

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

**Volume V
Part 2 of 3**

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

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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^a 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 negotiate 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. Patrucci's, the Consular house. Fast of Ramadam begins.

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm¹ 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 opportunity 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 Hazy 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, Bm¹ 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 with-
out 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 govern-
ment 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 reestablished 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 [P. M.] spoke the ship *Alfred* from Syracuse At Sunset the Island of Linosa bore W $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, Bm¹ 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 drunkenness & sleeping on his post, Paul Frazer Seaman with 9, & Samuel Bay Seaman with 6 lashes for drunkenness — Thomas Ayscough Seaman with 64 lashes for poisoning four sheep, desertion, & drunkenness — 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, Bm¹ E 14.]

To James Monroe, U. S. Minister to London, England, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP^t

Decem^r 6th 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 Bm¹ 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 difficulty 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^o Cæsar* 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 complied with. the *Renowns* boat dropped 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch had been wulded — At 1 P. M. the Neapolitan Boats brought off from the Arsenal an Anchor of 36. Cwt. and dropped 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 Expençe.	
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.—
	<u>\$71, 528.—</u>

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, Ali, 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, Bm¹ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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^m on it, when we brought up with 65 fath^s on the best & 28 on the small bower At this time we had only 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ N nearly 2 Miles Fort Elmo bore N W b W $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 surprised 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^{rs} 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, Bm¹ 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 kedje belonging to the *Renown*. At $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 9th 1804.

rec^d Dec^r 21st 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 Captⁿ Campbell, to demand of the Bey of Tunis, full satisfaction for the Robbery committed on Captⁿ Egery, as stated in my letter of the 25th 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 24th 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 conveying 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 Captⁿ 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 Captⁿ 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 1st 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 10th Dec^r 1804

SIR, We arrived here at O. Clock in the morning of the 8th 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. — M^r 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 M^r 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. — M^r Robertson left Tripoli on the 5th ins^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 is still there, and is expected to wait until a convoy can be sent from hence to bring her over.

On the 6th ins^t Lieu^t Com^d: Smith came in here in the *Vizen*, 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.

M^r 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 M^r Dyson.

P. S. Nothing from America, Algiers or Tunis since my last

Wednesday Evening 12 Dec^r

I have this moment received a letter from Algiers dated 4 Dec^r — 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 Portuguese Slave had lately made their escape 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, Chesapeake & 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 information 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 Misset, 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 unweild 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 communications to government from Tunis as the Bey's chief 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 congenial to the in interest of the Bey. he for possessing 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 L^t OBannon of the Marine Corps Midshipmen Geo Mann and Eli E. Danielson — M^r 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 Abbabian 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 Egypt — 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 o'clock 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 Egypt during the suspension 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 night 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 vicissitude 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 besieged 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 preceded by an illumination of flam-beaux and torches — 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 *Courboise*[?] 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 indifferant 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 — Negotiations 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 hypocrisy 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 predecessor 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 distress 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 through 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

Believing 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 amnesty 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.]

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 M^r 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 denominations 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 believe what they ardently wished It would be 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 perceivable 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 earnest 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 Vice-roy'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 environs, must have deterred them from any mischief which they might otherwise have meditated against us. Scarcely however were we on 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 despair 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 relief and should perhaps have done a rash act had not been for the cool observations of Captⁿ Vincents that *There were common occurrences and that any relief we could effect would be indeed but temporary!*

On the morning of the 7th 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 preceding 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 belligerent 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 refractory party will

gradually annihilate itself —. A very small foreign force therefore may take the possession 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 delightful 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 destruction; 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 careless 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ E.

A. M. Calm.

10 Sent down Top Gallant Yards.

The *Essex*. *Constellation*. *Congress* and *Nautilus* 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, dropped 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 15th 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^o 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 Dec^r 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 improved 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 Ammunition 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 Cal^{te} Generale De Fortinguerre
Segretario della R^lSeig^{na}-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 Dec^r 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 M^r 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: Dep^t 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 Dec^r 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 Off^{rs} 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 M^r 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 Com^o 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 Ins^t and am happy to learn everything continues still favourable to our expedition.

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 Obed^t Servt.

(Signed) ISAAC HULL

WILLIAM EATON Esq^r

* (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 Dec^r 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 M^r Macharl to be reimbursed to Mess^{rs} 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 Cazaïti

[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^m & Malta on the 2^d Ins^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^m, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 set F. T. mast steering sail, saw the Rock of Gibraltar 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 29th 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 independent ruler — I am unacquainted with the Gov^t 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 Jan^y 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 Sovereignty 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 Gov^t, 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 Gov^t 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 Gov^t, 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 M^{rs} Lear the respects and best wishes of myself and Officers — we truly estimate her kind prayers, and justly feel, my D^y Col^o, your unremitted attention. — May you ever be happy, is the sincere wish of y^r affectionate friend

W^m BAINBRIDGE

[*The following is written in invisible ink.*]

TRIPOLI 5 January 1805

D^r 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 Dec^r 1804.

