Commodore, "and particularly to represent to him the difficulties which attend any "negociations when Sidi Hammed is interested." —

The foregoing, Dear Sir, is an exact extract, and it is unnecessary for one to make any remarks, as your own mind will make every reflection which it wd be proper for me to suggest.

If you shd answer the letters which you will receive from hence on a *certain subject*, I wish you not to mention the *subject* on which they treat

(Signed) Wm BAINBRIDGE

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 12 April 1805

The Bashaw received an unfavourable letter from his agent at Malta, concerning the armament of the Americans. The Spanish consul presented the Bashaw three hundred stand of arms and a number of pistols, and, it is said, advised him to keep up the war, and force the Americans to pay his demand. It was concluded that the Bashaw's women and children should stay at the castle during the summer. They said that if they must be taken, they would rather fall into the hands of the Americans than the Arabs.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Friday, 12 April 1805

Marched twenty five miles; the first part of the day in the continuation of the valley mentioned the tenth; — but camped on an eminence

where there was neither water nor fuel. The residue of our rice issued today; but the troops were obliged to eat it without cooking. — Such of the Arab tribes as moved with their families camped five miles in the rear; being unable to come up, exhausted by fatigue and hunger.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 12 April 1805

6. A. M Cape Porcase bore N W B N and Mount Etna North

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Secretary of the Navy from John McCauley, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILAD^{a} *April 13th 1805*

SIR In order to support the claim of the Captors against the Brig *Transfer* it will be necessary to have the evidence of L^{t} Jo^{s} J. Maxwell Prize Master & now on duty at New York on Board the *Adams* Frigat — & this cannot be had without your permission — I should be glad to know wether he may or cannot attend the Trial — If he cannot: any proceeding on my part will be usless —

JOHN M^{c}CAULEY
Ag^{t} for the Captors.

P, S. — The papers have been rec^{d} belonging & taken on Board the *Transfer* —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

General Orders issued by Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *13 April 1805*

General Orders to the Officers Comm^{g} the several Vessels of War of the Squadron of the U. States of America

Whenever you arrive within view of the Signal Tower upon the Palace in the Harbour of Vallette in the Island of Malta, you are directed to hoist a chequered flag at the Main or where it will appear most conspicuous, which will be answered by a red flag with a white Cross — You will then hoist your distinguishing number and Keep it flying for a few Minutes. —

Sig^{d} SAM^{l} BARRON

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

N^{o} 8 TUNIS *April 13th 1805*

DEAR SIR I had this honor, on the 19th Ult: (which was forwarded, by the U: S: Schooner *Nautilus*) since when all has remained as silent as the grave — nothing from Tripoli except one letter for yourself which I have now the pleasure to enclose you —

on the 17th Ult: an attempt was made to assasinate the Dey of Algiers, the particulars of which, and whatever else can interest you

relative to that Regency; I presume are detailed to Col. Lear, in the letter which I this day forward him from that quarter —

Several sail of Men of War are now in sight; Supposed to be the Neapolitan Squadron — I leave this letter open to add, whatever may occur —

April 15th

Mr Dennison's favour of the 29th Ult: accuring the receipt of my last, has this moment been handed me — the Squadron which anchored on the evening of the 13th under english colours proves to be the Neapolitans, they shew,d their flag yesterday morning; — two Frigates were under way almost all the day, (without attempting any thing) the Ship of the line remained at anchor, and a small Galleot, has been sounding the harbour — the Squadron are all at anchor to day, (except the Galleote which stood out of the Bay yesterday) to wit, one Ship of the line, two Frigates and a Corvette — there object is unknown; report says, an additional force is hourly expected, and there intention is to attach the Goeletta; preparations have been made for a vigorous defence — as the Vessel by which this communication, is forwarded gets under way immediately, I am compell,d to close my letter without adding, any thing but my best wishes for your speedy recovery —

[Mrs. James S. Barron original.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy

VENICE *April 13, 1805*

SIR On Sunday last the Schooner was launch'd in very great stile indeed, they are certainly compleat here at the business of hauling up & launching. —

I shall be ready to execute Capt. Barrons Orders on the first of May & sooner if urg'd by him. — I have almost compleated the Machinery for a 24 Pounder on the Schooners Deck, having experienced the inactive situation this description of Vessell was in last Summer, I calculated her Hatches and Beems amidship for this mode of armament, the Machenery is all carried in the Hold & if when you see the *Enterprize* if you do not aprove of her carrying a heavy piece, its easily applied to another Vessel that you may judge better calculated, I wou'd not make it a fixture without your approbation, but I am certain she can carry it in almost any Sea, & if so what a nice tickler she will be for nightwork on Tripoly, & altho her seranades may not be so agreable as from the Guitar to a Turk, they no doubt will generally have as respectable an audience. —

Cap. Barron has been riding out continual Gales of Wind, ever since his Arrival at Trieste, he has wrote you no doubt, which makes it unnecessary, (& perhaps improper) for me to say a word on the subject of his Visit here — I have seen him at Trieste, & since that wrote him, he means to be over here when the weather settles

What a pitty I did not know a few things earlyer. I cou'd have paved the way for the completion of all your wants, yet with management, every thing can be obtain'd but *M's* & they might if time wou'd allow. — *a Tripoline Ambasador has arrived since the Schooner,* to the Emperial Court. —

With sincere wishes for a restoration of your health —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*

Copy VENICE *13th April 1805*

D[r] SIR I wrote to you twice since my return to this place, no answer, you certainly got one, and why not answer? I am doing nothing but at the Schooner — she was launched in very handsome style on Sunday last.— I wish to God you would either come here or give me orders, say the word one way or the other — very fine *Articles* in Venice for carrying *Stores* to the Squadron, and plenty of *Stores* they can be put in order at a small expence & with expedition.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

[13 April 1805]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman Charles L. Ridgely, U. S. Navy

SIR From the information received this evening from Capt[n] Dent that you are only waiting for a demand from the Neapolitan government for me and then will give me up is the cause of my now writing you.

Had I supposed that the business would have been carried so far I should not have hesitated in giving myself up but thought I would wait your opinion on my arrival at Syracuse from Messina relying on your judgment and not wishing to be too premature if you had then told me the propriety of giving myself up I certainly should have done it but on the contrary your not thinking it proper at that time led me to suppose that by my returning to America the thing would have been entirely hushed up As the business has gone so far as to place you in disagreable circumstances I am very willing to give myself up for trial at Messina, (provided you think proper) feeling perfectly conscious that I never committed a Crime in my life that could cause me the least uneasiness that I am innocent of the death of that man I am convinced within myself and hope to be able to convince every person so, but allowing that I was the cause, from having some gentlemen to dine with me I drank too freely of wines and cordials as to make me in an entire state of iniebriety And never did I know that I had injured the man in the least untill I was informed of it next morning by Capt[n] Dent his informing me that the man was stabbed by an American officer. M[r] Reed and myself being together that night on shore and his not having side arms with him made me conclude if he was injured by one of us it must been me. I beg leave to mention to you that spirituous liquors I scarcely ever drink have been intoxicated but seldom during my life and then being in a party of young men where I was necessitated

M[r] Reed who was with me all the evening, and was with me when the accident happened did not himself know I had injured him, untill he was informed of it the next morning and he says he recollects every thing that took place that evening

As for myself I feel not the least fear from any punishment they they can inflict my Conscience being perfectly easy that I am innocent of any thing criminal. but my Mother My Brothers and Sisters and my relations in general tis for them I feel knowing what great distress it will cause them when they hear what has happened me, but Sir

as the business has gone so far I am very willing to come forward for trial to re-establish my character (as I am now convinced that it must be injured from the cause of my accusation) and hope Sir you will make use of every influence in your power in my behalf.

When I saw the man that evening he was surrounded by ten or twelve Men two of whom had him by the Collar and seeing him in a mob and hearing him speak English led me to suppose (as I remarked to Mr Reed) that he either was an American or an Englishman in a scuffle with those Sicilians and went up for the purpose of rescuing him which I did and then let him go after talking with the man at least ten minutes and so far from supposing that I injured him thought on the contrary I had been of service to him in getting him out of the hands of those fellows but next morning was informed the man was dead and those very fellows who I drove from him had taken their oaths that I killed him.

I have stated to you Sir every thing that happened and wait entirely your commands

I have the honor to be with deference Your Obedt Servt

CHAS L RIDGELY

SAMUEL BARRON Esqr
Malta April 13th 1805

[Midshipman Ridgely first appeared in Navy records as Charles Ridgely Goodwin, then as Charles Goodwin Ridgely and finally signed himself as Charles L. Ridgely.]

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, from 13 to 16 April 1805

The Bashaw declared, that if the Americans drove him to extremities, or attacked his town, he would put every American prisoner to death.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 13 April 1805

Marched seven and a half miles. — Hunger and fatigue rendered the foot soldiers and Bedouin families unable to pursue the march. The Bashaw killed and issued one of his camels of burthen and exchanged another with the Arabs for sheep; which, together gave a full ration to our troops, but they were without bread or salt.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Sunday, 14 April 1805

Marched fifteen miles. — Camped in a pleasant valley of rich. strong land, but totally uncultivated. Good and abundance of feed for our horses, and sundry cisterns excavated in the ridges on the borders of the valley contained excellent rain water; but we were totally destitute of provisions. — Near these cisterns and in the valleys

are ruins of ancient architecture and visible marks of former cultivation; but now all is waste.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 14 April 1805

1 Came to anchor in the harbor of Valette in 9 fathoms Water.
4. Warped the Ship up the harbour and Moored with half a Cable each way —
10 Men unfit for duty. —

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

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

NAV DEP^{t} *Ap^{l} 15. 1805*

You will by the Bill of lading of the Cargo of the ship *Ann* perceive that the amount of the Freight is to be paid at the place where the cargo shall be landed

If therefore the Cargo of the *Ann* should be landed at Gibraltar you will pay the Freight either by drawing on Mess^{rs} Ja^{s} M^{c}Kenzie & A. Glennie London, or Mess^{rs} Degen & Purviance Leghorn, determining by the rate of Exchange the place on which you shall draw so as to make the negotiation the most favorable to the United States

I enclose a letter to Mess^{rs} James M^{c}Kenzie & A Glennie — also a letter to Mess^{rs} Degen & Purviance, requesting them to honor your draft for the freight of the *Ann* — you will forward or destroy one or both of these letters according to the arrangements you may make relatively to the freight of the *Ann* should her Cargo be landed at Gibraltar

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *15 April 1805*

SIR, I have directed Cap^{t} George Cox to proceed with the U. States Ship *President* under his command to the Coast of Tripoli, and on falling in with the *Constitution* to place himself in all respects under your command —

You will please to furnish him with your Instructions for his Cruze — Capt^{n} Smith in the *Vixen* will come into Port whenever you think proper to give him your Orders to that effect —

In regard to the term of your own Cruize, I leave it, as well as the general Dispositions on the Station entirely to your Discretion, observing only that in consequence of some recent occurrences here, which Cap^{t} Cox can explain, it will be advisable for you to remain outside of this Harbour provided the Weather be favourable and to send a Boat to the Quar^{n} Ground for Instructions. In the event of my leaving this Island for Sicily previous to your return of which I have some expectation, a Letter will be left for you with the Consul —

I had the pleasure to receive your favour of the 6 Ins^{t} by the *Constellation* — That Vessel is gone to Syracuse for the purpose of

placing some of her sick in the Hospital, & examining into the state of the Leak — As soon as she is again ready for Sea, she will be dispatched to strengthen the blockading force. — Since your departure I have received no advices from the Barbary Coast — A Letter from Consul Simpson at Tangier dated 30 March, mentions that affairs with Morocco remain in the same situation as at the date of his former Commu[n] —

The Powder is just arrived from Gibraltar — the quantity 86 Bls I have made arrangements for procuring a further supply. —

Should Cap[t] Smith not have left the Station, you will please to furnish him with a Copy of the enclosed General Orders [See 13 April 1805]. —

[LC. JRP. Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *15 April 1805.*

SIR! The U. S. schooner under your Command having been reported to me in readiness for Sea, you are hereby directed to proceed immediately for Derne, & endeavor to ascertain whether the Ex-Bashaw and his Army have obtain'd possession of that place; if they have you will I conceive find no difficulty in establishing an immediate intercourse with them — In the contrary case you will shape your Course (keeping as close to the Shore as may be consistent with safety) for Bomba, where according to M[r] Eaton's calculations, I think it most probable that you will obtain information of him — As soon as you have established a safe & certain Communication, You will deliver to M[r] Eaton the two Field pieces which you have on board with the powder & Ammunition, taking his Receipts for the same. As I do not anticipate any thing which will require your remaining on the Coast after having delivered these Stores, you are directed to return to this place with all possible Expedition, bringing with you the most particular information you can collect from M[r] Eaton with regard to his actual Situation & prospects — I think it proper to suggest the necessity of your being on your guard against any false display of Amity on the Coast, & not to confide in appearances until you are well convinced of their fidelity —

[NA. Sen. 9 B–B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *15. April 1805*

SIR, I had the honor of addressing you very fully on the 22[d] ultimo by Captain Hull, since when I have received no advices from the Barbary Coast — It was not till the 12[th] instant that the *Congress* arrived here from Messina with the field artilery which Capt: Decatur experienced considerable delay and difficulty in procuring — It was my intention to have sent that frigate to the coast, but from making particular enquiry of a Pilot well acquainted in that quarter I find that the impracticability of approaching the shore with heavy ships renders the communication extremely uncertain and difficult, I have

therefore thought it prudent to wave my original intention and to dispatch the *Nautilus* Schooner whose light draft of water will enable her to approach the coast with greater safety and advantage — Captain Dent shapes his course for Bomba where I calculate on his finding you with the Bashaw and his army, and where I hope he will meet with little difficulty in establishing an intercourse — He has on board his schooner two brass field pieces with trains, powder, shot &c complete, which he is directed to deliver into your possession. I hope they will reach you safe and have no doubt but they will be extremely serviceable in the progress of your operations —

Nothing material has occurred since Capt: Hull's Departure — The *President* frigate sailed this day to reinforce the ships off Tripoli, which harbor remains closely blockaded — Captain Dent is instructed after delivering the artilery and stores to return immediately to this port with dispatches from you — You will readily imagine my anxiety and impatience to hear of your proceedings and prospects —

[NA. Sen. 9 B–B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, 15 to 22 April 1805

April 15. Marched at 7 in the morning. — Our people this day scattered throuhout all the plains in search of roots and vegitable substances to appease the cravings of hunger. — A species of wild fennel and sorrel which we found in the small ravines contributed something to our support — At four oclock p. m. we reached Bomba. — But what was my astonishment to find at this celebrated port not the foot trace of a human being, nor a drop of water. — And what my mortification to find no vessels here. — We had this day taken up three Arabs who gave me positive declarations that they had seen two vessels in the Bay a few days before, and very well described the brig *Argus*, Capt^{t} Hull; but they were gone, and I concluded had left the coast in despair of our arrival. — Nothing could prevail on our Arabs to believe that any had been there. They abused us as imposters and infidels; — and said we had drawn them into that situation with treacherous views. — All began now to think of the means of individual safety: — and the Arabs came to a resolution to separate from us the next morning. — I recommended an attempt to get into Derne. — This was thought impractible. I went off with my Christians and kept up fires upon a high mountain in our rear all night. — At eight the next morning, at the instant when our camp was about breaking up, the Bashaw's casnadar, Zaid, who had ascended the mountain for a last look out, discovered *a sail!* It was the *Argus*. — Captain Hull had seen our smokes, and stood in. — Language is too poor to paint the joy and exultation which this messenger of life excited in every breast. — I went on board at twelve oclock; — the camp in the mean time moved five or six miles round the bay to a cistern of water, and at six in the afternoon provisions were sent off to them. I remained on board all night.

On the 17th eleven in the morning the sloop *Hornet* arrived, laden with provisions. — The quarter of the bay where the vessels fell in with us being inconvenient for landing; — On the 18th & 19th I continued the march round the bay, twenty two miles, where we

found an inexhaustable cistern of water and a good harbour and landing. —

The 20th 21 & 22d we remained on this ground: — refreshed our famished army; — and took out of the *Hornet* the necessary provisions to carry us to Derne.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 15 April 1805

[Tripoli] This day commences pleasant with a fresh breeze the wind being off shore, we beat toward the land until 5 o'clock P. M. when we saw a small sail. We gave chase, and at half past 5 sent our boat with Lt. Crane and 6 hands to board her, which they did and brought her alongside, and sent her Captain on board and 4 men which was all their crew. They said they were Tunisians and had a letter to the commanding officer of the Blockade. Capt. Ro[d]gers sent for Capt. Smith and the Turkish captain on board the *Constitution* where they remained till late in the evening. We kept their boat in tow all night.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPt *16 April 1805.*

I have recd your letter of the 12th instt — You will appoint a Carpenter and if worthy give me his name and I will send you a warrant for him.

Your letter contained the first information I have recd relative to the wants of the Prisoners — They must not suffer; have them therefore supplied with such necessary Clothing as they may need. —

If Captt Shaw should have relieved you in the command of the *J. Adams*, you may transfer this Letter to him which he will then consider as directed to himself, and act accordingly.

P.S. I presume the Prisoners will be sent back to the Mediterranean — though this point is not yet determined. They ought in the mean time to be kept on board of the Ship. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *16th April 1805*

SIR Captain Shaw arrived here Yesterday and assumes the Command of the *John Adams*, this Day at 12 oClock.