D^r SIR. — I wrote to you so fully last month in the invisibl[e] that I have scarcely any thing to add, and as my Communications went by so good a conveyance as M^r 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 Dec^r 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 M^r Macharl to be reimbursed to Mess^{rs} 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 shortened sail and hove too in the Bay of Gibraltar the *Swift Sure* sent Hir boat on board of us, at $\frac{3}{4}$ past 6 The boat left us fill'd away & made Sail at $\frac{1}{2}$ 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^t E 14.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKraft, 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 Gibraltar observ^d Several English Ships of War at anchor in the bay. $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 a gun was fired at us from the rock, took in sail & back'd the Main topsail. $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

Dec^r 20th 1804

SIR It has been intimated that the failure of Cap^t 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 should 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 should be known — At Malaga an open Letter dated Oct^r 23rd 1802 was put into my hands, by Cap^t 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* should be immediately sent to the U. S., it being as the Letter expressed, the Presidents desire, that those Frigates should not Winter in the Medⁿ As Cap^t Morris was then 1200 Miles to the Eastward of me, & in the Month of Nov^r, I considered the circumstance of the Letter being unsealed, intended for no other purpose, but that the Commanders, should, they then chance to see the Letter before Cap^t Morris, ought to obey the order, the more especially as the period for which my Crews were engaged, would expire before I could arrive in the U. S. & without waiting for his Commands, so Cap^t Rodgers & Cap^t Campbell thought & so indeed I could 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, & Cap^t 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 —

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 20 December 1804

[PM] at $\frac{3}{4}$ past 12 The boat returned from Tangier Bore up and made sail, at 4 cape Spartel bore S E $\frac{1}{2}$ S distance 10 leagues Cape Trafalgar N E $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, Bm¹ 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 15th 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 21st 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 Eugène], (alias Leitensdorfer.) Advanced him fifty dollars.

At evening an exhibition at the English house of the almeé, dancing women: Haggard prostitutes, disgusting, 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, Bm¹ 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^s 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 M^r 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 Nov^r) I drew ten setts of Exchange on you amounting to six thousand pounds sterling, in favor of W^m Higgens Esq^r 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 Dec^r 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^o 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^s 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 opportunity 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 Dec^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 Mamlukes 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 until 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 repeat 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 M^r 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 especially as you were bound to Lisbon.— It is there you will be able to obtain the best information on the operations 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 opinion 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 M^r 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 M^r 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 M^r 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—32p^rs
 1 Bowsprit & Cap
 1 Top Mast
 2 Top Gallant Masts
 2 Top Sail Yards.—

30th Decem^r—nothing farther worthy of communicating.—

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

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

N^o 88.

TANGIER 24th December 1804.—

SIR On the 19th Ins^t 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 N^o 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 disappointment. —

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 indiscreet expressions offered, and you have seen his answer; — to my reply of the 26th August (copy of which was transmitted also to you with N^o 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 opinion 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. — M^r 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 Vessels 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 Dec^r 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 Cap^t Thorn enclosed to M^r Higgins at Malta — He sails tomorrow, and will most likely arrive some time before we shall. — I have made arrangements for paying Mess^{rs} 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 Mess^{rs} 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 M^r 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.—

M^r 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 M^r Briggs authorized. —

I shall not do it however if Bills can possibly be negotiated on London.— I pray you to forward the enclosed Letter by the first opportunity — 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^l & 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $39^{\circ} 13' N$

[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 apartment, 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 negotiated 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'arabaine* 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 nauseous 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 N^o 2 The Transport to which you had given a passport to go from hence to Tripoli, for Bullocks, arrived here on the 12th ins^t 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 Alex^t 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 M^r 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^{dr} 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*] Dec^r 1804

SIR, I have been honoured with your letters of the 17th and 19th Inst^t 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 Mess^{rs} 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 M^r Patrucha for you a Trunk, dressing Case, Sword and Hat, and for M^r Farquhar a Cask Wine, which I hope he intends for the Major. — Our friends Mess^{rs} Briggs are well and I assure you we spent a very merry Christmas with them, drinking success to your party &^e —

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, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 got the anchors off the bows, at 10 sent up Top gallant yards, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 fired a gun for a pilot

At $\frac{3}{4}$ past 11 hove too & took a pilot On board fill,d away & made sail At Meridian fresh breezes and Rainey W^t Cape Epichel bore S $\frac{1}{2}$ E the light house bore E $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 29th 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^o 1

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
HARBOUR OF LISBON Dec^r 29th 1804

SIR I have to acquaint you that I arrived here last evening, last from Syracuse; which place I left on the 29th Ult^o—

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 29th 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 uncertainty, something worse than suspense — 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 imagined, 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 sincerity. — If I get no intelligence from the Bashaw between this and Sunday Evening, I shall dispatch M^r 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 M^r 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.

M^r Goldsborough and M^r 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 M^r 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 M^r 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 Oil!!!*—

It is matter of great exultation to the Turks, and I confess I am mortified with regret that an incident so unfavourable 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 31st 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 reubending &c for four Days. — I was perfectly deceived 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 M^r 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 S^t 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 Toppallant mast, with her Decks cleared of Boats & every other movable.

The Brig *Scourge* Cap^t 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 Nov^r 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 operations 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 Dec^r 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 M^{rs} Kirkpatrick, Your Father in Law, Brother in Law, and their Familys, as also the amiable M^r & M^{rs} 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 Ins^t, 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 M^r 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 plundered 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 Mess^{rs} 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 Eugene 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 a breeze sprung up from S W b S The strange sail bore down to speak us

At $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ S 17 miles — The N E. extreme of the Island bore N W $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 overstepping 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 inspire 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 ordnance 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 embrasures — 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 pinnace 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 successfully 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 <i>Intrepid</i>	10,000	31,412 42	15,000 00	15,625 00
3	Lieutenants, each	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	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 06
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	Quartermasters	1,136 4-11	1,006 81	766 69	618 08
42	Seamen and marines	833 $\frac{1}{3}$	304 13	†613 35	618 08

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*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.

1804 CALENDAR 1804

JANUARY							FEBRUARY						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	12	13	14	8	9	10	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	19	20	21	15	16	17	18
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	26	27	28	22	23	24	25
29	30	31								29			
MARCH							APRIL						
				1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30					
MAY							JUNE						
		1	2	3	4	5	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
27	28	29	30	31									
JULY							AUGUST						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	12	13	14	8	9	10	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	19	20	21	15	16	17	18
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	26	27	28	22	23	24	25
29	30	31								29	30	31	
SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER						
						1	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	14	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	21	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	28	22	23	24	25	26	27
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	29	30	31			
30													
NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
				1	2	3	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	9	10	11	12	13	14	8
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	16	17	18	19	20	21	15
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	23	24	25	26	27	28	22
25	26	27	28	29	30		30	31					29

1805 CALENDAR 1805

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	
		1	2	3	4	5						1	2	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28			
MARCH							APRIL							
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30					
31														
MAY							JUNE							
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
							30							
JULY							AUGUST							
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
29	30						27	28	29	30	31			
NOVEMBER							DECEMBER							
					1	2		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31					

[January 1805]

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

NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON 25th Febr'y 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

[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 Gen^l 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 balance 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 knowings 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 prisoners 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 Provisions. 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

W^m BAINBRIDGE21st AUG^t 1804

[Enclosure No. 3]

[23 August 1804]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from certain Prisoners of Tripoli
Copy

To William Bainbridge Esq^r Commander in chief of the late United States Frigate *Philadelphia*

SIR. Your favor of the 21st Ins^t 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 provisions. Those whose names appear in the negative are such, as the Cooks and Waiters in the Castle, Painters, Coopers &^s 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 M^r Fountain, M^r Hodge, M^r 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 provisions 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 ob^t Humble ser^{ts} In behalf of the whole Crew

signed.	JAMES HOGG —	} Petty officers
	THOMAS HAZLETON —	
	GEORGE GRIFFITH	
	JAMES STANFORD	
	GEORGE URRY	

PRISON IN TRIPOLI
23^d Aug^t 1804

(Note by W^m B. This letter is in the handwriting of W^m Ray)

[Enclosure No. 4]

[27 August 1804]

To James Hogg, Prisoner in Tripoli, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

To JAMES HOGG, &^r &^r &^r

I have received your letter in behalf of the Crew of the U States late frigate *Philad^s* 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 provisions. 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 W^m BAINBRIDGE

TRIPOLI PRISON
27^t Aug^t 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 *Philad^s*

I received your letter on the 22^d ins^t 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 provisions. 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

W^m BAINBRIDGE

22^d JANUARY 1805

[Enclosure No. 6]

[23 January 1805]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from the American Prisoners in Tripoli

To William Bainbridge Esq^r Commander in chief of the Crew of the United States late frigate *Philad^a*

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 provisions 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 speedily restore us to Liberty and the arms of our Country.

We remain Sir, unanimously

Your most Obed^t Humble Servants

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS

PRISON IN TRIPOLI

January 23^d 1805

(Note by W^m B. This letter is in the handwriting of W^m 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.

N^o 6

SIR In consequence of a request of Lieu^t 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 Lieu^t more than was absolutely necessary, and to relieve M^r 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 Ins^t passing & I have only time to say that I arrived here on the 28th Ult^m; 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 Administration 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 Government, 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

N^o 1

LISBON 1st Jan^y 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 Pratic 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 Inquiries 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 Portuguese Government 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 Novem^r, 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 Eligible 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 Riggis, U. S. Consul, Trieste

TRIESTE 1st January 1805

SIR. I have the honor of your letter of the 2^o 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 enters [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 2^d Jan^y 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 2^d Jan^y 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 2^d Jan^y 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 unlimited 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

N^o. 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: 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 believes 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 1st 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 Pratic 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 Gibraltar, 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 Gibraltar, 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 whenso heavy a ship can not be eminently useful in the Straights; 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 29th 30th & 31st Ultimo, nothing has since occurred, 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 Bekouehi, 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 Cap^t 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 3^d Ins^t 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 Cap^t 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 &^s, 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 M^t Jarvis of BOSTON or M^t 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 Government for your neglect of her Interests, but to me Individually for your ungentlemanly 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*” or “*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 Cw^t Weight and the Cable 20 Inches — So soon as the Carpenter & Sail Maker can ascertain 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]

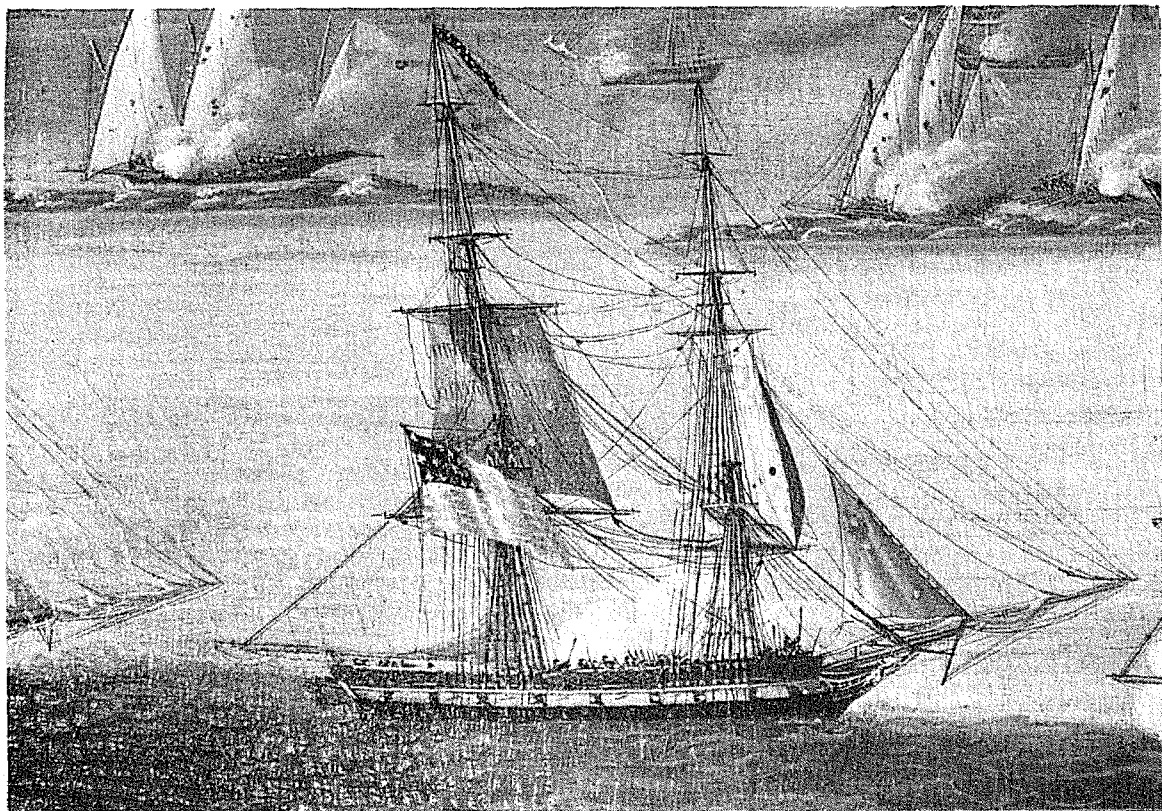
[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