I will forward to you as soon as they can be copied a Muster Roll of the People as mustered to Day, and Copies of the Indents together with Captain Shaw's receipts

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^{t} *16 April 1805.*

You will receive herewith duplicates of my letters to you of the 27th ult^{o} and 3rd Instant. —

Upon enquiry it has been found that Gunboat N^{o} 1 cannot safely cross the ocean — you will not therefore expect her. The other gunboats will sail about the time mentioned to you in my letter of the 7th ult^{o} The *John Adams* will sail early in May next. It is probable that each of the gun boats will carry out 15 able seamen instead of 10 as mentioned in my letter to you of the 27th ult^{o} — By the *John Adams* you may calculate on receiving 500 Men. —

Lieu^{t} Leonard has resigned. You will therefore destroy the Commission given to you for him. Lieu^{t} Bardin has also resigned; a Commission will not therefore be sent to you for him. —

This letter will be delivered to you by Cap^{t} Smith of the Provision Ship The *Ann*. The Provision Ship from this place will sail about the 1st May next, or very soon after and among other things will bring you 100 barrels of powder. —

By the *Ann* Cap^{t} Smith from Balt^{o} —

[NDA. LB, 1799–1807.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *16th April 1805*

SIR As soon as the United States Frigate under your command is ready for sea, you are directed to proceed to Messina on the particular Service which has been fully explained to you and which as we are perfectly understood, it is not necessary to detail here, having put that business in a proper train and given me the requisite information you will prosecute your Voyage with all due expedition to Leghorn, — The enclosed letter to our Navy Agents Mess^{rs} Degen and Purviance at that place which is left open for your persual, will acquaint you with the several objects of your Mission which with the assistance and co-operation of those Gentlemen will I trust be accomplished without difficulty or delay, — As soon as you have completed this service you will return to Syracuse where a Letter of instructions will meet you, in case any thing should occur to prevent my executing my present intention of going to Sicily towards the close of this month, —

Mess^{rs} Degen & Purviance are instructed to require Of you the necessary Receipts & vouchers for such advances as they may make on account of the Navy department of the United States which you are hereby authorized & directed to give, — as we have every reason to suppose that two of the enemys Corsairs are out you are enjoined to bring to and strictly to examine all suspicious vessels you may meet on your Voyage, — Should you be so fortunate as to fall in with the Tripolines, you will not be at a loss in what manner to proceed, but I recommend your being extremely guarded with respect to Neutrals & by no means to detain any Vessels of this description unless there shall appear upon strict examination of papers and circumstances to be very strong and substantial grounds for suspicion When opportunity offers I beg to be informed of your movements & with my best wishes for your safety subscribe my self most Sincerely —

[HS of Pa.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *Constitution*
off Tripoli Ap^l 16 [possibly 18]. 1805

SIR The Enclosed Letters from Cap^t Bainbridge and M^r Nissen, Danish Consul (which I hope I have not acted incorrectly in opening, & extracting the invisible substance of *those of that class*) I rec'd on the 16^th Ins^t by an express boat from Je[r]bi by orders of Ben Unis hadge Unis, the Bey of Tunis's commercial Agent; for the particulars of which I refer you to Cap^t Smith; who in consequence of his provisions & Water being nearly expended; I have sent into port — By the dispatch Boat I find that the 12 Gun cruizer that was so long in Tunis Bay, & mentioned in M^r Davis's Letter to you of the 8^th Ult^o, as then fitting out, arrived about the 27^th of last month at Jerbi, where she was Immediately dismantled & her crew sent to Tripoli —

The Ins^t the *President* joined me I dispatched the *Vixen* into port; but her Water & provisions being nearly expended, The information I received of the 12 Gun Tripoline Cruizers being dismantled at Jerbi, and the probable importance of your receiving the enclosed Letters *early*; Induced me to send her direct to Malta — nothing has transpired worth committing to paper, since I last left Malta, farther than what Capt^n Smith will be able to acquaint you of — The Ketch *Eliza* is still at Tripoli —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

Nautilus April 16^th 1805

SIR The enclosed is the original Demand from the Govenor of Messina — I am extremely sorry I could not git away last evening, the pilot that I engaged could not be found untill Sun Set, and then it was impossible he could go untill this morning, the necessity of my having a pilot for the coast I am going on induced me to wait untill morning —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 16 April 1805

4 Unmoored Ship—6½ Weighed and sailed—10 The light house bore W S W 2 leagues

Midnight—Hazy with light airs.

8. The South End of Malta bore W B S. 5 or 6 Leagues distant 9. Carried away the Main top mast Tressel trees. Sent down the Royals Masts & Yards and M^a Top Gallant Masts & Y^d

Noon the N E. point of Malta bore N ½ W. 22 miles the S W point N W ½ N and the Island of Folsona N W.

Latitude Observed 35° 40′ N.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 16 April 1805

Off Tripoli. At 4 o'clock P. M. We cast off the Turkish boat. She steered for Tunis.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

NAV DEP[t] *17 April 1805.* —

I have this day sent to the Commander of gunboat N[o] 3 — his sailing instructions. He is directed if you should so instruct him, to proceed first to New York there to join gunboats N[o] 6 & 7 — thence to proceed to sea. But if you should not instruct him to go to N— York he is to proceed immediately to Boston to join N[o] 8. —

To enable you to determine whether it will be in the power of gunboat N[o] 3 to reach N York before gun boats N[o] 6 and 7—shall have sailed, I have directed the Navy Agent at New York to write to you 4 days before they shall be ready to sail, and also the moment they shall weigh Anchor. —

If gun boat N[o] 3 — can reach New York in time to join N[o] 6 and 7 — at that place, you will order the Commander of N[o] 3 — to proceed thither immediately and send me a copy of such order; but if she shall not be able to join them in time, then her Commander must, agreeably to his Instructions, proceed with her immediately to Boston to join N[o] 8. —

[NDA. Off.Comg.Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Lieutenant Joseph J. Maxwell, U. S. Navy, commanding Gunboat No. 3, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP[t] *17 April 1805.* —

As soon as gunboat N[o] 3 shall be prepared for sea you will proceed if directed by George Harrison esq[r] Navy Agent at Phila[a] to New York and there join gunboats N[o] 5 & 7 — with which boats you are to proceed to Sea. But if George Harrison esq[r] should not direct you to proceed to New York, or if after his directing you to proceed to New York you should proceed to that place and find that gunboats N[o] 6 & 7 have sailed, you will then proceed to Boston and thence in company with gunboat N[o] 8 to Gibraltar; and if on your arrival at Boston you should find that gunboat N[o] 8 has sailed, you will then proceed alone to Gibraltar, and on your arrival at Gibraltar you will lose no time in mounting your guns and as soon as they shall be mounted you will proceed aloft and report yourself to the Commodore of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean. —

I enclose you instructions authorizing & directing you to subdue, seize, and make prize of all vessels, goods, and effects belonging to the Bashaw of Tripoli or to his subjects and to bring or send the same into Port to be proceeded against & distributed according to Law. These Instructions you will deliver up to the Commodore as soon as you shall join him. —

It is all important that the gunboats shall join the Squadron in the Mediterranean as soon as possible. Lose therefore not a moment.

I persuade myself that trifling difficulties will not subdue your zeal or create any delay. —

[NDA. Off.Cong.Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Midshipman Ralph Izard Jr., and Lieutenant Samuel Elbert, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^{t} *17 April 1805.* —

Lieu^{t} IZARD — of N^{o} 2. &
Lieu^{t} ELBERT — N^{o} 9
Charleston S. C.
To Sail in Company.—

As soon as gunboat N^{o} — shall be prepared for sea you will proceed to Gibraltar in company with gunboat N^{o} — . On your arrival at Gibraltar you will lose no time in mounting your guns, and as soon as they shall be mounted you will proceed aloft and report yourself to the Commodore of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean. —

I enclose instructions authorizing & directing you to subdue, seize, and make prize of all vessels, goods and effects belonging to the Bashaw of Tripoli or to his subjects, and to bring or send the same into port to be proceeded against and distributed according to Law. These Instructions you will deliver up to the Commodore as soon as you shall join him.

It is all important that the gunboats shall join the Squadron in the Mediterranean as soon as possible. Lose therefore not a moment. I persuade myself that trifling difficulties will not subdue your Zeal or create any delay.

[Similar letters dated 17 April. 1805 were sent to:
Lieutenant J. D. Henley of Gunboat No. 4 (Norfolk) to sail in company with Nos. 5 (Lt. Harrison) and 10 (Lt. Cartee):
Lieutenant James Lawrence No. 6} to sail in company:
Lieutenant Peter S. Ogilvie " 7}
Lieutenant N. Hariden No. 8 in company with No. 3.]

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. *John Adams*, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^{t} *17 April 1805.* —

You may give D^{r} Pascalis a passage to the Mediterranean on board of the Frigate *John Adams*. He will lay in his own stores. He has made an offer of his professional services on the passage as a compensation for this privilege, but I cannot allow you to touch at any port for his accommodation, not mentioned in your instructions. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^{t} *17. Ap^{l} 1805*

Sir Alex^{r} Ball Governor of Malta having manifested the most friendly dispositions towards us by numerous acts which have materially facilitated the operations of our Squadron in the Mediterranean— I have at the Suggestion of Com^{re} Preble authorised him to purchase two fishing smacks, to be sent out to Malta with provisions for our Squadron, & there delivered up to Sir Alex^{r} Ball at their Original

Cost in this Country a measure which I understand will be very acceptable to Sir Alex[r] Ball —

Com[re] Preble has stated their probable cost at $3000, which sum I this day remit to you for the purpose of paying for them — I also send you the further Sum of $2000 to be applied upon the requisition of Commodore Preble to the Outfits of the Smacks — You will furnish all the articles which Commodore Preble may require of you — We have a large Quantity of Beef at Hartford Connecticut to which place the Smacks are to proceed for their Cargoes — but the necessary Stores for the consumption of the Crews you will furnish —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. Frigate *Constitution*
off Tripoli April 17th 1805

Dear Sir By the *Vixen* I have sent Commodore Barron Letters (which I received via Jerbi) from Capt[n] Bainbridge and M[r] Nissen, Danish Consul, (of a late date) on the subject of peace! And altho it evidently appears, by Sidi Mahamed the Bashaws minister's *Apogogical* language, that the Bashaw is desirous of a conciliation; — yet I do not believe he will accede to what *you* will consider equal Terms, until he is more sensible of our Force, and demonstratively convinc'd of our capacity to use it — Not knowing what communications you may receive by the Ketch (which altho still at Tripoli; I have been expecting out every Day, for these ten days past); permit me to say to you, that I cannot discover their strength is in any way augmented, since I was here last; and that I feel more than ever *Confident*, our present force, with an addition of two Mortars & two Gun Boats, will enable us to give you the opportunity of negotiating a Peace perfectly to your Wishes —

If the attack is made within Six Weeks, *under proper regulations*; I will pledge all that's sacred and dear to me in this World! That we succeed in the most perfect, handsome & honorable manner. —

Pray present my most respectful compliments to M[rs] Lear and believe I am with unalterable regard & Esteem

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Richard Farquhar

Syracuse *April 17 [18]05*

May it Please Your Excellency, I saild from Alexandria on the 13 March but having had bad wether we was obliged to put into Candia & the Morea also Catrone in Calabria & the Vessel is not in a Condition to go to Malta or I would have gone with the Dispatches, as the Bashaw wishes much to hear from your Excellency and that I should go to Bengazi with the Answer when I shall remain with the Bashaw I have it in Command from the Bashaw to thank Your Excellency for Sending the Brig *Argus* to Alexandria and to beg the favor of an Answer to the Letters which I now forward Should you wish to give any of your Officers that is in Malta or hear the Honor of Taking Bengazi before M[r] Eaton arrives I will go with them to assist and one of the Principal Officers of the Bashaw came with me from Alex-

andria now he is to be Bey of Derna or Bengazi, I also brought a Young man who was Interpreter to Mr Eaton he was also Interpreter to the English general Stewart also to a french general he Speaks English French Italian Turkish & Arab Languages if Your Excellency wish to have him please let me know as there is many gentlemen will be glad of him I also brought some Seamen as I knew Some of the Ships is in want of them I got mony for Commodore Preble last Summer —

I hope Your Excellency will give me an order to Mr Eaton to Settle Account with me as I have incurred his displeasure in taking part with you which I have proof off and could give your Excellency much more Information but as the Dispatches will go for Malta now I have no time and I understand you are Expected hear every day

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

CAMP *17th April 1805*

SIR, We have thought best to move the Camp tomorrow morning, and take Post on the Sea Coast near where, the Bashaws Secretary tells me you anchored two nights and sent your Boat on shore, Mr Farquhar informs me that we shall there find good water and a sufficient quantity to supply your Vessels — The distance from this Port is calculated at about twelve Miles by Land, further by Sea, if you make a movement correspondent with ours, we will endeavor by signal of fire, to shew our place of Encampment — this is a small deviation from the Arrangement made on board today, our object is to gain ground, and to find good and Grazing. — Mr Peck with Mr Farquhar are charged to communicate this advice. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant John Spriggs, U. S. Navy

In the service of the U. S.
NEW YORK *april 18th 1805*

SIR I received your yesterday. ordering me to repair on board the U. S. Frigat *John Adams* under your Command. I beg leave to acquaint you it its my firm intention not to Join her to act in a subbordinate station and I have wrote to the execative of the Navy department on that head and ware I to put my foot on Board of her with a pendent over me. I should then acknowledge of accepting the appointment. Assign me 29 year servitude in a Militory line at sea has tought me to be respectfull to the formes & etiquett of the service and be obedient to my superiors and I have the U. S. Service at heart but in this case my feelings is so sencible hurt that it, its impossible for me to comply with your order. — I have executed the orders of Secretary in reporting myself to the Commg officer of the *John Adams* — do not harbour a thought I trate your orders with contempt. far from it as Commander of the *John Adams* it does not behove me to point out to you what steps you are now to pursue — I beg leave to inform you. I entered intue the service of the U. S with a full determination not to serve in a subordinate station. I excepted the superintending

the building of Gun Boat N^{o} 8 with a Rank as Commander my Commission was to be forwarder me in due season and my Rank then fully fixed Sorry to say am much disapointed and now ordered to act in a subordinate station in the Ship under your Command. I have but little more to say that is my apointment has only in some measure been Militory by the rank and pay attached to it by order I have not held a Commission under the Seal of U. S. nor the honour of hoisting a pendent to subject me to a Military Tribunal for disobediance of orders if you take that of yours not being obliged by me — I am with all due respect to your merit as an officer in the Navy Most respectfully

A true Copy

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

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

NAVY DEP^{t} *18 April 1805.* —

I have received your letter of the 9th Ins — Your idea of purchasing 2 Sloops or Schooners to be fitted out as Bomb-Vessels is approved. Purchase them therefore immediately & on the best terms in your power. Inform M^{r} Brown of the Cost and he will make a requisition upon me for the amount. —

You must be sensible that we have no time to lose in fitting them. Let me ask therefore that you will exercise your usual energy & activity to have them fitted in all respects for the service for which they are intended, with every practicable dispatch.

Make your requisitions for the necessary monies upon Samuel Brown esq^{r}

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^{t} *Ap^{l} 18th 1805*

I have authorized Commodore Preble to purchase two Schooners or Sloops to be fitted out as Bomb Vessels — He will inform you of the cost for which you will immediately make a requisition on me — You will also make a requisition for the monies that may be necessary to fit them out —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore

BALTIMORE *April 18th 1805*

SIR In pursuance of orders from the Honble Robert Smith Secretary of the Navy, I have the honour to hand you Invoice & bill of lading of the Cargo of the American Ship *Ann*, Sylvanus Smith Comd^{r} laden with Stores &^{c} consigned to the address & subject to the orders of John Gavino Esq^{r} at Gibraltar and for use of the squadron Serving under your orders —

By the charter party, a Copy of which is also handed you, you will perceive that Twenty three run'ing days only are allowed for stop'ing at Gibra[l]tar, and for discharging the Cargo at Syracuse or Malta —

It would have been desirable to have obtained more time for performing this Service, but as this could not be done without an

augmentation of freight, I prefered incurring the risk of demurage, in hopes that if despatch was used that none would accrue —

You will find Cap^{tn} Smith, attentive & accomodating, and as such I beg leave to recommend him to you for all the dispatches in your honour

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, Series Two, Feb. 1775–May 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from James MacKenzie and A. Glennie, London, England

LONDON. *18 April 1805*

SIR We did ourselves the Honor of writing to you 13th instant We beg Leave to correct an Error in that Letter stating that the drafts drawn by Cap^{t} James Barron St £1547.7.4 — were for the use of the squadron generally under a Misconception Cap^{t} Barron in his Letter no 1 expressing those drafts to have been for the use of his own individual Ship or any ship by Name. We beg Pardon for this Inaccuracy.

We have this day receiv'd a Letter from Commodore Samuel Barron, dated La Vallette (Malta) 2^{d} Ultimo — acquainting us of his having directed Cap^{t} James Barron, commanding the United States Frigate *Essex* to proceed up the Adriatic on particular Service, & as he would have occasion for Funds to meet the contingent object of his ship, & *for other objects of national Concern*: he had given him a credit on us for an indefinite Sum — authorizing him to draw on Us: therefor for whatever he may want, or *for whatever he may have occasion of*, for any purpose, We shall in Consequence duly honor his Draft accordingly. We very respectfully remain

Sir Your most obedient & very Hble servants,

JA^{s} MACKENZIE & A GLENNIE

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Vixen*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli April 18th 1805

SIR The Provisions & Water of the U. S. Brig *Vixen* under your command being nearly expended, you will proceed into Port (Malta) without delay: — On your arrival at Malta you will without loss of time report your arrival to Commodore Barron, and as early as possible furnish with y^{r} requisitions for such Stores, as the *Vixen* may require for this Summers Expedition —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 18 April 1805

Off Tripoli. This day pleasant with a stiff breeze. At sun rising we were standing in for the land. At 12 put about and stood off shore. At half past one o'clock P. M. the frigate espied a sail. She made a signal and then we both went in chase. At 3 o'clock came up with her and found her to be the *President* commanded by Capt. Coxe. The *Constitution* made a signal and Capt. Coxe and Capt. Smith went on board the *Constitution*. At 6 o'clock Capt. Smith came on board and we made sail for Malta or Syracuse.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

NAV DEP^{t} *19 April 1805.* —

I have received your Letter of the 10th Ins^{t} this day, stating that Sir Alexander Ball had expressed to you a desire of obtaining 2 Fishing Smacks; and recommending the purchase of them, to be sent to Malta with provisions and there delivered to Sir Alex^{r} Ball at the original Cost in this country. From your frequent communications to me, Sir Alex^{r} Ball has acted towards our Squadron in the most friendly manner and we have experienced from his friendship facilities which have materially aided our operations against the Enemy. These friendly attentions demand some return, and I cordially acquiesce in your proposal to make the purchase of 2 Fishing Smacks, to be sent to Sir Alex^{r} Ball. —

Purchase them therefore on the best terms in your power: appoint to each vessel a Commander with the Rank & pay of a Sailing Master in the Navy; appoint also another officer as Master's Mate, and empower him to enter as many men as will be sufficient to navigate the vessel in safety. I have ordered Mids^{n} Clifton, Blount, Ja^{s} M^{c}Glauhon, Turner M^{c}Glauhon, and Carter, all from North Carolina, to report themselves to you at Boston. They are all inexperienced. You will dispose of them either on board of the Fishing Smacks, or the Bomb Vessels. The crews of the Smacks may be entered to serve 2 years. Able Seamen may be allowed $12 p^{r} month — 4 months paid in advance upon good & sufficient security to reimburse the government in the event of desertion, & if they cannot be obtained without a premium, you may allow to each able seaman (and I presume you will enter none but able Seamen) any sum as a premium not exceeding 20 D^{rs}. The Officers and Men are to be turned over to the Squadron after the Smacks shall be delivered up to Sir Alexander Ball.