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 Jan^y 1805

SIR, I have been honoured with your Letter by M^r Farquhar, who has this moment arrived with M^r 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 &^g 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 Mess^{rs} 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*, Captⁿ Nickerson by which this letter goes is the first Vessel that has sailed for the United States since the ship *Venus* Captⁿ [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^o 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 6000^{lb} — 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 Esq^r 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 Mess^{rs} Jacob Dohrman & C^o who after many apologies 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 chagrined 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 acquaintance. 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 privilege 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 privilege. With a declaration of this report from the proper Officer at Bellem a petition was made by the Vice Consul to the Administrator of the Customhouse (here) to grant the Vessel *franquais*, (that is the privilege 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 *avis* was received at the Customhouse, purporting, that in future all *franquais* 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 Philad^a 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 certificate to clear those two Vessels at the Customhouse, without our making the petitions 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 Vessels, 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 Aug^t. The 22nd arrived the Brig *Factor* of Newbedford Captⁿ Silas Brigg from N. York & was cleared the 4th Sept^r 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 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 postscript of my letters on the subject & the postscript to the preceding letter has or will acquaint you —

Inclosed I have the honor to forward a letter from M^r Simpson

P. S. Mr. Rademaker the Portugueze Consul Gen^l & Chargé des Aff^s 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 Gen^l 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 G^t Britain will secure her neutrality —

James Madison Esq^t

* * * * *

[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 prejudicial 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 Vessel 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 Russia 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 5th 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 surprize you express that a Person holding a Commission under the Government 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 Government, 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 repetition 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 incumbent 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^o 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^s 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 5th 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 Sept^r last respecting the dates of entry, of all the Officers, I now beg leave to repeat.

I wrote you the 7th Sept^r last that the public provisions at Malta were rec^d by M^r 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 rec^d by her had no mark whatever on the Cask nor did the general Invoice throw any light on it. The Cheese rec^d 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 rec^d 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 believe 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 believe for less than the freight of that ship'd from America. — The Candles rec^d 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 economy 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. M^r 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 Jan^r 1805

DEAR SIR In compliance with the request in your fav^r of this day I inclose a Copy of the Cost of the Plank sent you by the *Traviller* also the acc^t of what is due me p^r Duplicate Rec^t being \$243:18 C^{ts} w^{ch} 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 w^{ch} have been able to find & Purchase, & will have to pay for, Except Bread Beef, Pork, & Candles w^{ch} are Gov^t Stores, had we been out of bread, there is none to be purchased, & I may say there will not [be] 30 Bar^{ls} 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 rec^d 100 Barr^s Powder, 600 shott of 32 lb for the use of the Squadron, a Bow Spritt, & 5 Sparrs, w^h gave me great trouble, as the Gov^t Magazines were full & no place to lodge the[m] beside we then were allowd 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 Eng^b 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 Ult^o for Tanger & Lisbon Cap^t 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 Emp^t 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 w^h have sent Cap^t Stuart a Credit —

Gen^l Fox lives at the South, & will Embrace first opportunity in Complying w^h your & Cap^t Chancys desire —

Boats from ships in the Bay are allowd to come to the Lazaretto, or Northering Landing place from 9 to 2 oClock, there to lay on their Oarrs & Communicate 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. —

[L.C. 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 acc^t of the weather — Every communication with the Bay, is under Quarantine Regulations — On the 27th Ult^o 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 Act ^t		
To Error in Interpreter's Act ^t p ^r Voucher.....		\$80 —
To Sundries p ^r the Traveller p ^r Act ^t Sent.....		106 — 18
To Cash supplied M ^t Lewis — who br ^t Disp ^a		57 —
		243 — 18

[L.C. 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 Gibraltar — At 2 PM the Clouds cleared away to the Westward, when we saw Gibraltar 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 — Gibraltar WbN 5 or 6 miles Between 7 & 8 PM hauled in for the anchorage in Gibraltar 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 7th 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 4th & private letter of the 5th Insts, which I suppose were intended as a reply to the first part of my letter of the 3rd, 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 Esq^r & 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 acquittal, 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 Pratick 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 p^t Month on time of Service and every en-

couragement 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 Pratic. 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 — N^o 1 English for the fore sail N^o 2 for the Main & 4 for the Mizzen 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 ceded 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 Etton,
 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 Gibraltar 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 Gibraltar, 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 Windw^d 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 C^ooperate 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 DEP^t

8 Jan^y 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 Am^t of your Bills in a Bill on the Secretary of the Navy for 1586 Doll: 87 Cents — Viz

<i>John Adams' bill</i>	1396. 27
Plank and Mr Lewis' Bill.....	163. 18
Coffee and Sugar my private Acc ^t	25. 42
Sail Needles for <i>John Adams</i>	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 accomp^y 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 rec^d no later intelligence from the mediterranean the following extract will give you some information

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART

MALTA *Jan^y 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 Cap^{tn} James Barron I am inform'd that he is on the recovery — I have rec^d late letters from Cap^{tn} 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 collect-
ing 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 negotiations between the two Courts —

Cap^{tn} Rodgers in the *Constitution* is gone to Lisbon to recruit men: Cap^{tn} Decatur commands the *Congress* & Cap^{tn} James Barron the *Essex* they are now off Tripoli

Sign'd W^m HIGGINS

[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 Jan^y 1805*

SIR, Yours by express of the 5th Ins^t 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, M^r O. Bannon will enterprize with me the tower of the desert. We shall have three perils to encounter, danger of Robbery 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 Jan^y 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 3^d Ins^t 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 Jan^y 1805

SIR, My last respects to you was 30th Ult^o Two^days ago I received from Mr. Gavino your favor of 22^d covering copy of another letter from Mr. Jarvis for which I thank you; that Gentleman writes me under 15th Dec^r 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 Ins^t & to that part relating to the *Constitution*, beg leave to acquaint you that I have this Day received 16 Men as p^r 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 p^r 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 Esq^r 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 M^r 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 M^{rs} 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 Jan^y 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 M^r 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 customary 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

ALEX^a 9 Jan^y [1805]

DEAR SIR I enclose a Letter for you this morn^g received from Maj^r Missett. —

I was sorry to hear you were confined by your Cold. — I wished to call on you with M^r 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

SAM^l 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 ult^o 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 Amerⁿ 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 perceive 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^{ty}'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^{ty} 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 comparatively 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:ⁿ 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 10th 1805

Commodore BARRON

DEAR SIR Since the letter that I rec^d from M^r Dyson, under date of the 14th Ultimo, and which was answered on the 27th 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 24th of Dec^r and one from M^r Wadsworth of the 1st ins^t in the first of which was your health was stated to be worse than when he wrote on the 14th — 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 Capⁿ 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 pursuit 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* Captⁿ 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 heard 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 M^r Davis at Tunis, to the Spanish Cons^l 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 heard 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 M^{rs} 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*
Jan^y 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 cruised for her two days when not finding her I stood for the coast of Tripoly, & cruised 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 Jan^y 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 Gibraltar, steering in for Tangier Bay At $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Gibraltar 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 5TUNIS 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 Jan^y 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 Dec^r

2nd a fear that you might not think of making arrangements for M^r 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. —

3^d 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 M^r 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 M^r Night, 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.

(rec^d 17th Jan^y 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 Fortinguerre 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 Solitude 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 & Captⁿ [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 Jan^y 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 M^r 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 3^d 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 Jan^r 1805

DEAR SIR, Yesterday I noted to you our arrival hither, & my intention to leave this last Even^g, 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 wholly 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 opportunity 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 [fare 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 "pútirró" [?]. 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

N^o 5

(Duplicate forw^d)

CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES

Lisbon 15th Jany 1805 —

SIR I have the honor to enclose for your inspection a letter this day rec'd from James Gambier Esq^t, 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*, consequently 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 abandoned 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] unmoored ship bent the Main top Sail and hoisted out the pinnace At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 weigh,d made sail & stood Up for the town of Lisbon, At $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Govern^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 Governments 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 Government, 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 Greivously 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 Government, 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^r 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^a 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, Command^r 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 cruising 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 & manœuvred 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 Intention, 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 M^r, 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 Sailors 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 Detention of two Vessels (Greek) under Ottoman colors; captured at the same time with the *S^t Miguale* & 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 offer'd 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 succinet 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 chase, 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 chase 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 chase 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 freshening 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 mischeivous 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^t 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 chase 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 17th 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 Counsellor 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 12th 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 illegitimate & 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 sovereign 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 3^d December 1804 —

SIR — Your Letter of the 27th Novem^r 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 Septemb^r 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 Government of the United States,

[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 Cap^t 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 Cap^t 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 Cap^t 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 disrespectful 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 contemptuously & 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 completed. 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 M^r 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 M^r 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 M^r Gambier of the same date. Copies of all which go inclosed. The correspondence terminated here, nor do I learn that M^r 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 S^t 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 M^r 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 believed 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. M^r 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] Jan'y 19th 1805

SIR I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date acq[ua]inting 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^o 7

CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES

Lisbon 19 Jan'y. 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 Government 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 aggrieved 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 deKraft, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Scourge*, Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 19 January 1805

Pleasant weather. At $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 bore away & stood our course, the Ship in Co: the American *Eagle*, Cap^t Pindir. At 5 back'd the M^r yard the above Per-

sons went on board their ship, fill'd away & made all sail. At 9 took in M^r 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 M^r Emery that the account of my advances for the gov^t 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 Constanti-nople 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 implicate 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 Mediter-ranean; 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

Lisbon January 20, 1805

N^o 11

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. Almindig, 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 prominent 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 conceive* such a proceeding 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 Government of the U. States, in this Port, should wish to furnish the means of punishing your fellow beings for preferring 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 Govern^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 Govern^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 exceeded 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 deKraft, 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 Portuguese 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

N^o 9

LISBON 22^d 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 Ins^t 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 essay 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 opinion 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