I have this day sent to Samuel Brown esq^{r} the sum of $3000 to pay for the Smacks, & I have also sent him the further sum of $2000 to be advanced to the Seamen & Officers and to purchase provisions &^{c} for the voyage to Malta. He will apply the monies upon your requisitions. —

When the Smacks shall be ready for sea, you will send them to Hartford Connecticut to receive their Cargoes of Daniel Olcott esq^{r} giving them orders on M^{r} Olcott for as much beef as they will carry: their cargoes will consist entirely of beef. I shall write to Mr Olcott directing the delivery of the Beef upon your orders. You will write to me when the Smacks shall be ready to leave Boston. I shall send their Sailing Instructions to meet them at Hartford. Inform me of the names of the persons you may appoint as the Commanders and the names of the Smacks, and of all the arrangements you may make in pursuance of these Instructions. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *april 19th 1805*

SIR I have received your letters of 16th. Last tuesday Cap^{t} Chauncey gave me up the Command of the *John Adams* and since that time I have been making every exertion in getting the Ship watered and all her heavy stores on board, which I think will be compleated to day. And to morrow I unmoore and proceed to Staten

Island. Liu[t] Sp[r]iggs has been here some time and on his repoarting himself to me I ordered him on Board which he has positively declined by letter. in consequence this day I place him under an arest for disobediance of orders which you will be pleased to deside on.

Last Night and this Morning we had arivals. from Charleston and Phila[a] Liu[t] Murdock brought on 43 Seamen and 13 Marins and 15 arived this Morning from Phil[a] The N[o] at presant on Board all hands included is 490 and our Rendezvouse is still open. It will be necessary that a Lieu[t] should be ordered on. in the room of M[r] Spriggs — Your letter of 11[th] has been strictly complied with and the Gentlemen mentioned is all under furlow — The *John Adams* heretofore has been very short of Officers and my attention towards her has been the ocation of no regular corespondince. with the N. Office. but be asured Sir in future this neglect will be corrected. When we take charge of Ships Stored &c we have to inspect every thing relative to her internal regulation this in some Measure created a delay in my not writing. Liu[t] Oglivee arived this Morning and your letter I have handed to him. —

If Lieu[t] Cox has entered any Men in Balt[o] the[y] can be sent round — and if the weather continue favourable I will be ready for Sea 25[th] Ins[t]

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 19 April 1805

The Bashaw interrogated me concerning the force of my country; he asked me how many marines the United States kept in pay. My answer, for good reasons, was, ten thousand! How many troops? he asked.— Eighty thousand, said I, are in readiness to march to defend the country, at any moment; and one million of militia are also ready to fight for the liberty and rights of their countrymen! At this, his highness assumed a very serious look, and I returned to my room.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 19 April 1805

7 [A. M.] the Town of Tripoli bore S ¾ E 5 leagues distant. 45 fathoms water coarse sand with red specks —

Noon the town of Tripoli bore S. W. 3 leagues distant.

Latitude Observed 33° N.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *april 20[th] 1805*

SIR I shall make every exertion to unmore Ship to day and proceed to S[t]aten Island and in a few days more I shall be ready for sea. I am much at a loss for a purser as M[r] Carr has not as yet arived from Charleston although he sailed 2 days before Liu[t] Murdock we will be backward in his department. I handed Liu[t] Oglivee his Order for Gun Boat N[o] 7. If it would meet your aprobation N[o]

6. & 7 might be placed under my protection for the Mediteranean and I am of an opinnion that the Gun Boats being in Company with me would affect my passage out but a very few days. Prior to my sailing you will please give the Necessary Orders about the Turkish prisoners on board or if it is your wish to have clothes Ishued to them

Lieu[t] J. Spriggs being under an arest for disobediance of orders, I inclose a Copy of his letter [18 April] for your Consideration —

I feel highly gratified in my Command of the Frigat *John Adams*. and I hope the Hon[le] Secretary of the Navy will confirm my appointment before I sail. It will be disagreeable to me after getting my Ship in good order to have to resign my Command to a senior officer in the Mediteranean you may be asured that a single moment of delay will not take place in getting the Ship ready for Sea. and that every exertion in my power will be used in making a quick passage — We have on Board 490 Men including Officers and Marines

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
April 20th 1805

SIR, I have received your several letters of the 7th May 16th July and 3d Novr last with their inclosures. Several points which they present for consideration in relation to the routine of affairs at Algiers, are passed over for the present as they are unconnected with the Mission in which you are engaged, and may be conveniently taken up hereafter.

Upon reviewing the instructions transmitted to you dated 6th June last, nothing in the state and prospect of things which dictated them appears to be changed by subsequent events; unless indeed the possibility of any considerable sacrifices being necessary should be considered as diminished by the spirited attacks made on the enemy by Commodore Preble and the comparison which will naturally be made of their effect with what may be expected from a repetition of them when the season opens, with equal animation on a much larger scale. Besides the force we have in the Mediterranean, the President has directed the following reinforcements which will appear at the rendezvous at or not long after your receipt of this communication, viz

The frigate *John Adams* with 32 Guns (all on board but not mounted) 600 men, Will sail early in may. Gun Boats Nos 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

Nº 2	will have 1.	long 32	pound Cannon.
3	2.	24	do
4	2.	32	"
5	2.	32	"
6	2.	32	"
7	2.	32	"
8	2.	32	"
9	2.	32	"
10	2.	32	"

Each Gun boat will have about 20 men on board, and will sail by the 1st May.

Two Bomb vessels to be fitted out at Boston with 13 inch Mortars and will probably sail about the 1st June.

The *Ceres*, a provision ship, has lately sailed from Baltimore with provisions and military stores for the Squadron. The *Ann* another provision ship is now on the eve of sailing from Baltimore. She also has provisions and military stores on board for the squadron. A vessel from Washington will sail in all may, with spars, beef, bread, powder &c &c for the squadron.

The difficulties attending a manufacture so little practised in the United States as that of large brass ordinance and other more pressing engagements, in the public service, of the contractor, have hitherto retarded the finishing of the guns for Algiers, but the delay itself will ultimately prove beneficial; as it has afforded an opportunity of making such preparatory experiments as will enhance their quality It may also be stated, with strict truth, if an impatience should be expressed at their not arriving, that the extraordinary exertions of the artists usually employed for such purposes, occasioned by dispatching our naval force against Tripoli have not been the most inconsiderable cause of the delay; whence the Dey may be led to feel a participation in the inconvenience resulting from the obstinacy and injustice which characterize the war as waged by the Bashaw. The contractor however promises that without unforseen accidents, the Guns, shall be finished in two months or at furthest in three.

Arrangements for repeating the *Sally's* cargo with the additions intimated in my letter of the 6th of June were soon afterwards made by the Navy Department, but as the timber was not collected before the frost set in, it could not be carried to the sea board until the spring. It is expected that it must be now ready for shipment, which will be accelerated as much as possible.

The Bills you drew on the Navy Agents at Leghorn negotiable at London were carried into the Market there and would have occasioned a considerable loss, but for the judicious measure of purchasing them on the public account adopted by Mess^{rs} Monroe and Erving.

The hesitation you expressed whether the letter written by the Dey of Algiers with a view to influence the Bashaw of Tripoli to accept the terms of peace we may offer should be used is justified by important considerations. Our force in that sea being, we hope, adequate to every necessary coercion, there is the less reason for contracting an obligation of this sort to the Dey, who, as on former occasions, would seek his reward in pecuniary demands. The interposition of Algiers in procuring the original peace we made with Tripoli it is also understood was a secret motive with the latter for departing from it.

Mess^{rs} Cathcart & OBrien have arrived with their families.

[NA. SDA. Despatches to Consuls, Vol. 1, 1800–1817.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. States Frigate *Constitution*
off Tripoli April 20th 1805. —

Sir The Ketch *Eliza* has at last been permitted to return. I suppose you will recieve considerable News by her. — I have nothing worth communicating —

I think it would be well to employ Savario Satarean the Maltiese, who is passenger in the Ketch; — he appears to possess considerable information of the Battery's &^{c} &^{c} —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *President*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. Ship *Constitution*
off Tripoli Ap^{l} *20*th *1805* —

Sir By the Ketch I am informed that a Latteen Tripoline Boat, mounting 4 small Carriage Guns and 25 Men, is expected from the Eastward in a Day or two — you will therefore, for the present, preserve your station *about* 7 Leagues to the Eastward of the Town, & as close to the Land, particularly in the Day time, if the weather is good, as to enable you to see any thing that may be passing in shore — Your ship being heavy, it would be advisable to have two of your best Boats (which are sufficient to take her without any risque) in readiness with their Sails &^{c} — The *Constitution* will remain abreast of the Town & you will exchange Signals with her at least once in every 24 hours. — It being difficult to distinguish Flags at a distance, the *Constitution* will be known to you by her Fore Topgallant Sail being set alone. Signal & Answer to be the same thing —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Tangier *20*th *April 1805* —

Dear Sir Captain Stewart delivered me the 8th Ins^{t} your favour of the 6th Ult^{o} — I sincerely hope this will find your health perfectly restored, which I will be happy to hear is the case. —

I could not hesitate at saying to Captain Stewart it was my decided oppinion this station should not be left without one or more Vessels of War of the United States at this time, which I now repeat to you. — I fully persuade myself I shall very soon see a reinforcement from the United States, and that I will equaly receive the sentiments of Government on the measures of precaution I have found necessary to recommend, which will finally decide on the propriety of a Naval force being kept constantly near Gibraltar. — The Emperour is at Morocco. — I continue without any communication whatever either from him or his Ministers.

M^{r} Jarvis writes me under the 30 Ult^{o} that His Majestys Ship and Brig at Lisbon "had got their Masts on end and Rigging in complete order for bending their sails" — but add that the Hull of the former would not be finished under ten days. –

I wait with anxiety your determination on liberating or not, the Emperours subject I have before written you about. —

[Mrs. James S. Barron original.]

To Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*

Venice *April 20*th *1805*

Dear Sir, In consequence of authority vested in me by Commodore Barron I have concluded to request that you will through the medium of M^{r} Heinzleman purchase two vessels proper for the purpose of being converted into Gun Boats, & that you will avail yourself of the advantages in fitting those vessels which have been so kindly offer^{d}

by Count Lespine. the amount of their expences will be furnished by our Consul Mr Riggins who will lodge Credit in the hands of Mr Heinzleman Subject to your Order. It is not possible for me to say more on the necessity of dispatch than you must feel at this advanc[d] Period of the Season.

I likewise presume you have anticipated my ideas from the conversation that has passed between us on the occasion.

I shall therefore leave you with my best wishes for your Success

I pray you to write the Commodore by every post as I am sure his anxiety is now very great.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 20 April 1805

2½ [P. M.] the *Constitution* made Signal N[o] 266. Made all sail by the wind. 3½ Shortened sail — 4 Tacked and hove to. the *Constitution* and Strange sail (a Ketch from Tripoli) in Company The Town bearing — S ½ W 5 leagues distant —

Midnight light airs and clear the *Constitution* in Company —

9 The *Constitution* made a signal to Speak us. made all sail. 11. The *Constitution* sent a boat on board. 11½ Capt Cox went on board the *Constitution*

10 Men Sick

Latitude Observed 33° 9′ N.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

BOMBA *21st April 1805*

SIR, From the most correct information I am able to obtain from Derne, I am apprehensive we shall meet opposition at that place, a rumour came to our camp yesterday with intelligence of a re-inforcement having arrived from Tripoli for the defence of that town and Province, but did not state the exact Number, I had him under examination, from what I can learn from him, am persuaded this force does not exceed five Hundred, to encounter it, we have great need of field Artilery, besides the terror that Cannon impress on the undeciplined Savages we have to dispute with, they will be our best resort against the Walls of Derne, and surety in case of reverse — It is unfavourable to our expedition that the *Congress* has not arrived with artilery, if you can spare from the *Argus* two of your 24[lb] Carronades with fixed Amunition, and if we can find means of carrying them forward they may answer our purpose in advancing though they would be dead weight in a retrogade movement, we have need also of four Barrels, at least; of Musquet Powder, Balls & flints proportionate, and as many Musquets as can be spared, sufficient provisions were landed yesterday from the *Hornet* to carry us to Derne, for which Post we shall move tomorrow if circumstances permit. — Should we advance successfully within attacking distance of the place, it is hoped you will be able to bring the Guns of your detachment to bear on the Enemys Batteries; which being badly built; of bad materials, will not be able to resist you. — I have no reason to alter the opinion long

since adopted, of the importance to our affairs which the possession of Derne will have, cons'der'd either as it respects our Military or Political operations, and hitherto nothing has appeared to discourage our calculations of success from the Co-opperation formed with Hamet Bashaw, thus far I have found the Arabs attached to his interest, because undoubtedly they find an *interest* in that attachment notwithstanding their religious scruples and aversions, I find them like the rest of mankind, moved by a present good, Cash will carry them, with this the Gates of Tripoli may be opened, but we must use to the best advantage the means we have. — If in addition to the supplies of Provisions already received you can add the Arms & Amunition I now ask we will endeavour to seize the Post in view

I hope you will be as near us as the safety of your Vessels will allow. — Of the effects I leave on board you, in case I see you no more, I beg you will accept my cloak, and small sword, as marks of my attachment, the Damascus, Sabre, which you will find in my chest, please give to Cap^{t} James Barron, it is due to his goodness and valor, I owe it to the Independant integrity of his heart, my Gold watch and chain give to Danilson every thing else please deliver over to M^{r} Charles Wadsworth my Executor. — I request you will permit M^{r} Mann one of Your Officers to join me in place of M^{r} Peck who returns on board. —

P.S. Conformably to the direction of Comd^{r} Barron, Expressed in his Letter to me of 22^{d} March, I have to request Cap^{t} Hull will permit the Officers & Men detached from his ship at Alex^{a} to remain on shore, as I consider them important to the success of the Expedition in which we are engaged. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from First Lieutenant P. N. O'Bannon, U. S. Marine Corps

CAMP *21st April 1805*

SIR, Unwilling to abandon an Expedition, this far conducted, I have to request your permission to continue with M^{r} Eaton during his stay on land, or, at least untill we arrive at Derne. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman George Mann, U. S. Navy

U. S. BRIG *Argus 21st Ap^{l} 1805*

SIR, Being solicited by M^{r} Eaton to join him in the present Expedition against Derne, I am induced to apply to you for permission to leave the Brig, — In expressing a wish on this subject, I beg leave to observe that I am not actuated by any motives of dissatisfaction with my present situation, but by a wish to contribute generally by my services to the Interest of my Country. —

I am aware that objections may be made from sentiments generally entertained as to the issue of the expedition, but should I succeed to your approbation I shall feel no hesitation in Risquing the event. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

A Receipt issued to Captain Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, and signed by William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DESERT OF LYBIA BOMBA *Ap*[l] *21. 1805*

Received from Isaac Hull Esq[r] Commander of the U. S. brig *Argus* for the service of the United States Seven thousand spanish dollars for which I have signed duplicate receipts —

(Signed) WILLIAM EATON

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, Series Two, Feb. 1775–May 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 21 April 1805

[Off Tripoli since 7 April 1805.] At 2 [P. M.] discoverd a Sail in shore made Sail and gave chace, at 4 Spoke The Ketch from Tripoli rec[d] From hir 2 bullocks.

Latitude Observed 33° 00′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 21 April 1805

Went into the harbour of Malta and came to anchor at 9 o'clock A. M. Saw 2 American brigs laying there. We were quarantined. The Capt. got some stores off from the quarantine ground. At 2 o'clock P. M. got under way for Syracuse. At 6 o'clock saw the Island of Sicily — wind coming rather ahead.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *april 22*[nd] *1805*

SIR Permit me to make Known to you of my receaving the Command of the *John Adams* on the 16[th] Ins[t] and by the 1[st] of next M[o] at furdest. I will be ready for sea If you have any Commands to the Mediteranean of any decription, by informing me you may be asured, Sir of the strickest attention being paid to your orders. I proceed to Staten Island the fist wind which may offer with 490 Men on board

With respect to M[rs] Preble and family

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
At Sea 22[d] *April 1805. —*

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, that whilst laying at Anchor in the Bay of Bomba this morning, a Latteen Vessel made her appearance off, but on seeing us, she made all sail, and stood out to sea — I immediately got under way with a very light breeze to go in chace of her, the Breeze continued light, until 12 O.Clock, which gave the chace an oppertunity of getting nearly out of sight, before we could beat out of the Bay, the Breeze however freshening, and by carrying a press of Sail, we got up within Gun shot by 3 O.Clock, and brought

her too, she proved to be a Latteen Boat of about Thirty tons under Ottaman Colours from Alexandria, bound to Bengaize with a few Goods, and a number of Tripolitan Passengers, among them a Captain of a Gun Boat belonging to Tripoli, the remainder Sons of the first People of Bengaize, which determined me to send her into Port, as they acknowledge both the Passengers and property were Tripolitan, a part of which is said to be Powder, it remains a doubt with me whether you consider this part of the Coast in a state of Blockade, as I have not heard your opinion on the subject, if not I may have done wrong in sending her into Port, unless she has Goods on board Contriband of war, which however I believe is the case, but the Weather has been so bad that I have not been able to examine strictly. —

[NA. NDA. Isaac Hull's LB, 1805–1806.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 22 April 1805

This day commences with a very stiff breeze off the land. We arrived at Syracuse and came to anchor about 1 o'clock P. M. Found there the *Constellation*. The *Congress* went out a little before we went into the harbour. We received product [pratique] in one hours time and almost all the officers went on shore this evening.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Joshua Wingate, Jr., Portland, Me., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP[t] *23rd April 1805*

I have been waiting some time in the expectation of hearing from you on the subject of the Timber for Algiers. It is necessary that it should be sent out without delay.

Let me know what has been done by you in this business.

[NDA. Barbary Powers LB, 1803–1808.]

To Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, Venice, from Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*

TRIEST *Ap[l] 23[d] 1805*

DEAR SIR I find on my arrival here that there is not one of the Tortonois rigg[d] vessels to be had; of course I shall purchase the Tri-barcolas as Substitutes.

It is possible the same difficulties may arrise with you; if they do I would advise your adopting the same plan — & I must acknowledge my partiality for the latter as I am convinc[d] that our people will manage them better than they can those long latteen Yards.