N^o 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 assassinate 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 privileged 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 privilege, 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 privilege 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 privilege? 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 heinous 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 othodox then it cannot be heterodox now, without the immutable Laws of Justice have given way to your convenience, and her scales are to be balanced 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 Government 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 Novem^r 14th Decem^r & 7th Jany. & to the Commander on the Gibraltar station the 20th, 26th & 30th Oct^r 24th Novem^r & 29 & 17 January — Beside a number of Letters to M^r Gavino the last dated the 20th Ins^t 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 Jan^y 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 chief of the said Allis, who had advice five days from Hamet Bashaw who was then in this Province with the chief, named in his letter to me, I have dispatched the chief 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 M^r 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 succeeded 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 consistently 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 Ottoman 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 they] 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 assassins to poison the former — these undoubtedly 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 guarantee 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^t 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 proud 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 disappointed — 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 usurpation 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 have 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 inheritance; 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 symptoms 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 excercution together *contreibungen* 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 awkward, 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 sentinel 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 consequence 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 Veengeance 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 christians 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 Jan^r. 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 p^r accident you should not have received my letter by Courier, of last night, I ask leave to refer you to M^r 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 Comm^d, 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^r 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^r: 26th 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 surpris'd 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 procur'd 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 proceedings of the *Constitution*. —

Since writing you last I am inform'd 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 26th Jan^y 1805

SIR, Your Letter of the 24th did not come to hand until late in the Evening of the 25th 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 opportunity, 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 26th 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ past noon, saw a strange sail bearing SW, Gave chase, at $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P M parted company — and made sail to the Westw^d Pleasant Weather until $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Gall^t Stay sails at $\frac{1}{4}$ past, in Royals and Top Gallant Steering Sails — at $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ past set the Main sail at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 Rain with Squalls from the ESE — Up Main sail, and in Top Gall^t sails at $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 *Enterprise* 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 feve^r 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 cou'd be done, how the necessary articles cou'd be procured, the terms & quality 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 attach'd 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 putting in her. I have the pick from frames of Frigates that have been from twenty to five Years dress'd out number'd & piled away under cover for use, — There never was a pendant treated with more respect, or Officers with more attention 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 fair 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 appears 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 operate with the Commodore in his first attack on Tripoli, no circumstance 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 Emperor 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 opinion 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
27th January 1805

Duplicate

[Added in different writing] rec^d March 25th 1805 Ans^d March 28. 1805

D^r 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 Mons^r Thainville and Consul Bille.

Myself and Officers offer our most respectful compliments and best wishes to M^{rs} 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 bro^t 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 Col^e 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 money 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 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^{ry} 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 necessities 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 succeeded but he may — Give me leave to tell you that I find your plan with his brother very vast 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

compliments and best wishes to Mrs. Lear.

Believe me to be, my dear friend,

your most sincerely

Wm. Bainbridge

Col. Tobias Lear
Algiers.

I have written you many and lengthy letters since the arrival of Gen. Baines in town here, 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 can scarcely say anything to add. I believe the Bashaw is desirous of peace, and was a negotiation attempted I think it probably would succeed; for the Bashaw appears to be very serious attack, and the apprehension perhaps would have as great an effect as the attack itself. He is making every preparation to resist the force which might be sent against him — As I am entirely ignorant of the

I cannot give my opinion why or how, it will probably make us the more suspicious and the towns, the more being

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 profiting 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 complimented 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 — Profiting 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 — M^r Farquhar received my instructions not to augment the expences already incurred in his engagement, it seems a necessary 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 Flag* —
- 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 M^r 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 N^o 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 N^o 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 ungentlemanly conduct* in several instances. —

“He has entirely lost all regard & respect of the Portuguese Government,

“His intimacy here with respectable Persons is very confined, except such as make him subserviant to their views to the discredit & prejudice of his Government, 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 Govern^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 28th 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.

2^d An extract of a letter to the same from the late Chargé d'Affaires of France, dated 6th May last, which was preceded & 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 M^r 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 M^r 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 M^r Erving, so far as to enable Sir F: Baring & C^o 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 resp[on]sibility on the public account; it being an indispensable 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 & C^o 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 Jan^y 1805

DEAR SIR, On going on shore this morning, I found that the Governor had sent to M^r 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 M^r Briggs to come on board, to write you, and called on M^r 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 M^r 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 Jan^y 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 M^r 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 S^t 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 proceedings 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 M^r 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 Jan^y 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 Alex^s 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 dispencc with some of them. — I send you a Courier this Morn^g. —

[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 Jan^y 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 Mess^{rs} Briggs and therefore do not write them, Please use your discretion in communicating the subject matter of this letter to M^r 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 Jan^y 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 M^r 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 opportunity 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.*

rec^d Feb^y 10th

No. 21

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 Tunisian 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 Dec^r, 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. M^r 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 Jan^y 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 M^r 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 imagination, 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 Mess^{rs} Brown, Reid & C^o 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 M^r 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 Departm^t, 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 Mess^{rs} 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 M^r 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 M^r 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 eligible 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 Jan^y 30th 1805

N^o 14

SIR Since writing you on the 29th Ins^t 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 M^r 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 Jan^y 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 M^r 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 Jan^y 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 M^r Farquhar never had Orders to open a *Rendezvous* there, though I thought it would be violating no rights of hospitality to permit him to enquire if there were any Christians without employ, there who would be willing to enter our service against the Bashaw of Tripoli, to be ready at our departure — had M^r 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 Jan^y 1805

DEAR SIR, I sent off your Messenger last Evening, and nothing has since happened worth notice, one of the Bashaws servants called on M^r 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 M^r 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 ascertain 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 M^r 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 M^r Briggs has wrote the Major [Missett] what has happened, and he hinted to me this Morn^g that it w^d 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) back'd 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^r 1st 1805*

DEAR SIR My last to you was by the *Will^m & Mary* Capⁿ 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 & Algiers. 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour to prepare myself. —

On the 20th Ins^t the Dey sent me word by our Drogerman demand- ing from the United States a 74 Gun ship, to be built for him and deli- verd in the Port of Algier 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 Expencc 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^s 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^s — 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 trans- act 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 1st Feb^y 1805

DEAR SIR, This evening I received a letter by express from Doctor Mendrici dated at Rosetta the 31st 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^t 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 4th 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 philanthropy 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

Beleve 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 ^o	82 — Thomas Prince.....	Ord. Seam ⁿ	Turned Turk
	84 — John Wilson.....	Quar ^r Ma ^r	Ditto
	110 — Peter West.....	Carp: Crew.....	Ditto
	123 — Tho ^s Smith 1 st	Seaman.....	Ditto
	251 — Lewis Hickshaw [?].....	Landsman.....	Ditto—5
	55 — John McDonald 1 st	Seaman.....	Dead
	111 — John Morrison.....	Seaman.....	Dead
	132 — Edward Gorman.....	Ord: Seam ⁿ	Dead
	151 — John Hilliard.....	Ord: Seam ⁿ	Dead
	244 — James Anderson 1 st	Ord: Seam ⁿ	Dead—5

1805 Febr^y 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^o, 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^o —

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 23rd 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 sailed in the *Essex* on the 4th Ins^t 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 M^r 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 BbIs 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 rec^d Letters from the Navy office for Capt^l 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^l 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 Feb^r 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 appartement, and to convince me he was not an impostor he put into my hands my first letter to Hamet Bashaw from Alexandria of 30th Nov^r 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, complimented 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 M^r 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 Feb^r 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 M^r 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. M^r 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 M^r 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 M^r O'Bannon on shore with the above Letter to M^r Briggs to be forwarded by the Courier, but it appears that when he got on shore, that the Governor and admiral had sent for M^r Briggs' Drogo-man 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 M^r O'Bannon to state to you what passed at the Admirals between him and M^r 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 M^r 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 M^r Blake or some safe conveyance, or if he will remain with M^r Blake, and let you come here, I have no doubt but we shall be able to convince them, that we have conducted with uprightness 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 intrigue. —

Should any thing further happen, I shall take the earliest opportunity 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 M^r Briggs in the presence of M^r 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. — M^r 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 —

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

L^t Cha^s Ludlow & M^t 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 Feb^y 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 M^t Jarvis may make to the Sect^y 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 M^t 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 Government —

The respect which I feel for the high authority that placed M^t Jarvis here was sufficient inducement to prevent my taking such steps, as to prove by document, that he has forfeited the trust deposited in him by his government; as such a proceeding 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 government such as will not admit a single ray of doubt that he has forfeited 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 Feb^y 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 M^t Briggs at

11 this morning & sent to the Governors to know if he was at home, that we wished an interview 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 5th Feb^r 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 30th 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 enterprise 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 Dowdeshier. 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 the *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 prompts 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 Feb^y 1805

DEAR SIR, You will be informed by M^r 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 Cap^t 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 &^e — I am happy to hear that you have rec^d 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 M^r 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 Feb^y 1805

DEAR SIR, In consequence of the Accounts which Major Missett has this morning rec^d from Demanhour I am inclined to suppose that your friend M^r Eaton, his Suite will have already joined you before this Letter can reach Alexandria. — It is now I imagine 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 incurber 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 opportunity — 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 M^r 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 Feb^r 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 Jan^r.

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 sanguine 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 Feb^r 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 M^r 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 —

M^r 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 M^r 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 —

M^r 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 Courskeek 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 rather a reexamination My respects to Mess^{rs} 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 some damage.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy

FAIR BANK NEAR CHARLESTON S. C.

Feb^y 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 M^r W^m 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 & $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 pity 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 adopted 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 M^r 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 M^r 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

ROSETTO 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 affair 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 unmoored 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 Ins^t 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 —

1st 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 M^r 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, Lieu^t OBannon of the Marine Corps, M^r 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 Feb^y 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 M^r 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 Feb^y 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 D^o 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 Mendrice

[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. — $\frac{1}{2}$ 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: $36^{\circ} 55' N$.

[NDA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, 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 Feb^r 1805

SIR, I was determin'd to go on board the *Argus* to day as I promis'd 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 M^r 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 deKrafft, U. S. Navy

U. S. BRIG *Scourge* AT NORFOLK

February 12th 1805

SIR! I have arrived in the U. S. Brig *Scourge* from the Meditteranian, under an arrest in consequence of the unfortunate circumstance that occur'd between M^r W^m Nicholson & myself, & now wait your further orders.

F. CORNELIUS DE KRAFFT.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKraft, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 N $\frac{1}{2}$ W hauled our wind for her and at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ wornrope, a new storm mizen — a half worn mizen T gall^t sail and 20 yards canvas N^o 3. At 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 preferable 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 exhilaration 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 Cruiser — 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^y 1805 —

SIR M^r 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 Decem^r nothing whatever has passed between this Government and me — all has been in a calm —

My Interpreter is providing the Poultry M^r Johnston has desired to have — they will be ready when the Boat returns — if you will have the goodness to order the articles M^r Jarvis put on board for me to be sent in her, I will be much obliged to you. — Enclosed is an appology 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 M^r 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^y 1805 —

DEAR SIR When M^r 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 opinion 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 S^t Ubbes arrived in this Bay on the 12th Jan^y from thence, and continued here untill the night of the 9th Ins^t 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 M^r 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 recur 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. —

M^r Stewart has returned and delivered me the articles from Lisbon for which I thank you — The preceding 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 M^r Gavinos and mine to Gibraltar — M^r Anthony Abrims — Nephew of M^{rs} 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 M^r 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 M^r Johnston. —

M^{rs} 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*

Alexand^a (Egypt) Feb^r 13th 1805

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, that I have this day taken up money of Mess^{rs} Briggs brothers to the amount of three thousand dollars, Negotiated 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 Mess^{rs} M^r Kenzie and Glennie of London, it being for monies furnished William Eaton Esq^r to defray the Necessary expences of his expedition 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 consequently 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 Jousouf 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 Jousouf 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 unforeseen 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 Jousouf 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 undoubtedly 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 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 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 rendezvous 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 interior 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 disbursements 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, Bm¹ E 14.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, Alexandria, Egypt, from John Gordon