Will it not be advisable to stop those Vessels at Piran in preference to bringing them here. — it will prevent any enquiry &c[a] &c[a]

With respect to the crews which may be employ[d] — perhaps it will be the most advisable mode of employing them to deliver those Vessels at Piran subject to M[r] Riggin's order.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Presumably to Master Commandant Thomas Robinson Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*

TRIEST *April 23rd 1805*

DEAR SIR I have this day been led into a secret which may be proper to communicate to you, without loss of time. — Agreeable to my last letter I had purchas^{d} a Tribarcola and was about to send her from this place but some busy body, gave information to the Governor & the owner was instantly taken up & put in the castle & I suppose the Vessel would have been stopped, as she might have been in the act of departing, for we now hear that a Law exists in this country which prevents any subject from selling his Vessel without permission from the Government how this may affect you, I am at a loss to account but suppose the utmost caution necessary, and of course should you obtain Vessels, you will carefully avoid allowing them to come to this place, perhaps they had better not come so high up as Piran,

It is not possible to use too much caution on this occasion, & if you find it likely to prove a serious thing, deliver up the Vessels to their former owners, in the event of your having purchas^{d} them, and make the best of your way to Syracuse, after touching here for the Settlement of your Accounts. &c^{a}

It is possible no such difficulties may occur with you, however I have thought it advisable to give you this information for your guide.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, Trieste, from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*

VENICE *Ap^{l} 23rd 1805*

SIR The night of the day you left this I wrote the Commodore — I had but half an hour to do it in (not knowing till 11 O'clock at night that the Italian Post went off at 12.) I just gave him the outlines of your Arrangements — but shall be very particular in my next by which time I shall be enabled to say something more to the purpose.

To morrow I believe we shall conclude the purchase of two Vessels — I shall write you by the next mail — let me hear from you before you sail & when you intend being off.

I saw this morning two tremendious Mortars (Iron) they take a shell of eighteen inches. I shall not touch them without Orders they are dangerous —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy

VENICE *April 23^{d} 1805*

SIR The *Enterprize* was returnd to her Ellement in the same handsome stile & masterly manner with which she was drew from its embrace. —

I have now the pleasure to inform you she is rigg'd & almost ready for Sea, & I believe one of the finest Vessels in the World of her class. — I have fitted machenery for a 24 pounder, to be applied to her Deek if approv'd by the Comm^{de} if not its so calculated that t'will serve for

any other. I carry all in the Hold to the place of Action, I was induced to this from having experienced the inactive situation this Class of Vessel was necessarily keept in during our attacks last summer for want of a heavy piece

Cap. Barron is at Trieste. he left here last saturday & orders with me to purchase & fit two Boats to carry ea. one or two heavy Cannon I have nearly concluded the purchase & shall use every exertion to join the Commodore with them, Cap. Barron has Bought the Brig *Franklin* that was the first American prize to the Turks, she is sound & will carry a heavy Mortar. or two 32^{s}—he means to take down with him two Boats, which will make. the Brig & four Gun Boats in addition to the squadron now in the Mediteranean. The Vessels we take up here will bring first cost when the summers work is got out of them. — if its thought proper to sell. — Never were Men better disposed towards our afairs than both here & at Trieste, Cap B. is much pleas'd with the reception he has met & I suppose writes you fully. —

Tripoly certainly gets a severe dressing next summer. —

Please forward the inclosures & I beg you to make comfortable M^{rs} R during *our distressing seperation*

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^{t} *23 April 1805* —

Herewith you will receive a copy of my letter to you of the 16th Ins^{t} —

This letter will be handed to you by Cap^{t} Shaw commanding the Frigate *John Adams*. She has on board a number of men which you will distribute among the Vessels of the Squadron as may appear to you the most expedient. She has also on board some Canvas and Shot. We shall keep this Vessel plying between this country and the Mediterranean to furnish the Squadron in that sea with such succours of provisions and Men as may from time to time be required. It is therefore intended that she shall after delivering the men &^{c} return to the E—Branch without delay. I deem it however, proper to invest you with the power and you will consider yourself hereby invested with the power of employing the *John Adams* in your operations against the enemy should any special occasion or occasions arise which in your opinion may render her services essentially necessary. But if no such occasion should arise, you will order the *John Adams* immediately to the Eastern Branch directing that she shall touch on her way out at the principal ports in the Mediterranean frequented by American Merchantmen to afford Convoy. —

I have ordered Cap^{t} Stewart to proceed aloft with the *Siren* to join the squadron. I give this order from the persuasion that there can be no good reason assigned for keeping the *Siren* in the Neighbourhood of Morocco. Surely the Emperor of Morocco will not have the temerity to attack our Commerce when we have such a powerful force in the Mediterranean, and should he attempt such a proceeding you can punish him effectually with the force committed to your direction. —

The gun boats are now all under sailing orders excepting N^{o} 1 — which as I have informed you by my letter of the 16th ins^{t} has been

found unfit for crossing the Atlantic. You will officer, man, and employ those that may join you in such manner as may appear to you most expedient. —

Should you not have forwarded my letter to Cap^{t} Bainbridge you will not forward it. You will consider my order to you of the 31 May 1804 directing the call of a Court of Enquiry upon the conduct of Cap^{t} Bainbridge as hereby revoked. —

I enclose 2 Commissions for Masters Commandant and a Commission for a Surgeon which you will deliver. I also enclose 38 Commissions for Lieutenants to be delivered under the regulations prescribed in my letter to you of the 1 June 1804. —

[NDA. LB, 1799–1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *april 23rd 1805*

SIR Yours of 17th I have rec^{d} granting passage to Doc^{t} Pascalis — The *John Adams* is moored at Staten Island and I am making every exertion in my power to get her Stores of every department on board which I expect to complate in 3 day. The only detention we will meet will be on the part of the Purcer who has not as yet Joined me —

I have been compelled to detain Liu^{t} Maxwell in the recru[i]ting Service untill the 18th in consequence of having but a Liu^{t} to do duty. The Commander of N^{o} 6 & 7 is on the[y] are Makeing every dispatch with these Boats. I expect by Sunday at furdest to have every article on board and will wait with impatience for my Sailing orders.

I hope prior to sailing to be confirmed in my Command, but if it is decreed otherwise you will give order to my Commanding the fleet of Gun Boats on the Coast of Tripoly. this service will accord with my wishes and I hope will meet your aprobation —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Tuesday, 23 April 1805

Cold, high winds with rain. Marched ten miles over a mountainous rocky country, — and *camped in a ravine, within a mile from a* natural source of water, *springing from the top of a mountain* of freestone, near Cape Razatine. This is the first natural spring we have found since leaving Egypt. We are approaching cultivated fields. — A herald cries through the camp — "He who fears God and feels attachment to Hamet Bashaw will be careful to destroy nothing. Let no one touch the growing harvest. He who transgresses this injunction shall lose his right hand!"

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Ebenezer Stockey

NEWBURY PORT *April 24 1805*

DEAR SIR I believe the two Vessels can be built on our River & launched from the 15th July to 1st Aug^{t} one or two Builders that have been consulted. mention $30 p^{r} Ton. they observe at same time their incapacity to fix on a just price at the instant, & that they should be willing to contract on same terms as M^{r} Hart is paid — M^{r} Coffin is of opinion that one in Newbury & one in Salisbury may be com-

pleated with greater expedition, by the day, he would draft & overlook them — Cap^{ns} wages are 1.50 to $2 p^{r} day & at these prices he says they will not cost the price above — 3½ plank that are seasoned cannot be procured, — 3 Inch are plenty with good W,O, suitable timber — M^{r} Coffin & the Carpenters wish to be advised of your conclusion as soon as convenient, the River being now high, the timber &c could be procured —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, 1804–1805.]

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

BOSTON *Ap^{l} 24th 1805*

SIR I am hon^{d} with your letters of the 18th & 19th Ins^{t}. the Vessels for the Mortars will be immediately purchas'd and fitted in the shortest possible time, I suppose they will be ready to sail by the last of May.

The Smacks shall be purchasd as early as possible and every part of your instructions properly attended to.

Gun Boat N^{o} 8 was this day launch'd and will be ready to sail by the 1st May. M^{r} Harraden deserves credit for his attention. I shall in a few days make contracts for building the two Bomb Vessels & Gun Boats which I am authorized to build; but they will not be compleated, before Sep^{t} It will be well to have the thirteen Inch Mortars here as soon as possible from New-York.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Lieutenants James Lawrence & Peter S. Ogilvie, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^{t} *24 April 1805*

Lieu^{t} JA^{s} LAWRENCE —
Commdg gun boat N^{o} 6 —
Lieu^{t} P. S. Ogilvie
Commdg gun boat N^{o} 7 — New York. —

Cap^{t} Shaw has suggested the propriety of taking gun boats N^{o} 6 and 7 — in company with the *John Adams* to the Mediterranean. I have approved the idea and directed Cap^{t} Shaw to give you the necessary instructions. —

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy

CHARLESTON S. C.
April the 24th 1805

SIR Your Two Letters under date of the 11th Instant came to Hand this day; the contents of both I have duly considered. In answer to what you say in relation to Gun Boat N^{o} 9 — I reply, that no Guns as yet have been put on Board of Her, — "That we shall put them on Board Tomorrow" and that She is intended to mount *Two Guns*, agreeable to What I wrote you some time ago; her being Ketch Rigged, her Mizen Mast will not interfere or be any obstruction to her Gun aloft. She is calculated to Mount both Thirty two Pounders sent on for her. and she is sufficiently Burthensome, strong, & Buoyant to carry them; & I beg leave to say that I quit her with *much regret*, when I must submit to command Gun Boat

Nº 1 so much her inferior — After so much time and care in superintending the Building of Gun Boat Nº 9 ("and the promise of being continued in the Command of her after She should be put into service") it is with reluctance that I quit so fine a Vessel, to command one such as I am appointed to. But as Subordination must be kept up, I with perfect submission obey your orders. concluding with this sentiment; "that every subordinate officer ought always to obey the orders of his Superiors".

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, Gibraltar, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPt *24 April 1805*

You will proceed immediately aloft and report yourself to the Commodore of the Squadron. Allow no suggestions of hostility on the part of the Emperor of Morocco to detain you. —

[NDA. LB, 1799–1807.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA, *April 24th 1805.*

SIR I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Several Letters of the 17th of Febr, the 8th, 19th and 30th of March and 13th of the present Month, together with their respective enclosures

Your drafts for two thousand dollars have been duly honored, which together with the bills remitted to you from this place, I find has fully covered all your expenditures &c—up to the 10th of April, according to your account and left a balance in your hands of $627 52/100

I have not given the usual formality of approbation to the last account, as I wish to have some explanation of certain items before I can feel myself justified in giving a full approbation — Viz: the Charge of a loss of 116 dolls on a bill of Ps 1101.9. of 8/rs. under date of Sept. 19th 1804 — ditto of 20 dolls on a bill of 500 Ps of 8/r on the 4th Decr 1804 — ditto of 15 dolls on a bill of Ps 333.11.11. of 8/r on 7 Janr 1805 — ditto of 15 dolls loss on the Exchange of Spanish Dollars 13th Febr 1805. — ditto of 308 dollars for barley and straw for the public Horse and Mule, dated 28 Febr 1805 — and of the Necessity of a Second Drogerman whose wages are charged. — The amount of repairs for the Consular House appears to me very high, particularly as the rent is certainly very great. The charge for Stationary, and several other items which I have never charged myself in Algiers to the Government of the United States, I forebear to comment upon; because I do not wish to place any restrictions, where the same Charges may have been allowed heretofore

I long since informed Capt Bainbridge, and I think I must have mentioned it in one of my letters to you; that the funds necessary for the support of our unfortunate Countrymen in Tripoli would be furnished by the Commoder of our Squadron in these Seas; and that I could only furnish them in Cases of emergencies; or when there might not be an opportunity of his receiving them from that quarter. — The ill Health of Commodore Barron, has I presume prevented his having notified the thing to Capt B. and taking measures to have

him seasonably Supplied. I trust however, that the Clothing &c which he has lately received, as well as other funds, besides those furnished through you, will answer all their purposes for some time to come; and in the mean time arrangements will be made to supply them in future, if it should be necessary from the proper source. — and I beg you will inform Captn B. of this. —

I cannot help expressing my surprize at the loss on bills drawn by you upon me at this place, as the large Quantities of Wheat purchased here has caused a great demand of money from Tunis on Malta, and I had reason to think there wd rather have been a premium than a discount on bills for this place.

I thank you for the information contained in your several Letters, and am pleased to find that every thing relating to our affairs still remains quiet with you. — If His Excellency the Bey of Tunis is really disposed and determined to go to war with us he will not fail to take occasion therefor from the conduct which our Squadron will be obliged to pursue during the Blockade of Tripoli; but I hope he knows his own interest too well to attempt breaking with us while we have such a force in his neighbourhood; for altho' we should fear the ultimate issue of a war with him, yet it would be a great derangement of our Operations against Tripoli should he break out at this moment.

The Ketch which was sent to tripoli with Clothing &c for our Countrymen there, returned this day. By her I have received letters from Captn Bainbridge, and from the French & Spanish Consuls. The latter has written me by Order of His Excellency the Bashaw, to state the grounds on which he is willg to open a negotiation for peace — Vizt 200,000 dollrs for peace & Ransom, and the delivery of all his Subjects in our possession, with their property. — These terms are inadmissable, as we shall never pay a Cent for peace, and if ransom should be paid it must only be for such a number of Americans as may exceed the Number of Tripolines in our power. The Consul, however, adds, that altho' these are stated by His Excellency the Bashaw as the Grounds for Negotiation, yet he is well assured that there might be a Change. All our accounts from the same quarter state also the strong desire for peace which prevails at Tripoli, so that I have good hopes that by the time we are ready to commence our Operations the Bashaw may be brot to such terms as we can with propriety agree to. — Altho' the operations by Land I have always been opposed to them in the way they have been undertaken, and believe that they will ultimately be productive of no good to our Cause. — We are yet without any accounts from Mr Eaton since he left Egypt. —

The Commodore's health is mending slowly; but I think there is no prospect of his being able to take an active Part in any operations this Season. — The Physicians urge the necessity for a Change of Climate as soon as possible.

I am glad to learn by my letters from Algiers that our affairs in that quarter still stand well, and that the report of an Insurre[c]tion &c was without foundation. The particulars of the attack made on the Dey you have undoubtedly received

Our Vessels are all absent from this port at present; but we expect the return of some very soon, when one will probably be sent to Tunis, by which you will receive all the news from this Quarter, and

I shall reserve this letter for that conveyance, unless a very good opportunity should offer sooner

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^{t} *24 April 1805.*

Lieu^{t} Murdock who goes out in the *J. Adams* as First Lieutenant entered the service soon after the Navy was established and served with reputation till the year 1801, when in consequence of the Peace Establishment Law, it was found that he could not be consistently retained in the service and he was permitted to retire under that act. Necessity has compelled me to introduce this officer again in the Navy. He holds his original Commission, though still his Rank in the Navy is as yet undetermined. In forming a determination upon this point, numerous difficulties have presented themselves. I am told that he is an excellent officer, and a gentleman of extensive experience in his profession. These considerations dispose me to give him a higher Rank than his late appointment in August last, but on the other hand there is a number of young gentlemen of very distinguished merit who might feel themselves dishonored by Lieu^{t} Murdock's being placed over them. Probably however when they become acquainted with him, they may acquiesce. — You are personally acquainted with the officers and you can readily ascertain what their feelings may be in this case. If Lieu^{t} Murdock can be placed in a situation on board of one of the frigates which may be agreeable to himself and not offensive to other Lieutenants, I should be pleased with such an arrangement. See if this can be done. If it can without giving umbrage to other worthy Lieutenants, you may do it; if it cannot, Lieu^{t} Murdock must return in the *J. Adams.*

By the *J. Adams.*

[NDA. LB, 1799–1807.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^{t} *24 April 1805.* —

Herewith you will receive your authority to subdue, seize, and make prize of all vessels, goods, and effects belonging to the Bashaw of Tripoli or to his Subjects and also the statute upon which that authority is founded. —

As soon as you shall be ready for sea, you will weigh anchor and proceed in company with gun boats N^{o} 6 & 7 and also N^{o} 3 if she should join you in season, to the Mediterranean, touching at Gibraltar for information which if material you will communicate to the Commodore. — From Gibraltar you will proceed aloft and report yourself to Com^{re} Barron or the Commanding Officer on the station. You will allow no suggestions of hostility on the part of the Emporer of Morocco, to detain either the *John Adams* or the gun boats at Gibraltar, but whatever may be the reports on the subject, proceed immediately aloft with the *J Adams* and the gun boats that may accompany you out. —

On your joining the Commodore he will give you his orders which you are to execute. Deliver to him the accompanying Package. Should you see Cap^{t} Stewart deliver to him the enclosed letter directed

to him; if you should not see him, deliver it to John Gavino esquire to be conveyed to Cap[t] Stewart.

[NDA. LB, 1799–1807.]

To Colonel Jacob Crowninshield, Salem, Mass., from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON *Ap[l] 24[th] 1805*

SIR Agreable to your advice, M[r] Smith has authorised me to purchase two vessels to be fitted for the reception of 13 Inch Mortars. I have accordingly this day purchas'd a Schoo[r] of 102 and a Sloop of 92 Tons, Connecticut built one eleven months & the other 2 years old, tomorrow they are to be delivered at the Navy Yard and I hope to have them ready by the last of May — I shall in the mean time be building the other Vessels for which I have rec[d] orders.—

E P.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, 1804–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 24 April 1805

[Off Tripoli] At ½ past 5 [A. M.] discoverd 3 Strange Sail to the Westward. Made sail in Chace,

At 11 shorten,d sail and spoke The Vessels they proved to be Tunecians Bound to Tripoli

Latitude Observed 33° 4′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Wednesday, 24 April 1805

Marched fifteen miles over mountainous and broken ground, covered with herbage and very large and beautiful red ceders: — the first resemblance of a forest tree we have seen during a march of nearly six hundred miles. — Camped in a pleasant valey, by a natural rivulet bordered with delightsome verdure and fields of barley, about five hours march from Derne. Certain information came to us here that the Governor of the country had fortified him self and was determined to defend the city against our approach. — The same courier confirmed the intelligence which had freequently before been stated to us that the Army of Joseph Bashaw, which he had sent out for the defence of the province, were near Derne, and would probably, by a forced march arrive before us; especially if we waited the return of our vessels to the coast, which had been blown off in the gale of the 23[d] — Alarm and consternation siezed the Arab chiefs, and despondency the Bashaw. — The night was passed in consultations among them at which I was not admitted.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

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

BOSTON *Ap[l] 25[th] 1805*

SIR I have this evening purchas'd two suitable Vessels to be prepared for the reception of the 13 Inch Mortars, they are both Connecticut built — almost new, one is a schooner of 102, and the other a sloop of 92 Tons; they are to be delivered at the Navy Yard tomorrow, and shall be closely attended to. the two Vessels cost 7000 doll[s]

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

[25 April 1805]

To George W. Erving, U. S. Consul, London, England, from Secretary of State of His Britannic Majesty

Copy
Circular

The Undersigned Secretary of State of His Britannic Majesty has received His Majesty's Commands to acquaint Mr Erving that the King has judged it expedient for the Protection of His Subjects and the annoyance of His Enemies to establish the most rigorous blockade at the Entrances of the Ports of Cadiz and St Lucar and to maintain and enforce the same in the strictest Manner — according to the Usages of War acknowledged and observed in similar Cases. Mr Erving is therefore requested to apprize the American Consuls and Merchants residing in England that the entrances of the abovementioned Ports are, and must be considered as being in a State of Blockade and that from this Time all the Measures authorized by the Law of Nations and the respective Treaties between His Majesty and the different Neutral Powers will be adopted and Executed with respect to Vessels attempting to violate the said Blockade after this Notice.

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of renewing to Mr Erving the assurances of His high Consideration —

(Signed) MULGRAVE

DOWNING STREET
April 25th 1805

[NA. SDA. CL, London, Vol. 9, Jan. 1804–July 1812.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli April 25th 1805

SIR I have to make known to you that on the 24th Inst, Tripoli bearing S E b S. distant 5 or 6 Miles, I fell in with a Private Armed Xebeck of 8 Guns, with two Neapolitan Ships, Prizes, bound direct into Tripoli. —

My reasons for sending these Vessels into port for Examination are two obvious to require commentations of me — farther than what circumstances and their papers will explain. —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *President*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli Apl 25th 1805

SIR, You will proceed off Malta with the Xebec & her two prizes; hand Commo: Barron my Letter, & recieve his orders respecting them. If Commodore Barron is not at Malta you will proceed to Syracuse. Circumstances will so point out to you the necessity of executing the Instructions with which you are charged, with all possible dispatch, as to prevent the necessity of my saying any thing further on the subject.

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Off Tripoli April 25th 1805

SIR, The *Constitution* has now only five weeks Provision on Board; and in order that she may not be detained in Port, on that acct when she returns, I have thought it advisable to Enclose you an Indent for Two Months complete. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

FORT ENTERPRIZE
Derne 25th April 1805

SIR Inclos'd you have signals established with Mr Eaton. It is my wish you stand very close in with Cape Razatin and send a boat on Shore to see if he is there; Should he not be there, and you can prevail on an Arab to take a letter from you to him, informing him of your Arrival on the Coast you had better do it, but if you cannot find any Arab that will take charge of a letter, or go to him, you will make all possible dispatch along Shore towards Derne, keeping as near as possible, and should you see Signals corresponding with those established, you will send a Boat on shore if the Weather will permit, and communicate with Mr Eaton, taking care that the Officer that goes in the Boat ascertains clearly that he is safe in landing

You are aware of the necessity there is of Mr Eatons having the field pieces, and I am sure you will use every means in your power to fall in with him

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 25 April 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 4 [P.M.] the town of Tripoli bore S S W distance 4 leagues, at 6 made The Signal Nº 1 to the *President*—

At Midnight Moderate breezes and Pleasant Weather,

At 10 Capt Cox came on board At 11 he returnd to the *President* & Took charge of the strange sails And stood to the Northd

Latitude Observed 33° 21′ N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Thursday, 25 April 1805

At six in the morning beat the general and gave orders for marching. — The Arabs mutinized. — The Shieks il Taiib and Mahomet at the head of the Arab cavalry took up a retrograde march, and the Bedouins refused to strike their tents. — After much persuasion, some reproach, and a promise of two thousand dollars to be shared among the chiefs, they were prevailed on to advance: — and at two oclock p. m. we camped on an eminence which overlooks Derne, and reconnoitred the place. — Discovered that the Governor's defence consisted of a water battery of eight nine pounders — Towards the N. E. some temporary breast works and walls of old buildings to the S. E. and along the front of the bay a department of the city of about

one third the whole number of inhabitants, who were in the interest of Joseph Bashaw, had provided their terraces and walls of their houses with loopholes. — The Governor had also a ten inch howitzer mounted on the terrace of his palace. — Sundry Shieks came out this evening to meet the Bashaw, who assured him of the loyalty and attachment of the other two departments of the city; but stated that the Governor could bring eight hundred men into battle, and as he possessed all the batteries, breast works, and seaboard, we should find it difficult to dislodge him. — Besides Joseph Bashaw's army was just at hand. — I thought the Bashaw wished himself back to Egypt. — No vessels in sight today. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 25 April 1805

Day light saw the *Constitution* and three other vessels with her
8 Spoke the *Constitution* Capt Cox went on board. 10 Capt Cox returned
All hands employed preparing to take the three Vessels in tow. They being suspected for Tripolines tho under Tunisian Colours
Latitude Observed 33° 25′ N.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK *April 26th 1805*

SIR I have receaved your letter of 22nd with an enclosed for Liut Spriggs which shall be duly delivered. Mr Carr (Purcer) arived on 24th he is making every exertion to promote dispatch in his department. I expect on Saturday to have on board the Stores of every department and by Monday to be ready for sea. Gun Boat No 7 will drop down to Staten Island on Monday and No 6 on Wednesday I shall place men on board them to compleat them for Sea. — Liut Oglivee finds much difficulty in getting Men for the Gun Boats the fact is this port at preasant have but few Seaman to dispose of. I am apprehensive the G. Boats will have to be supplied from the *John Adams*. but your aprobation will be necessary, We find some trouble in procuring G. Powder Genr Stevens has 15.000 lbs in Keeping of excellant proof in Copper hooped barrels. it belongs to the state department a transfer no doubt could be procured of part of it. to Supply me. Liut Edwd N. Cox. has reported himself, he left Balto on 24th for N. York

Be so good to designate the rank of my Liut in order to rectify any dispute which per chance might take place between them —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To John Beekman, Navy Agent, New York, N. Y., from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON *Apl 26. 1805*

SIR It is requisite that the two 13 Inch Mortars, shells &c &c be sent here as soon as possible & without loss of time, as the Bomb Vessels are in considerable forwardness and will be detained for want of them if they do not arrive soon, I should advise you to send them by

a Vessell taken up for the purpose, or by one of the regular Packets, as the Coasters belonging to the Vineyard Nant[kt] or Cape Cod, generally stop by the way.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, 1804–1805.]

To the Governor of Derne, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Agencies

(Note 1 in letter of April 29)

ENVIRONS OF DERNE
April 26. [1805]

SIR, I want no territory. With me is advancing the legitimate Sovreign of your country — Give us a passage through your city; and for the supplies of which we shall have need you shall receive fair compensation — Let no differences of religion induce us to shed the blood of harmless men who think little & know nothing. — If you are a man of liberal mind you will not balance on the propositions I offer. — Hamet Bashaw pledges himself to me that you shall be established in your government. — I shall see you to morrow in a way of your choice. —

EATON

~~Answer~~ — ~~Same Date~~
~~My head or yours~~
~~Mustifa~~

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. EA 272.]

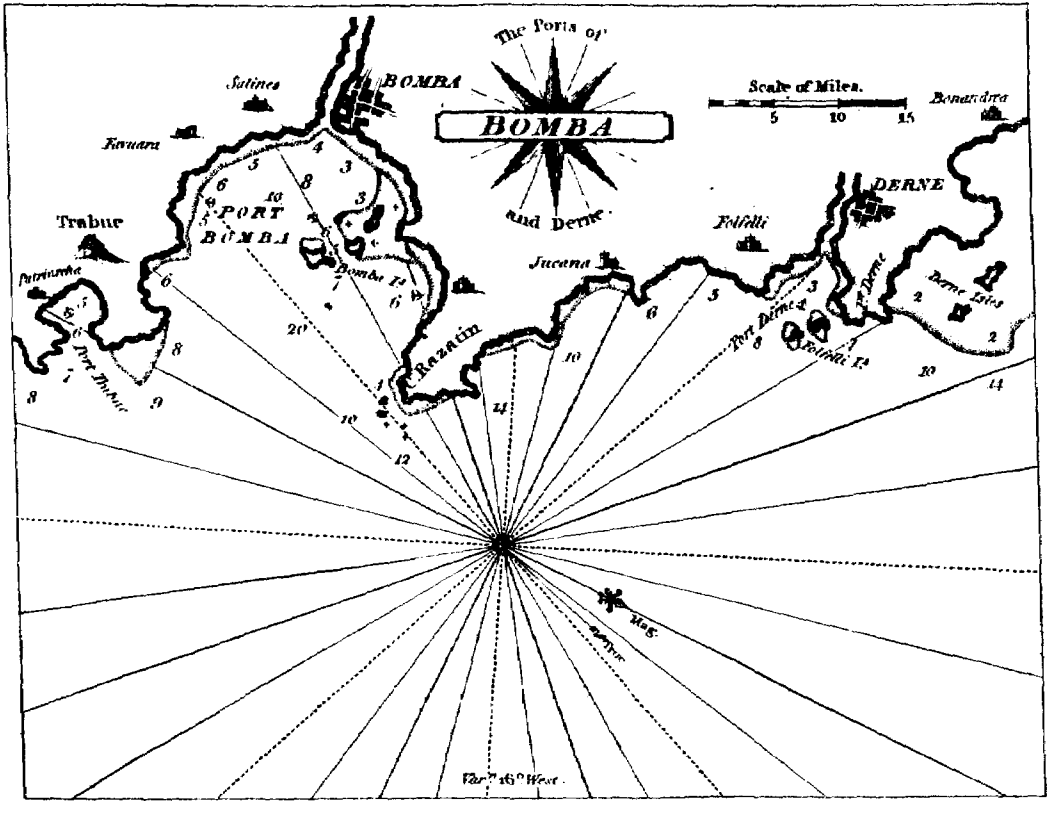
To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

US SCH[r] *Nautilus*
April 26[th] 1805

D[r] SIR After considerable Difficulty and very contrary winds I[t] gives me great pleasure to have reached you before you made the attack as I am fully sensible you must have suffered for the want of the field pieces — I have two on board comple[te] except gen for the horses — I have made two hundred bags of musket balls for grape fillerd [?] & 150 round shot — 9 Barrels of powder — & a quantity of Musket Balls & Lead which I am runing daily for your use — I have on board a quantity of Small Stores for you and which I am sure must be acceptable — I anchored in Bomba the day after you marched & left the Brig *Argus* & Sloop yesterday evening off Cape Razatin on this way here — you will please send a large party down early in the Morning for the field pieces & ammunition — which I am affraid you will find some difficulty in getting the hill I sent an arab from Cape Razitin yesterday with a Letter to you, informing you of my being on the coast — I likewise sent you a Letter from the Com. & two packages from the US — you will please let me know in the morning what you want & any thing I have on board you shall freely have — Make my respects to OBannon & all your Brave followers & wishing you all the Success you so fully deserve

When you make the attack I shall render you all the assistance by Sea the Schooner is capable of

[HS of Pa. Gratz Col.]


The Ports of
BOMBA
and Derne
Scale of Miles.
5 10 15
Salines
BOMBA
Bonandra
Fanara
DERNE
Trabuc
PORT BOMBA
Foldili
Jucana
Derne Pt.
Derne Isles
Port Derne
Foldili Pt.
Port Trabuc
Razata
Mag.
Var. 16° West.

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Friday, 26 April 1805

[At Boston] Purchased a schooner of 102 tons 11 mo. old for 4,000 Dollars and a sloop 92 tons 2 years old for 3,000 dollars to be fitted as Bomb ketches. Sent them over to Navy Yard, Charlesto[w]n.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Friday, 26 April 1805

Eight a. m. made signals by smoke upon the highest point of the mountain At 2. p. m. the *Nautilus* hove in sight: — exchanged signals: — and at six we spoke — I expressed my determination to attack the town tomorrow if the other vessels came in seasonably. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 26 April 1805

Sent an Officer and 7 Men to each prize and took them in tow. 4 lost Sight of the *Constitution*.

Latitude Observed 35° 30′ N.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps, from First Lieutenant John Howard, U. S. Marine Corps, U. S. Brig *Siren*

MALAGA *April 27th 1805*

I wrote you December last Inclosed you, the state of the Detachment, at that time. Inclos'd now five Enlistments their Size Roll, Cloathing returns & Pay Roll to April 1st 1804 [?] I expect to come across those left at Hospatal @ Sirucuse, & them Turnd over to Brig *Scourge*, and fetch them up to 1st Jany 1804 [?]. The Drummer, I have Enlist is a good one, Graham, & He, practise every Day.—

We left the Squadron at Malta October 7th And been Stationed here. I have been inform'd of the Change of Marine Officers Lt Johnson to a Frigate & I was not there at the Change, And as long as we stay on the lower Station, I shall be contented, but should we be ordered up, I shall, should an Opportunity offer, Make Application, to return to America.

The few Men I have are Young, Healthy an clean Men, our being often in Port requires them to be so they are in New Uniform, and Pride themselves on it. Not haveing Supplies; I am Oblige to purchase Hatts, Shirts, Shoes, Overalls, &c. Wm Cooper, & Thos Reveness, Deserted I expended a goodeal of time & Money after them I caut Cooper at St Maries he has deserted the second time. —

We have nothing new from our Squardren off Tripoli, we understand the Commodore cant get the King of Naples Gun Boats as the French has got posession of Naples, the King has fled to Mesina in Sicisly. — The French Fleet pased us April 11th whilst we lay at Tanger, consisting of 19 Sail they appeard off Cadiz at 4 OClock the same Day, and gave a Signal for the Spanish, & French fleets to come out in 6 Hours; consisting five Ships of the Line, & Six Frigates, with 3000 Troops the City was much in confution all the Culprits was takeing out of goals Workhouses &c to Make up the compliment

was Put on Board in the Time Mentioned Sir Jno Ord formed a line with his Squadron when the French hove in site Night comeing on the french not wanting to come to Action made their best way on Sir Jno Ord disappeard Supposing He will not loose Sight of the French no one at Gibralter, Cadiz or Here, has any Idier where they are agoing. There is report Nelson went to Malta to repair his fleet and Died there His Fleet is not yet come Down —

Please give My respects to Marine Officer at Barracks

[USMC. LR, 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Charles Biddle

PHILADELPHIA *April 27. 1805.*

SIR. You have enclosed a letter from our friend Com. Truxtun who has this day moved from Amboy to Philadelphia —

You will oblidge me very much by any service you may render James.

I understood from Commodore Preble, that he would have made a peace with Tripoli if the *John Adams* had arrived a day later than she did; and would have done it after her Arrival, if he had not been informed by Lieutenant Chauncey, that it was the expectation of the Government and people here, that the prisoners would be obtained without ransom; in this he was certainly mistaken. The trifling sum of 150,000 Dollars or much more would have been paid with pleasure —

I sincerely hope you will soon conclude an honorable peace with Tripoli and restore the Prissoners to their Country

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, Series Two, Feb. 1775–May 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy

CHARLESTON S. C.
April the 27th 1805

SIR I have enclosed you a rough sketch of the new Goat [Gun] Boat N^{o} 9, which I have delivered up the charge, or Command of, to Lieu^{t} Elbert; after having put the two Guns on Board of her, originally intended for Her; and I have the honour to say that She has sufficient room at each End for mounting them both, and I cannot help again repeating that I quit her with regret, believing her to be the largest, most Burthensome, and will Sail the fastest of any Boat, or Vessel belonging to our Navy. I believe that Three Days more will be sufficient to finish her equipment and make her ready for Sea.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*.

VENICE *April 27th 1805*

DEAR SIR Yours of the 23^{d} is before me & your observations and difficulties have met mine exactly, we had almost arrang^{d} for two before your letter arrived and shall conclude immediately. — I have every thing atanto and ready to come out of the Arsenal. But I am advised (by you know who) not to move until matters are prepared for [space]. then to take in the schooner such articles as cannot go out otherwise. I shall be prepared for *every* accident — and in case

of one. Ancona is my port for a finish, or rather to pick up the [space] I shall be ready for sea in seven or eight days, finished in *toto* and if anything occurs Sooner — had you not better wait a little time —

I shall want hands, recollect I have but thirty & can make but a weak defence when divided if by accident I should meet an enemy: think of this and the property I shall have in charge; it's worth attention — a few Days will make but little difference & surely we are early enough. — write me very particularly & every post let me know your determination. I shall attend to your observations, and if things go on Smooth (and no obstacles in the way) certainly shall follow them in either point I am safe. I must go in company (that's certain) with the little ones —

With compliments to our friends and sincere respect & friendship for you

NB Mr Henzleman heard this day by a Barque that you have had difficulties — if so tell me: we have none but Hs fears are alive from the report — write me particulars — think of Ancona — it is a Roman Port at War with the Turks & the kind of *boats wanted* are built *there* —we have bought one with Roman Papers or is Roman Property at least.

I can meet you at Ancona (if you please) in a very short time.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

[27 April 1805]

Resolution concerning Reward for March to and Capture of Derne

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
March 18, 1806.

The following resolutions were submitted for consideration, and read.

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress entertain an high sense of the patriotism, intrepidity, and valor of William Eaton, late general in chief of the army of the ex-Bashaw of Tripoli, and of Priestly N. O'Bannon, and George Washington Mann; three American officers, who with a small number of American marines and the forces of the ex-Bashaw composed of *Greeks* and *Arabs*, courageously marched through the Libyan desert, defeated the Tripolitan army near *Derne*, and took that city on the twenty seventh day of April, eighteen hundred and five, and for the first time spread the American eagle in *Africa*, on the ramparts of a Tripolitan fort, and thereby contributed to release three hundred American prisoners from bondage in *Tripoli*.

Resolved, As a further testimony of the gratitude of their country, the President of the United States be requested to cause to be surveyed within the limits of the public lands of the United States now open for sale, as the said William Eaton shall elect, a township of six miles square to be called *Derne*, as a memorial of the conquest of that city forever; and to cause to be laid out, surveyed, and granted, to the said William Eaton in one entire tract within said township [space] thousand acres, and to Priestly N. O'Bannon, and George Washington Mann, each [space] thousand acres, and to Arthur Campbell, Bernard

O'Brian, David Thomas, and James Owen, the only surviving marines who served as volunteers in that expedition, three hundred and twenty acres each; to be granted to them respectively, their heirs and assigns forever.

[See letters of 28 and 29 April 1805.]

[LC. EPP, Vol. 17, Jan.–June 1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Saturday, 27 April 1805

At ½ past five in the morning the *Argus* and *Hornet* appeared in sight.

(See my dispatches to Commodore Barron of April 29.)

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 206.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 27 April 1805

1 [A. M.]. Cast off the Vessels in tow.
9. Sent the pinnance into the harbour of Malta —
Latitude Observed 35° 59′ N.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Sir Alexander John Ball, Governor of Malta, from Captain Edward Preble U. S. Navy

BOSTON *Ap*^{l} *28*th *1805*

DEAR SIR I have the honor to acquaint you of my arrival in the U States and to repeat to you my thanks for your very friendly and polite attentions while at Malta.