ROSETTA 13th Feb^r 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 opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your very kind letter of the 9th Ins^t 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 M^r 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 not incommode you with any of my Cumbersome Packages. — In the sincere hopes of having an opportunity of shaking hands with you before I leave the Mediterranean. —

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 Feb^y 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 M^r 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 Feb^y 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 M^r 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 Sparte 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 Tangier 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 L^t Ralph Izard J^r left the brig with dispatches for Government from the Mediterranean. — Unbent all sails. —

Midnight pleasant. At 4 sent the sails on shore and moor'd Ship, ends clear & pleasant wind S. E rec^d 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 Jousuf 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 usurper a prisoner in Your Squadron to the United States; and of relieving our fellow citizens from the chains of slavery without the degrading conditions of a ransom —

Lieut OBannon and M^r Peck will Accompany the expedition to Derne by land; and I request as a particular favor that you will consent that M^r OBannon should continue with us with his command of marines and that you will permit Lieut^t Bainbridge to join us — A company of christians, principally old soldiers, recruited on the spot, at the head of whom I have placed a French commander of light Artillery, 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 Meridian 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 Meridian 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 15th 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 13th Ins^t, to learn of M^r 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 M^r 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 proceedings —

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 proceedings 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 &^s) 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 propriety 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 15th 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 1st 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^{rs} 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 artillery — 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: 16th 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 approach 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 Mizzen T. Sail

A M. At 1¼ 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 Mizzen & Mizzen 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 17th 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^cKenzie & 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 18th 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 feel 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^oKenzie 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 condescend 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^r 18th 1805

DEAR SIR, Not till the 6th inst. had I the pleasure to receive your favor of the 6th 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 Mah-boobs 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—

D^r SIR, M^r 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 p^r 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 Security for them

ALEXANDRIA *feb^r 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.] Weigh^d and made sail At 4 Europea point bore N W B N ½ N Distance 3 leagues. at Sunset the Rock of Gibraltar Bore West distance 5 leagues

[USNA.]

Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent and Superintendent of Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t

Feb^r 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 M^r [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 M^r 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 Feb^y [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 subsistence. 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^r 19th 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 Feb^r 1805.

SIR I arrived here on the 14 Ins^t 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 relieve the *Essex* on the Gibraltar Station, which Ship had proceeded up before our arrival — Cap^t 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 Jan^r —

On my passage home we spoke the Brig *Scourge*, thirty days from Palermo, bound for Norfolk this was on the 19 Jan^r in Lat: 28 N. Long: 50 W. Lieu^t 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 Com^t 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 Feb^y, 1805
ROBERT DENISON Sec^y to the Comm^o

The *President* is ordered to proceed off Tripoli — to cruize betwixt Benjazry & Gerbys & on falling in with the *Constitution* to place herself under Cap^t 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 Feb^{ry} 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 succeed in doing betwixt Tripoli and Cape Bonn, in which direction Cap^t Campbell has instructions to cruize during 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 22^d 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 Chesapeake: 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 Hon^{ble} 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 22^d 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 Feb^y 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 Mediterranean, 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 reimbursed. —

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 peaceable 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 Februar^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 sunset. 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 loosed 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 $W\frac{1}{2}N$ 7 miles — Mount Pleasant $WbS\frac{1}{2}S$ — 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ tack'd the Southward — Wind WSW. At $6\frac{1}{2}$ tack'd to the Northw^d Winds moderate $W\frac{1}{2}S$ 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 p^r day — All forenoon — moderate breezes WbN At $10\frac{1}{2}$ fired a gun & hoisted a signal for a Pilot At noon repeated the signal — The Light house $W\frac{1}{2}N$ — 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 purchase, 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 M^r 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 M^r Peck, all effects you may have purchased 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.

W^m 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 M^r Richard Farquhar —

PASCAL P PECK

Registered in the British Consular Office at Alexandria this 27. Feb^{ry} 1805. in Register A Folio 92 —.

Quod Attester

AGOSTINO PLATI
Concell^r 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 3¼ P M — A Pilot (M^r 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 ab^t 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 until the 4th of November for Commodore Preble, on which Day I sailed, with him, and M^r 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 Gⁱ Mast

At 10 P. M. parted the Starboard Bower, let go the Sheet Anchor, and veered on both Cables until 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 until 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 Gibraltar on the 23^d Dec^r 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 M^r 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 22^d 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 G^t 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 received 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. N^o 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 Feb^r 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 M^r 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 disagreeable 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 considerations, 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 Kraft 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 February 1805

SIR As soon as the U States Frigate *Constitution* under your command 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 cruise 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 cruise (the weather permitting) Westward betwixt the Islands & the Barbary Coast and on falling in with Captⁿ Campbell, Cap^t Smith is to place himself under his Command — for Twenty five Days. —

The *Nautilus* Schooner, to proceed off [f] Tunis Bay & thence to cruise 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 Captⁿ 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 Cruise 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 hereby directed to proceed with the U. States Frigate under your command, off the Harbour of Tripoli, and thence to cruise 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 cruising in that direc-

tion, you will please communicate with the Commanders, & should you have received any information with regard to the Enemy's Cruisers, or should any event occur that in your judgement may render 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 Government a Copy of the heads of my Orders to Cap^t Campbell of the *Constellation*, Capt Barron of the *Essex*, Lieu^t Comm^d 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 Xebèques 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 cruising 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 enjoy 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 &^{**} 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 Cruise — In determining her destination I shall be governed by such information as I may receive 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 cruise 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 M^r 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.]