The last letter with which you honored me previous to my leaving the station was dated the 20th Sep^{r} 1804, in answer to mine enclosing you a copy of the official letter from my Government notifying me of my superceedure in the Command of our Squadron; the two letters I rec^{d} from you previous to that were marked *Private*, and considered as such by me, but that of the 10th being in answer to a communication of a public nature and not mark'd *Private* I took the liberty to permit a friend in our service to peruse, and by his earnest request, to extract from it for the sattisfaction of a friend of his in Congress a paragraph considered highly honorable to me, as it was expressive of your approbation of my Conduct, I however enjoin'd it upon him to not allow it go any farther than his friend, I was therefore astonished on my arrival to find published in one of our News Papers something like the Paragraph in question altho not literally the same, it is true that your Name is not mentiond as the writer, but in a Marginal note you are supposed to have been, indeed your character is so delineated in the paragraph itself as to justify the supposition.

I am extremely sorry that an extract from any letter with which you hon^{d} me, should have been published without your consent and without my consent or knowledge, be assured it has given me much uneasiness. I do not however consider that it can in any way be injurious to you, altho conjecture has made you the author, and shall be extremely grieved should it in any way interrupt the harmony and good understanding heretofore subsisting between us.

I shall agreable to your wish send out two fishing smacks, they will be loaded with provisions for our Squadron & will sail in about a month for Malta, our agent will have orders to discharge and deliver them to your Excell^cy^ at the original cost here. I shall again write you by them.

I enclose you a paper containing the extract in question, and repeat my regret at its publication.

I beg you to present my respects to Lady Ball,

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
DERNE *28^th^ April 1805*

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, that at 9 O.Clock in the morning of the 27^th^ being about 10 Miles to the Eastward of the Town of Derne, with the *Hornet* in Company, we discovered the *Nautilus* at Anchor very close to the shore, which led us to suppose that Cap^t^ Dent had fallen in with M^r^ Eatons Army, as he had been sent in shore for that purpose the day before. — We made all sail for the *Nautilus*, and at ½ past 10 spoke her, and was informed by Cap^t^ Dent that he had, had communication with M^r^ Eaton the night before, and that he wished to have the field Pieces landed as soon as possible, and that M^r^ Eaton intended to make an attack upon Derne as soon as he could get possession of them, being then about two and a half miles from the Town, and the Enemy having sent him a chalenge, hoisted out our Boat to send the field Pieces on shore with such supplies as M^r^ Eaton was in want of, but on approaching the shore we found that it was impossible to land the Guns without hauling them up an almost perpendicular rock Twenty feet above the Boat. But with the perseverence of the Officer and men sent on this service, they effected the landing one of them, by hauling them up the steep Rock. M^r^ Eaton finding that we should loose time in landing the other, sent it off again informing me that he should march for the Town as soon as he could possibly mount the field Piece that he had on shore. gave Lieutenant Evans Orders to stand close in shore, and cover the Army while they were preparing to march, in case the Enemy should come out against them, as they had already made their appearance in large numbers outside of the Town, gave Orders for the necessary preparations to be made for the attack by Sea upon the Town and Batteries, and stood down very close to the Town. — At 2 P. M. M^r^ Eaton began the attack by Land, at same time the *Hornet* Lieu^t^ Evans Anchored with Springs on his Cables, within One hundred Yards of the Battery of eight Guns, and commenced a heavy fire upon it,

The *Nautilus* took her station to the Eastward of the *Hornet*, at ½ a miles distance from shore, and opened upon the Town & Battery The *Argus* Anchored without, and a little to the Eastward of the *Nautilus*, and began firing on the Town and Battery — The fort kept up a heavy fire for about an hour, after which the shot flying so thick about them, they abandoned it, and run into the Town and Gardens back — The Guns of the Vessels were turned on the Beach, and kept a heavy fire upon the Enemy to clear the way for the few

brave Christians Mr Eaton had with him, to enter the fort as they were gaining ground very fast though a heavy fire of Musquetry was constantly kept upon them from behind the Houses and old Walls near the shore. At about a half past 3 we had the satisfaction to see Lieut O.Bannon, and Mr Mann Midshipman of the *Argus*, with a few brave fellows with them, enter the fort, haul down the Enemys flag, and plant the American Ensign on the Walls of the Battery, and on turning the Guns of the Battery upon the Town, they found that the Enemy had left them in great haste, as they were found primed and loaded at their hand. —

Whilst our men were turning the Guns of the Battery upon the Town, Hamet Bashaw had taken possession of the back part of it, which brought the Enemy between two fires, which soon silenced them, and about four in the Afternoon we had complete possession of the Town and Fort, sent all our Boats on shore, for the purpose of carrying Amunition to the Fort, and to bring off the wounded men, as soon as possible, that they might be dressed. — Mr Eaton gave the necessary Orders at the Fort, and went into the Town to see every thing quiet, and to make arrangements for the Towns being well guarded during the night. At a half past five, he returned on board to get his wound dressed, having received a Musquet Ball thro' his left wrist. — On collecting our men we found one killed and Thirteen Wounded, a list of which I have the honor to send you.—

(Signed) Isaac Hull

John Wilton. a Marine	Killed
William Eaton Esqr	Wounded
David Thomas, Marine	dº
Bernard O.Brian dº	dº
George Emanuel (Greek)	dº
Spedo Levedo dº	dº
Bernardo Jamase dº	dº
Nicholo George dº	dº
George Goree dº	dº
Capt Lucca dº	dº
Names unknown 3 dº	dº
Angelo Fermoso Maltee	dº

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 28 April 1805

6 [P. M.] Came to anchor in the harbor of Valette in 10 fathoms water The Prizes anchored in the Quarantine harbour, to the North of Valette.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 28 April 1805

[Syracuse] Received 119 lbs Fresh Beef. Pleasant weather. I went this day into the Country, the first thing (except a pleasant country) worthy of notice is Dionisius's Cave. You ascend upon top of the ruins. From thence you are, by the help of a rope, lowered down into the "Cav" (as the Sicilians call it) from thence 150 feet in the

dark and gloomy cave where the least whisper is heard as distinctly as though your voice was raised to its common pitch. After satisfying my curiosity in this dreary mansion I departed further towards where the ancients had their theatres and ampitheatres. I here discovered the appearance of a great building, even some of their seats in the circus are still remaining to this day. I then proceeded to the catacombs where I was struck with wonder and surprise, to enter under large masses of stone and ruined buildings with streets and alleys almost as perfect as before it was sunk. After having traveled about 3 miles under ground we returned. My guide informed me that he could pass 30 miles in the same passage. How far it extends toward Etna I could not fine out, but sufficient reason to suppose it extends very near to the foot of the mountain.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Certificate concerning Isaac Eyre, shipbuilder

PHILADELPHIA *April 29th 1805*

We the Subscribers Ship Carpenters and Master Builders in the City of Philadelphia being personally acquainted with the Bearrer Isaac Eyre Junr who proposess to follow his trade on the Ohio and is now engaged to build gun boats there for the government do certify that he Served a regular apprentiship in Philadelphia to John Wilson and that he is well acquainted with his trade and may be considered as a master builder having done Business on his own account at Chester for Some time past witness our hands

JOSEPH GRICE
JOHN WILSON
ISAAC WHITE
FRANKLIN EYRE
GEORGE EYRE

A true Copy of the Origonal
witness, presant
WM CONDON
Wm CONDON JUNr

I am now at Philadelphia on my way to Cumberland river and mean to Start on tuesday the 30th instant for Pittsburg: from yours &c —

ISAAC EYRE JUNr

Sir please to give my respects to Mr Wm Oneal

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Congress* MESSINA
April 29th 1805

SIR I arrived here on the 24th after touching at Syracuse for the purpose of obtaining practique

I am happy to inform you there is no doubt but Mr Ridgley will be acquitted of the charge—he is still on board the *Congress* where the Governor has been good enough to permit him to remain until the ship is about departing, when he will be comfortably lodged in the Citadel. —

Mr Broadbents influence with the Government as well as with the

English Consul & merchants here is great, all of which he has exerted on the present occasion. — from what I have observed I feel it a duty to state to you Commodore that had not Mr Broadbent interested himself in the manner he has the decision of the Tribunal would have been widely different from what there is no doubt it will now be. —

I have been waiting for a wind to carry me through the straits two days the moment it comes I shall depart. —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U, S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DERNE *April 29th 1805*

SIR The information I have the honor to forward of this date, stating in abstract occurrencies since my last, will not disappoint the expectations my Calculations then may have formed.

Certain periods of your letter of 22nd Ulto. require a seperate and distinct answer, This I shall do with candor.

It was understood when Governme[n]t came to a determination to try the effect of a Co-operation with Hamet Bashaw, against the Enemy, that provision would be made adequate to the experiment Six field pieces, a thousand stand of Arms with suitable amunition and Eighty thousand Dollars were asked for by Hamet Bashaw while yet in possession of this province and gaining ground against the Usurper — the Secretary of the Navy inform'd me, that the Arms Amunition, & fifty Thousand Dollars would be furnish'd; and they were to have been put on board at Hampton Roads. While the Squadron were getting ready for sea, information arrived of the Bashaw having been driven from his post and retired to Eygpt, In consequence of which it is to be presumed, the supplies getting in readiness were withheld as the success of the experiment then appeard very doubtfull. The twenty thousand Dollars deposited with the Consul General at Algiers, to be applied to this service, cannot be supposed adequate to the purpose, of bringing the Bashaw from his exile in Egypt, placing him in a situation to act against a rival possessed of all the resources of his Kingdom, and of carrying his plan of opperations into Effect, Whatever may have been the disposition of the people towards him, the twenty thousand Dollars therefore could have been meant, only to assist the research of the Bashaw, and the revival of his affairs, in case our plan should be thought feasible, Hence I think it is not presuming too far to conclude, that the unlimited discretion vested in the Commander in Chief, in regard to all the exigencies of the War, and particularly as it relates to the object in view, extends to every matter necessary to its accomplishment. The instructions of the Secretary of the Navy, certainly cannot mean to tie him down to any limited application, The advantages calculated to result from the Success of this measure, have been heretofore stated; and thus far, the experiment has not disappointed those calculations We are in possession of the most valuable province of Tripoli The high estimation the enemy places on this department of the Kingdom is evidenced by the extraordinary efforts he has used to defend it, and by the menaces to which he has resorted to deter us from the operations here; his Camp was only fourteen hours march from the place when

we seized it by assault. I am this evening inform'd they are retrograding, and only regret that we have not the means of pursuing them.

The expences already incurred in this expedition will amount to nearly thirty thousand Dollars, for thirteen thousand of which we are indebted to Messrs Briggs, Brothers, of Alexandria, Eleven thousand have been received through the hands of Cap. Hull, including his advances and drafts in Egypt — I have disbursed nearly two thousand and for the residue shall be indebted to individuals. This expence will not appear extravagant, when it is consider'd, that it covers all our expenditures in Egypt, where many sacrifices were necessary to pass the barriers of Turkish jealousy, and avidity in getting the Bashaw through that Country, of furnishing horses, tents, arms, and amunition, prepatory to our entering the desert — of provisioning a thousand two hundred souls, and about two hundred horses, in that barren desert upwards of forty Days, a distance of nearly five hundred miles, and of Caravans for transporting those provisions the whole distance from Alexandria; and also the unavoidable expenditures in presents to chiefs, and payments to troops in order to gain the one and avail ourselves of the services of the other —

MAY 1st

The situation in which it is known Hamet Bashaw was found in Upper Egypt must of itself suggest the idea, that he must be destitute of all means of mooving a Military expedition except the attachment of his subjects. The possession of this Province does not materially alter that situation. The general failure of the Harvest, which the whole coast of barbary experienced last Season, together with the extraordinary tributes which Jussuf Bashaw has exacted to support the War, has render'd not only this, but every other part of Tripoli, poor & oppress'd; wholly destitute of contributing any thing, very considerable to either of the rival Brothers. This is a circumstance favorable to our measures, if we will go to the expence of profiting of it — No Chief, whatever may be the attachment of his followers, can long support Military opperations, without the means of subsisting and paying his troops, The observation is peculiarly applicable to the temper and Circumstances of the Arabs of this Country, who in fact form, its real strength, who are poor, yet avaricious, and who being accustom'd to despotism, are generally indifferent about the name or person of their despot, provided he imposes no new burthens, Stronger proof of this cannot be brought, than the difficulty Jusuf Bashaws Camp has found in recruiting in its progress from Tripoli. it left there long since with about two hundred Men,

I have this morning intercepted six letters from that Camp, dated only four days since, sign'd by the Commander in Chief, the Governor of Bengazi, and an Aid de Camp address'd to the Governor of Derne, & to several Chiefs or Shieks encouraging them to hope & perseverance & stating that their delay has only been occasioned by expectations of receiving reinforcements from the Arab Tribes. They have increased their number only three hundred 'tho they have pass'd through that part of the Country nearest, and most nearly attached to the Enemy. Hamet Bashaw brought two thousand Arabs into the field on the 27th This serves to shew the weight of money with these people, and as a pretty good criterion of the ballance of influence between the two Bashaws. With the aids contemplated by Government to have been furnished Hamet Bashaw, when in the possition

he now holds. I have no doubt, but he may proceed to the Walls of Tripoli. But while I offer this Opinion, I cannot conceal my apprehensions, grounded on experience, that when arrived there he would effect little, without more military talent & firmness, than exists either in himself or the *hordes* of Arabs who attach themselves to him; They are exactly what Volney describes of the Camps of the Egyptian Beys, rather a rabble than an Army, & in our affair here, they held safe positions to catch fugitives, untill the doors of the Enemy were open'd for plunder, when they became at once brave, & impetuous. If therefore the co-operation is to be pursued with him and 'its direction is to be confided to me, it must be on condition that detachments of regulars may be occasionally debark'd from the Squadron, or procured elsewhere, to aid and give effect to such operations as require energy. With the supplies asked for, provisions for our Christians, and with the firm front of our regular regiment, I believe it would not be presuming too far to engage, in conjunction with the Squadron, to force the enemy to take refugue in a Sanctuary; But I confess, Sir, there is one discouraging circumstance resulting from the declared views, in affording auxiliaries to Hamet Bashaw. These aids are to withdrawn at any period, when the Enemy shall propose terms of peace, which may be accepted by the Agent of Government on the spot. If Hamet Bashaw is to be used *solely* as an instrument, to the attainment of an Object, exclusively to the advantage of the United States, without any consideration to his future existence and well being. I cannot persuade myself that any bonds of patriotism dictate to me the duty of having a Chief Agency, nor indeed any, in so extraordinary a Sacrifice. Certainly the Enemy will propose terms of Peace with us, the moment he entertains serious apprehensions of his Brother. This may happen at any stage of the War, most likely to rid him of so dangerous a rival, and not only only Hamet Bashaw, but every one acting with him, must inevitably fall victims to our economy, If we proceed no farther, it wou'd seem incumbent on the honor of Government in the event of Peace, at least to place Hamet Bashaw, in a situation as ellegible as that from which he has been drawn; out of the power of an incens'd and vindictive enemy — Probably Jusuf Bashaw would agree to establish him in the Government of this province and Bengaza, and to restore to him his family He may perhaps be made satisfied with such an Accomodation, & the United States experience from it, many of the advantages calculated to result from carrying the original plan into execution, and consistently with both our honor and interest, At all events I am deeply impress'd with the opinion, that the post we have secured here, should not be abandoned, nor terms of peace precipitately embraced; Indeed it were to be wished that the effect of the success of Co-operation might be tried — It would very probably be a death blow to the Barbary System. Any accomodation savoring of relaxness would as probably be death to the Navy, and a wound to the National honor. If it is determined to proceed, or hold a position here, further supplies of cash & provisions, must immediately be sent to the Coast, for reasons which will suggest themselves, from preceeding observations, It would not be good policy in Hamet Bashaw, to levy Contributions during the Contest with his brother, least it should alineate his friends. On the contrary, he ought to be enabled to move with a liberal hand. Cash will do much with the inhabitants

of this Country; even those whom it will not engage to fight, will by it be engaged not to fight: With it we can pass generally. But if we here & there find a wall'd town, or a garrison impervious to its influence, cannon balls & bayonets come in as irresistable Agents.

The Convention I have enter'd into with Hamet Bashaw, may be usefull, in case he succeeds in getting repossession of his Government; otherwise it can do no mischief, even if ratified, as will appear, by the precaution in the second article. I enclose a copy

It is with much pain I keep a sedentary position to write, this circumstance with the indulgence I allow myself to expect from your goodness, will I am persuaded; furnish me an apology for omissions and inacuracies

It has been deemed expedient by Cap. Hull & the other Commanders whom I have consulted, and myself, that the *Argus* & *Nautilus* should remain here, untill these dispatches can receive answers, on account of the Enemy's Camp being in the Vicinity — I am confident it will not approach us, but disperse if it has not already, Should it perceived however, that the coast is to be abandon'd, it would encourage an effort in the Commanders to gain their post of destination

I have not language to express my sense of gratitude and obligation, for your exertions in forwarding us supplies; without them we must have perished. — With my most cordial wishes for the speedy and perfect re-establishment of your health, and with the Assurance of my sincere respect and attachment, I have the honor to be

(Signed) W^{m} EATON —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DERNE *April 29th 1805*

SIR Oweing to impediments too tedious to detail, but chiefly to delinquency in our Quarter Masters department, which I had confided to Richard Farquhar. I did not leave Alexandria, 'till the third of last Month — The host of Arabs who accompanied the Bashaw from that place, and joined him on the rout, mooving chiefly with their families & flocks, render'd our progress through the desert slow & painfull, add to this the ungovernable temper of this maurauding Malitia, and the frequent fits of despondency, amounting sometimes to mutiny, occasion'd by information almost every day meeting us of formidable re-enforcements from the Enemy, for the defence of this place, and it will not seem unaccountable, that it was not 'till the fifteenth instant we arrived at Bomba, We had now been twenty five days without meat, and fifteen without bread, subsisting on Rice —

Happily the next morning, discover'd the *Argus*, to whom I made Signals by Smoke, which were discoverd and answered — The *Hornet* soon after appeared, Cap. Hull sent off a Boat. I went on board, & had the honor and inexpressible satisfaction of receiving your communications of 22nd Ulto.— The timely supplies that came forward in these Vessels gave animation to our half famished people; and no time was lost in moving forward on the morning of the 25th We took post on an emminence in the rear of Derne, Several chiefs came out to meet the Bashaw with assurances of fealty and attachment; By them I learn'd, that the City was divided into three departments, two of which were in the interest of the Bashaw and one in opposition —

This department 'tho fewest in numbers, was strongest in position & resources, being defended by a Battery of eight guns — the blind walls of the houses, which are provided in all directions with loop holes for Musketry, and by temporary parapets thrown up in several positions, not covered by the Battery, this department is nearest the Sea and the residence of the Bey.

On the morning of the 26th terms of Amity were offered the Bey on condition of allegiance and fidelity, The flag of Truce was sent back to me with this laconic answer "my head or yours!" At 2 P M discover'd the *Nautilus* & spoke her at six, in the morning of the 27th the *Argus* & *Hornet* appear'd & stood in. I immediately put the Army in motion and advanced towards the City, A favorable land breeze enabled the *Nautilus* & *Hornet*, to approach the shore, which is a steep & rugged declivity of rocks With much difficulty we landed and drew up the precipice one of the field pieces, both were sent in the boat for the purpose, but the apprehension of loosing this favorable moment of attack, induced me to leave one on board. We advanced to our position, Lieut Evans stood in and anchoring within one hundred yards of the battery, opened a well directed fire Lieut Dent dropped in and anchor'd in a position to bring his guns to bear upon the Battery & City, Cap. Commandant Hull brought the *Argus* to anchor a little South of the *Nautilus* so near as to throw her 24 Pd Shot quite into the Town — A detachment of six American Marines, a company of 24 Cannoniers and another of 26 Greeks including their proper Officers, all under the immediate Command of Lieut OBannon, together with a few Arabs on foot, had a position on an emminence opposite to a considerable party of the enemy, who had taken post behind their temporary parapets and in a ravine at the S E quarter of the town — The Bashaw seized an old Castle which overlook'd the town on the S. S. W. disposing his Cavalry on the plains in the rear, A little before 2 P M the fire became General in all quarters where Tripolitans and Americans were opposed to each other, In three quarters of an hour the Battery was silenced but not abandoned, 'tho most of the enemy withdrew precipitately from that quarter, and join'd the party opposed to the handful of Christians with me, which appeared our most vulnerable point, Unfortunately the fire of our field piece was relaxed, by the rammer being shot away

The fire of the enemy's Musketry became to warm, and continually augmenting, Our troops were thrown into confusion, and undisciplined as they were, it was impossible to reduce them to order, I perceived a charge — our dernier and only resort, We rushed forward against a host of Savages, more than ten to our one. They fled from their Coverts, irregularly, firing in retreat from every Palm tree, and partition wall in their way, At this moment I recd a Ball through my left wrist, which deprived me of the use of the hand and of course of my Rifle, — Mr OBannon, accompanied by Mr Mann of Annopolis urged forward with his Marines, Greeks, and such of the cannoniers as were not necessary to the management of the field Piece, pass'd through a shower of Musketry from the Walls of houses, took possession of the Battery, planted the American Flag upon 'its ramparts, and turn'd 'its guns upon the Enemy, who being now driven from their Out Posts fired only from their houses, from which they were soon dislodged by the whole fire of the Vessels, which was suspended during the charge being directed into them, the [Hamet] Bashaw soon

got possession of the Bey's Pallace; his Cavalry flank'd the flying enemy, and a little after four OClock, we had compleat possession of the Town The Action lasted about two hours & a half The Bey took refuge, first in a Mosque & then in a Hiram the most sacred of Sanctuaries, among the Turks, and is still there, But we shall find means to draw him thence — As he is the third man in Rank in the Kingdom, he may perhaps be used in exchange for Captain Bainbridge. —

I have fixed my post in the Battery, raised parapets and mounted Guns towards the Country, to be prepar'd against all events, 'tho I have no serious apprehensions of a Counter revolution, The moment of gaining Derne has been peculiarly fortunate, as the Camp, which long since left Tripoli for 'its defence were within two days, fourteen hours march, the day of our Attack; of which we had information in the morning and from which circumstance, it was with much difficulty I could prevail on the Bashaws Army to advance to the City, & to obey my dispositions — The Camp will probably take up a retrograde march —

Of the few Christians who fought on shore I lost fourteen Killed and Wounded, three of whom are Marines, one dead and another dying, the rest chiefly Greeks, who, in this little affair well supported their ancient character

It would be going out of my sphere to comment on the conduct of Naval Commanders, yet I should do violence to my own sense of duty & obligations were I not to observe, they coul'd not have taken better positions for their Vessels nor managed their fire with more skill and advantage.

The detail I have given of Mr OBannons conduct, needs no enconium, and it is believed the disposition our Government has always discover'd to encourage merit, will be extended to this intrepid, judicious and enterprising Officer Mr Manns conduct is equally meritorius.

I am bound also by a sense of well merited esteem, to mention to your particular patronage, a young English Gentleman, Mr. Farquhar, who has Volunteer'd in our expedition through the desert, and has in all cases of difficulty, exhibited a firmness and attachment, well deserving my Gratitude, If compatible with our Establishments, I request you will ensure him a Lieutenancy in the Marine Corps

(Signed) William Eaton —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

United States Brig *Argus*
Derne *29th April 1805*

Sir, From the best information I can gain since having possession of this place, I find that the former Bey of Derne, has yet a party in the Town of about one third of the inhabitants, many of which, are men of influence, which makes it necessary to keep a good look out for them — Consequently have thought proper to detain the *Nautilus* a few days longer, and send the *Hornet* into Port, her Guns being disabled by the Plank Shears giving way, and being aware of your intention of fitting her for a Bomb Vessel this Summer, lead me to believe that you are anxious for her arrival, to commence her repairs. — Capt

Dent has from three to four weeks Provision on board, and the *Argus* has Provision for about the same time, which I hope will enable us to keep the Station until I hear from you, as I think it will not be safe to leave this place in the hands of the few Christians that we have with us, Yet I should be under no apprehensions for them if the Weather will allow us to keep in sight of the land & call into the harbour every two or three days, as they are very much affraid of Mr Eatons great Guns, which are pointed on the Town, and are well convinced, what ours from Sea can do, by the sample they received on the 27th —

Should you think proper to keep possession of this place, until you are made acquainted with the effect that our having it will have on the Bashaw of Tripoli, it may be easily done with supplies sufficient for the support of the few Christians that have the fort, and a Vessel kept cruizing off the Town, but I am clearly of opinion that three or four hundred Christians, with additional supplies will be necessary to pursue the expedition to Bengaze and Tripoli — I presume Mr Eaton will write you fully on this subject, and inform you what provisions are necessary for the expedition — Should you think proper to have it pursued — I send you a copy of the principal occurrencies, and remarks, that has happened since we left Malta, by which you will be informed of the many difficulties we have been obliged to encounter in search of the Army, and in following them to this place. —

Your Letter to Messrs Briggs I have opened to take a copy of to forward to them, in hopes that an oppertunity would offer, from this place, but have not as yet been able to send it forward — I have not seen Mr Eatons communications to you, but presume that he has informed you of the sum they are in advance for the United States, which I find to be much more than when I left Alexandria. —

(Signed) ISAAC HULL

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPt *30 April 1805.* —

Two Bomb Vessels now equipping under the direction of Commre Preble at Boston will leave this Country about the 1 June next and join you as early as may be practicable. —

(By the *J. Adams.* Copy by gun boat Nº 4 —)

[NDA. LB, 1799–1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Samuel Elbert, U. S. Navy

CHARLESTON *April 30th 1805*

SIR I received yours of the 17 Instant and be assured that no time shall be lost in getting the Boat ready for sea. I have already entered ten Seaman — If I cannot enter more before the first of May, tomorrow, I shall take three Men out of Nº 1 — which will be enough whith the ten I have got to work her across the Atlantic

Lieut. Fanning gave me up the Command Yesterday. — I shall get my provission on Board tomorrow Morning & sail in the afternoon if the Weather is favourable —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Lieutenant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy, U. S. Sloop *Hornet*, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
DERNE *30th April 1805*

SIR, On receipt of this you will get under way with the United States Sloop *Hornet* under your command, and proceed with all possible expedition to Malta, and report yourself to the Commodore — You will take with you the Tripolitans Prisoners taken in the Latteen Boat bound to Bengaize, and deliver them to the Commodores Order, should he be at Malta, but should he have left there, you will inform yourself where he is, and loose no time in communicating to him, your arrival, and give him every information in your power of our affairs in this place. — Your departure from this being so sudden, prevents my writing so fully to him as I could have wished, but the perfect knowledge you have of every transaction, since we left Malta will enable you to give him correct information concerning our operations on this coast and of our present situation here. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Timothy Mountford, Algiers, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA *April 30th 1805*

MY DEAR SIR I have now before me your several letters of the 24th of October and 16 of December 1804, and of the 11th of Febr and 15th & 23d of March, and assure you that I feel the highest satisfaction at the full information contained in them

My absence from Algiers has been very far beyond any thing I could have calculated upon when I left that place, and not a single direct opportunity of writing to you has offered untill the present. —

I am much pleased to find the Continuance of a good disposition towards the U. S. in the Dey and Govt of Algiers I was fully impressed with the good grounds on which we stood when I left that place, and had the best Confidence in a Continuance of their friendship; in which I am happy in not finding myself disappointed. — The Expressions of regard and friendship expressed by His Excellency and the Great Officers, must be reciprocated with Cordiality — The Conduct of Segnor Juan has surprized me and mortified me Much, as I had conceived a high opinion of his correctness of conduct and beleived that the treatment which he had experienced from me would have restrained him from doing any thing which might be likely to bring me into difficulty. — The attachment of the Drogerman & Sidi Alli, and their attentive Conduct will not be fergotten on my return; and those of the Servants who Continue to behave well will find their reward. — I am pleased to learn that B & B [Bacri and Busnah?], continue their attentions, and I am fully convinced they will find it their interest to pursue the same line of conduct. The arrival of the Regalia Ship, *William & Mary*, must shew the Dey that we are attentive to our engagements; altho the Cargo was not exactly such as might have been wanting. — Your answer to the request for building a 74 Gun Ship was highly prudent and proper. — I approve very much of your conduct towards Captn Keets and those with him, when they came to settle their affairs with the Regency. — I have received a letter from Lord Nelson expressive of his sense of such Conduct, and his particular thanks to you. — I shall enclose

you a Certificate to act as a Chargé d'Affaires of the U. S. during my absence, and send the Consular Seal, in the fullest confidence, of the Prudence and propriety of your Conduct during my absence. — I am exceedingly sorry that any disagreement has taken Place between yourself and the Sweedish Consul; but shall forbear any animadversion on the subject untill I have the pleasure of seeing you. — You will be pleased to make my best respects and Congratulations to His Excellency the Dey on his escape from the late outrageous and wicked attack made on him. Tell him I pray God to preserve him many years. — Having now adverted to the several subjects mentioned in your letters, I have to inform you that you receive this letter by the Imperial Polacre ship *Premura*, Capt^{n} Bartolomew Smucheriech, which I have chartered and loaded with Wheat for Algiers, as you will see by the enclosed, Charter Party, Invoice and Bills of Lading. — There are on board this Ship fourteen hundred salms of wheat, each Salm making eight bushels & more of English measure; besides two Bales of Mocho coffee of 300 and odd pounds english each and 3 barrels of loaf Sugar, Containing 500 ^{lbs} together & 50 stone flower pots with some other small articles which will be mentioned in the Poscript of this letter or in another.

I have made this Shipment in consequence of your advice in your letter of the 15th of March, that wheat was @ 6 dollars per measure, in Order to place a sum of Money in Algiers, on account of the United States, to pay our annuity in Cash, if it can be done, up to the 25th of March 1805, which was the day on which our annuity became due from our last settlement. — The advantages of making a payment in Cash are to obvious to need a comment, and altho' our annuity by Treaty is Stated at 21,600 dollars or 12,000 Sequins yet by sending stores it amounts to more than double that Sum; and if we can by paying 30,000 dollars in cash, settle an Annuity we must be great gainers. — This Cargo Costs here upwards of 34 dollars, with Charges; as you will see by the Invoice &^{c} — The Scudo of Malta being 2/ — and the dollar 5/ — You will have enclosed a letter to Mess^{rs} Bacri & Busnach consigning this Cargo at least the Wheat, to them, if they should stand on the high ground which I presume they do from your letters, and from the Situation in which I left them. — The Sugar & Coffee, together with that sent from Gibraltar, will put a large [supply?] in your hands. Some of it must be used occasionally to keep up a good understanding with certain persons, and I trust to your Prudence and good judgement to have such distributions as are necessary made with Proper economy, at the same time that they may be Serviceable to our Country.

As this Cargo is very valuable I have judged it proper to send a Supercargo with it, to attend to the delivery, the same person who has seen it put on board. His Name is Luigi Paduani and is reccomended to me by M^{r} Higgens (who you will see has procured and ship^{d} the Cargo for me) as a very honest, sober, and intelligent man. You will see by a translation of the agreement with him, enclosed, that he will live at my house untill an opport^{y} may offer for him to return to this place, and I hope you will find him an agreeable inmate. —

I have a double view in sending this Cargo of *Wheat* to Algiers, The first is to place money there to pay an annuity, if it can be done in Cash, and to convince the Dey of our readiness to meet our engagements punctually; and the Other, that as wheat is so necessary an

Article, and so very scarce it might have a good effect to shew that we are attentive to give that facility to such indispensible wants, as will prove our Friendship in a double Point of view; at the same time there is no doubt of its making a handsome Profit, as it is of a very Superior Quality, and in the Very best order. Let these impressions be made in the fullest manner. —

There are two Packages of letters & Papers for the British Consul, put into my hands by Sir Alexander Ball, which I beg you will deliver to him, with my best Compliments, and expressions of the pleasure which M^rs Lear & myself promise ourselves from having him in our neighbourhood. — There is also a Package for M^rs Norderling of some things which she requested M^rs Lear to purchase for her here, and a letter for her enclosed. The amount of the Articles [space] dollars M^rs Lear has sent to her, which you may receive, if offered, but do not wish to demand it, as it may stand till we return.

I shall give you a short history of our Voyage &^c and a Statement of our situation with respect to Tripoli. — We had a pleasant passage from Algiers to the Coast of Tripoli, where we first heared of the Attacks made by Commodore Preble, who had then left that Station with the force under his Command, We found there the U. S. Frigate *President* Commodore Sam^l Barron, and the *Constellation* Capt^n Campbell. As the Operations, against Tripoli for this season were given up, and no prospect of opening an immediate Negotiation, we went on board the Commodore, who was going to Syracuse, and sailed for that place, where we remained about ten days and then came over here, where we have been stationary ever since, excepting a short trip which I made to Syracuse in Jan^y last to see Commodore Barron who was very ill, and who returned hither with me. — we have met with every attention here that we could wish, and have passed our time very agreeably; but my anxiety to return to Algiers, and for the ill Health of Commodore B. ever Since we first met him has been great. But I did not think it proper for me to return to Algiers untill I should have been able to effect the Object of my mission; or put it beyond an expectation of doing so. Thus has the Winter passed on without effecting anything, as the Communications from Tripoli, Gave no hope of a d'esprit on the part of the Bashaw to make peace on admissable terms. Lately there seems to be a Change in his Sentiments, as he finds the Season for Active Operations Approaching, and knows our force to be considerable, and our determination Strong to act on the Offensive against him; I am therefore in hopes that a few weeks will decide the matter, whether we shall settle our differences by negotiation; or try the effect of our Cannon. In either case, I presume I shall be able to depart for Algiers in the course of two months. In the mean time, I trust that every thing will remain quiet and friendly in that Quarter; and especially as it is possible we may have a rupture with Tunis, the Bey of which has been long Speaking in a threatening tone, and as Capt^n Rodgers sent in here a few days ago a Cruizer of eight guns who calls himself a Tunesian, and was going with two Italian Vessels, his prizes, into Tripoli, then blockaded by our Ships. If the Bey is serious in his t[h]reats, he will not fail to put them now in execution, unless he is deterred by the Napoletan Squadron, which is said to be in his Bay, *This information is for yourself alone.*

As your communication is again open with Europe, I presume it is unnecessary to say that the French Fleet have got out of Toulon, and

passed the Straits, followed by Lord Nelson, of whom they had the advantage of 3 or 4 days. Their destination & object is unknown here

You will observe that the Captn of the Polacre has 35 running days to take in and deliver his Cargo, after which he allows ten days demurage at 10 dollrs per day. The time of his delay here will be noted on the back of the Charter party, which I presume will not exceed 10. or 12, which will allow him 23 or 25 for discharging without encroaching upon his ten days of demurage. — The ship will not return here as she is chartered for another Voyage, as the Captn can shew by his Charter party

I have not received a line from the U. S. since I left Algiers, neither has the Commodore had any official advices from thence. —

Mrs Lear has but indifferent health since she has been here; but I flatter myself that the settled weather which we may now expect, and the sea air, will restore to her again that invaluable blessing, She sends her best regards to you, and says it is unnecessary to desire you to take care of all our things, as she is sure it will be done, and that an attention to airing such as may be injured by laying will not be omitted. — Mr Henly is in good health, and desired his best regards, when we last saw him. — He is now on the Coast of Tripoli in the Frigate *Constitution*, Captn Rodgers, of which ship he is second Lieut and bids fair to be an honor to his Country & friends as an attentive Active, and enterprizing Officer. — Captn S. Decateur Commands the *Congress*.— Our Small Vessels are now all out; but as soon as one can be spared, I shall request her to be sent to Algiers to see how matters stand there, and bring letters from you &c —

I shall write a few lines to the Sweedish Consul if I have time, if not present my best regards &c to him as also to the French, Spanish, Danish and Dutch Consuls and their respective families in which Mrs Lear unites with me, also to M & Mde Ferarea to Dr Martiningo, to Messrs B. & B. say all Complaisant things. To the Drogerman, Sidi Alli, Francisco and all the Others of our family let us be remembered.—

I must impress upon you the necessity of great caution & circumspection in all your Conduct, which I am persuaded I shall have cause to approve —

Wishing you the enjoyment of health and every Blessing

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

[Enclosure]

[30 April 1805]

To all whom it may Concern

WHEREAS my Absence from the Regency of Algiers, On the business of the United States of America, may make it necessary to have some person there Charged with the Affairs of those States, I do hereby Authorize and appoint Timothy Mountford, my Secretary in Algiers, Chargé d'Affairs of the United States of America in the said Regency of Algiers, during my absence from thence; or untill this said power may be revoked or otherwise annulled

Given under my hand & seal at the City of La Valetta
(SEAL) in the Island of Malta this thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred & five —

(Signed) TOBIAS LEAR,
Consul Genl of the U States of America at Algiers &c —

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Bacri & Busnah, Algiers, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA, *April 30th 1805*

GENTLEMEN I have sent to Algiers the Imperial Polacre Ship *Premura*, Captn Bartolomeo Smucheriech, with a Cargo of the best hard wheat, consisting of fourteen hundred Salms of Malta, which I have Consigned to your address, to be sold to the best advantage. — The Charter Party, Invoice and Bills of Lading, you will receive from Mr Mountford. —

Having heared that Wheat was very scarce at Algiers I have been induced to send this Cargo, in Order to place there a Sum of Money to pay one years Annuity from the United States of America to His Excellency the Dey and the Regency of Algiers if he should be disposed to receive an Annuity in Cash to the Amount of 30,000 dollars. —

I send Wheath in preference to money, to Shew our disposition to supply that necessary Article where it is so much wanted. — I hope it will turn to good Account — Our Annuity was settled up to the 25 day of March 1804, and we have sent one Cargo since, the amount of which I do not yet know. If the balance up to March 1805, can be paid in Cash I shall be much pleased, as it will convince the Dey of our wish to be punctual in our payments, when the distance from our Country is so great as to make the Arrival of Cargoes from thence very uncertain. — If a payment can be made in Cash you will hold the balance of the proceeds of this Cargo subject to my orders. If Cash will not be received, you will be pleased to hold the whole of the proceeds, after paying the freight, subject to like Orders. There is a Supercargo named Luigi Paduanai who goes in this Vessel. He saw the Cargo put on board, and will attend to its delivery —

I have been much longer from Algiers than I expected, as I did not find an opportunity of negotiating with the Bashaw of Tripoli upon terms which were likely to bring about a peace. —The[re] is now a prospect of coming to terms, which if effected, will enable me to return very soon to Algiers, where I wish much to be.

I have heared of the attack made on the life of his Excellency the Dey of Algiers, which I am happy to find did not take the effect intended. — I salute him on his escape and wish him many happy years. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To the Swedish Consul, Algiers, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA, *April 30th 1805*

The Honble Consul NORDERLING

DEAR SIR This is the first direct Opportunity which I have had of Writing to Algiers since I left that place, and I do not fail of embracing it to inform you of the Welfare of Mrs Lear and myself, and to express our wishes that you, your good Lady and Children may enjoy every blessing. —

Our passage from Algiers to Sicily and this place was very pleasant and we have had every reason to be pleased with our residence here, and the attention which we have received. — Notwithstanding which, we still wish to be again at Algiers, considering that as our home for some time at least. — we have been absent much longer than we expected, as no occasion has yet offered of terminating the

object of my mission with Satisfaction; but I hope a better prospect now offers itself, and that we shall soon have the pleasure of seeing you again

I presume it is no news to you to hear that the French Fleet has got out of Toulon and passed the Straits. Their destination and Object are yet unknown here. Indeed in our insulated situation we are almost as much in want of information as you are at Algiers, especially in the Winter Season.

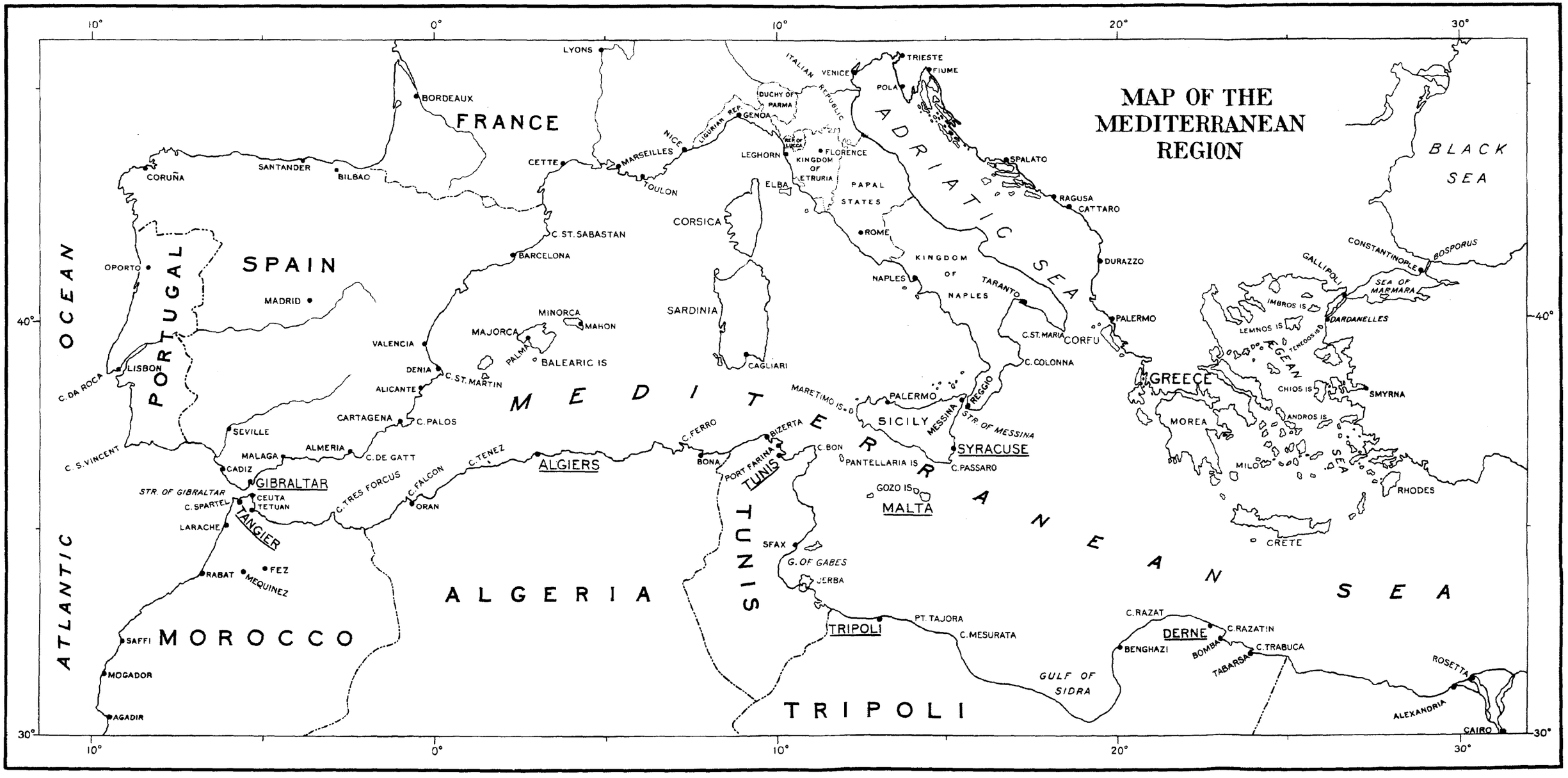
Mrs Lear writes to Mrs Norderling by this opportunity, and sends her part of the Articles which she requested her to procure. My best respects and regards attend Mrs Norderling and all your family. Kiss your Charming Children for me; and present my regards & Compliments to Consul Billee & his Secretary, as well as to all friends in Algiers —.

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 30 April 1805

[Syracuse] This day received from Mr. Dyson 121 lbs F. beef. Pleasant weather. At 12 o'clock I went to the arsenal and soon, saw Mr. Jno Lyon and Mr. Wm. Ballard, attended with their seconds going out of town to settle a dispute of honor. (They were both Midshipmen belonging to the Brig *Vixen*). Myself and Boatswain soon followed at a little distance and saw them exchange two shots. The second round they were both wounded, Mr. Lyon shot through the knee and Mr. Ballard was shot a little below his hips in the fleshy part. They were brought on board and the ball extracted from Ballard and afterwards sent to the Hospital, the wounds not considered mortal.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]


MAP OF THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION
10°
0°
10°
20°
30°
40°
30°
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
AEGEAN SEA
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
ALGERIA
MOROCCO
TUNIS
TRIPOLI
GREECE
ITALIAN REPUBLIC
PAPAL STATES
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
KINGDOM OF ETRURIA
DUCHY OF PARMA
LIGURIAN REP.
LYONS
BORDEAUX
CORUÑA
SANTANDER
BILBAO
CETTE
MARSEILLES
NICE
GENOA
TOULON
LEGHORN
FLORENCE
ELBA
CORSICA
SARDINIA
ROME
NAPLES
TARANTO
VENICE
TRIESTE
FIUME
POLA
SPALATO
RAGUSA
CATTARO
DURAZZO
PALERMO
CORFU
C.ST.MARIA
C.COLONNA
C.ST.SABASTAN
BARCELONA
MINORCA
MAHON
MAJORCA
PALMA
BALEARIC IS
VALENCIA
DENIA
ALICANTE
C.ST.MARTIN
CAGLIARI
OPORTO
MADRID
LISBON
C.DA ROCA
SEVILLE
C.S.VINCENT
CARTAGENA
C.PALOS
MALAGA
ALMERIA
C.DE GATT
CADIZ
GIBRALTAR
STR. OF GIBRALTAR
C.SPARTEL
CEUTA
TETUAN
TANGIER
LARACHE
RABAT
FEZ
MEQUINEZ
SAFFI
MOGADOR
AGADIR
C.TRES FORCUS
C.FALCON
ORAN
C.TENEZ
ALGIERS
C.FERRO
BONA
BIZERTA
PORT FARINA
TUNIS
C.BON
MARETIMO IS.
PALERMO
SICILY
MESSINA
REGGIO
STR. OF MESSINA
SYRACUSE
PANTELLARIA IS
C.PASSARO
GOZO IS
MALTA
SFAX
G. OF GABES
JERBA
TRIPOLI
PT. TAJORA
C.MESURATA
GULF OF SIDRA
C.RAZAT
DERNE
C.RAZATIN
BENGHAZI
BOMBA
C.TRABUCA
TABARSA
ROSETTA
ALEXANDRIA
CAIRO
CONSTANTINOPLE
BOSPORUS
GALLIPOLI
SEA OF MARMARA
DARDANELLES
IMBROS IS
LEMNOS IS
TENEDOS IS
CHIOS IS
SMYRNA
ANDROS IS
MOREA
MILO
RHODES
CRETE

MOVEMENTS OF UNITES STATES NAVAL VESSELS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, SEPTEMBER 1804 - MAY 1805.

	PRESIDENT	CONSTITUTION	CONSTELLATION	CONGRESS	ESSEX	JOHN ADAMS	ENTERPRISE	SIREN	ARGUS	NAUTILUS	VIXEN	SCOURGE	HORNET
SEPT. 1804	7. AT MALTA 9. ARR. TRIPOLI 23. DEP TRIPOLI 26. ARR. SYRACUSE	7. OFF TRIPOLI 13. DEP. TRIPOLI 16. ARR. MALTA	9. ARR. TRIPOLI 23. DEP. TRIPOLI 30. ARR. SYRACUSE	12. ARR. ALGIERS 15. DEP. ALGIERS 23. OFF TRIPOLI 30. OFF TRIPOLI	15. AT TANGIER 26. ARR. LISBON	6. DEP. TRIPOLI 15. ARR. SYRACUSE	4. DEP. TRIPOLI 15. ARR. SYRACUSE 26. DEP. SYRACUSE 30. DEP. SYRACUSE	6. DEP. TRIPOLI 15. ARR. SYRACUSE 26 DEP SYRACUSE 29. ARR. MALTA	7. OFF TRIPOLI 18. ARR MALTA 22. DEP. MALTA 23. ARR. SYRACUSE 30. DEP. SYRACUSE	6. DEP. TRIPOLI 15. ARR. SYRACUSE 20. ARR. MALTA 24. OFF TRIPOLI 30. OFF TRIPOLI	7. OFF TRIPOLI 11. DEP. TRIPOLI 15. AT MALTA 23. AT MALTA	15. AT SYRACUSE	
OCT.	6. DEP. SYRACUSE 7. ARR. MALTA 12. AT MALTA 29. AT SYRACUSE		9. DEP. SYRACUSE 10. ARR MALTA 17. AT MALTA 23. ARR. OFF TRIPOLI 31. OFF TRIPOLI	1. OFF TRIPOLI 18. OFF TRIPOLI 24. DEP TRIPOLI 28. ARR. MALTA	17. ARR TANGIER 29. DEP. TANGIER 29. ARR. MALTA 31. ARR SYRACUSE	9. DEP. SYRACUSE 10. ARR. MALTA	3. ARR MESSINA 5. AT MESSINA 14. ARR SYRACUSE 16. DEP. SYRACUSE 17. ARR. MALTA 24. DEP. MALTA 27. DEP. SYRACUSE	12. DEP MALTA	3. ARR. MESSINA 18. DEP MESSINA 19. ARR. SYRACUSE 22. DEP SYRACUSE 24. ARR. MALTA 26. DEP. MALTA 31. ARR. TRIPOLI	18. OFF TRIPOLI 24. OFF TRIPOLI 31. OFF TRIPOLI	1. AT SYRACUSE 13. AT SYRACUSE 25. AT MALTA 28. DEP MALTA 29. ARR. SYRACUSE	25. AT MALTA 26. DEP. MALTA	
NOV.	2. DEP. MALTA 4. ARR. SYRACUSE 8. ARR SYRACUSE 12. DEP SYRACUSE 16. ARR. TRIPOLI 17. OFF. TRIPOLI 18. OFF. TRIPOLI 24. OFF TRIPOLI	2. DEP MALTA 4. AT SYRACUSE 28. DEP. SYRACUSE	1. OFF TRIPOLI 3. ARR. MALTA 18. OFF TRIPOLI 19. DEP. TRIPOLI	2. DEP. MALTA 3. ARR. SYRACUSE 10. AT SYRACUSE	2. ARR. SYRACUSE 5. AT SYRACUSE	4. DEP. MALTA 5 ARR SYRACUSE 15. DEP. SYRACUSE 18. ARR. MESSINA 21. DEP. MESSINA 28. ARR. PALERMO	2. ARR. SYRACUSE 6. DEP. SYRACUSE 20 ARR. TRIESTE		1. OFF TRIPOLI 5. ARR. SYRACUSE 14. DEP. SYRACUSE 16. ARR. MALTA 18. DEP. MALTA 25. ARR. ALEXANDRIA	1. OFF TRIPOLI	6. DEP. SYRACUSE 7. ARR. SYRACUSE 11. DEP. SYRACUSE 18. OFF TRIPOLI 24. OFF TRIPOLI 26. OFF TRIPOLI	5. AT SYRACUSE 15. DEP. SYRACUSE 21. DEP. MESSINA 26. ARR. PALERMO 30. DEP. PALERMO	
DEC.	7. OFF TRIPOLI 12. ARR. SYRACUSE 29. AT SYRACUSE	1. OFF MALTA 2. DEP. MALTA 11. OFF ALGIERS 18. OFF GIBRALTER 19. ARR TANGIER DEP. TANGIER 28. ARR. LISBON	12. AT SYRACUSE 29. AT SYRACUSE	12. AT SYRACUSE 30. DEP. SYRACUSE	11. AT SYRACUSE 29 AT SYRACUSE	2. DEP. PALERMO 5. ARR. NAPLES 23. DEP. NAPLES		17. AT CADIZ		22. AT SYRACUSE	6. ARR. MALTA 11. DEP. MALTA 14. OFF TRIPOLI 24. OFF TRIPOLI 26. OFF TRIPOLI 28. OFF MALTA 29. ARR. SYRACUSE	18. OFF GIBRALTER 19. DEP. GIBRALTER	
JAN. 1805	3. AT SYRACUSE 6 AT SYRACUSE 11. AT SYRACUSE 18. DEP SYRACUSE 24. AT SYRACUSE		16. DEP SYRACUSE FOR MALTA 26. ARR. SYRACUSE FROM MALTA	7. OFF TUNIS 10. DEP. TUNIS	8. OFF TRIPOLI	5. AT GIBRALTER 9. DEP GIBRALTER		8. OFF TANGIER		3. IN SYRACUSE 4. DEP SYRACUSE 23. AT MESSINA			
FEB.	4. AT SYRACUSE 22. DEP SYRACUSE 24. ARR. MALTA	9. DEP LISBON 13. OFF TANGIER 15. OFF GIBRALTER 18. DEP. GIBRALTER 24. ARR. MALTA	4. DEP. SYRACUSE 5 ARR. MALTA 9. OFF TRIPOLI	4. AT SYRACUSE	4. DEP. SYRACUSE 5. ARR. MALTA 23. AT MALTA	25. ARR. NEW YORK	18. AT VENICE	13. OFF GIBRALTER	19. DEP ALEXANDRIA	2. ARR. SYRACUSE FROM MESSINA 7. DEP SYRACUSE FOR MALTA	4. DEP. SYRACUSE 7. AT MALTA 11. ARR. SYRACUSE FROM MALTA 22. DEP. SYRACUSE 23. ARR. MALTA	12. ARR. NORFOLK	
MAR.	2. DEP. MALTA 3. OFF TRIPOLI 13. OFF BENGASI 17. OFF TRIPOLI 22. OFF TRIPOLI 24. OFF LAMPADUSA 27. ARR. MALTA	2. DEP. MALTA 5. OFF TRIPOLI 12. OFF TRIPOLI 19. ARR. MALTA 27. AT MALTA	3. OFF TRIPOLI	17. AT MALTA 19. OFF MALTA	8. DEP MALTA 21. AT TRIESTE				10. ARR. MALTA 22. AT MALTA 26. DEP. MALTA	26. ARR. MALTA FROM TUNIS	1. DEP. MALTA 6. ARR. TRIPOLI		26. DEP. MALTA
APR.	8. DEP. MALTA 9. ARR. SYRACUSE 11. DEP SYRACUSE 14. ARR. MALTA 15. DEP. MALTA 16. ARR. TRIPOLI 25. DEP. TRIPOLI 27. ARR. MALTA	1. AT MALTA 3. DEP MALTA 5. OFF TRIPOLI 31. OFF TRIPOLI	5. OFF TRIPOLI 10. AT MALTA 22. AT SYRACUSE	15. ARR. MALTA FROM MESSINA 22. DEP. SYRACUSE 24. ARR. MESSINA 29 AT MESSINA	20 AT VENICE 23. AT TRIESTE 27. AT TRIESTE			8. DEP TANGIER 27. AT MALAGA	2. ARR. OFF CYRENAICA 9. OFF BOMBA 22. OFF BOMBA 25. OFF DERNE 30. OFF DERNE	26. OFF DERNE 29. OFF DERNE	18. OFF TRIPOLI 21. ARR. DEP. MALTA 22. ARR. SYRACUSE		17. ARR. BOMBA 21. AT BOMBA 27. OFF DERNE
MAY	2. DEP. MALTA 6. ARR. TRIPOLI 28. OFF TRIPOLI	31. OFF TRIPOLI	8. AT SYRACUSE 10. DEP SYRACUSE 17. DEP MALTA 21. ARR. OFF TUNIS 23. AT TUNIS	6. DEP MESSINA 13. ARR. LEGHORN	9. ARR. SYRACUSE 12. ARR. MALTA 24 DEP. MALTA 26. ARR. TRIPOLI 28 OFF TRIPOLI		11. AT VENICE	12. AT GIBRALTER 14. DEP. GIBRALTER AND TANGIER AND CRUISE	16. OFF DERNE	16. OFF DERNE 18. DEP. DERNE 25. AT MALTA 28. AT MALTA 31. ARR. TRIPOLI	10. DEP. SYRACUSE 11. ARR. MALTA 17. DEP. MALTA 21. OFF TUNIS 23. OFF TUNIS 24. ARR. MALTA 26. DEP. MALTA 28. ARR. TRIPOLI 31. AT TRIPOLI		1. DEP. DERNE 16. ARR. MALTA 30. ARR. DERNE

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